HEKS/EPER thematic factsheet 2023

# Climate Justice & Climate And Disaster Resilience

**HEKS/EPER's strategy and achievements in advocating for climate justice and building climate and disaster resilience of people and communities.**

Linked to the HEKS/EPER priority topic **Climate Justice:** https://en.heks.ch/climate-justice

Zürich/Lausanne/Bern, May 2023

# Why Climate Justice and Increasing the Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks Matters

## Global Challenges - Context

The climate crisis is one of the biggest challenges of our time. The IPCC AR6 report on the physical science basis has proven with great scientific evidence that 'it is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean, and land' and that 'climate change is a threat to human well-being and planetary health'. Global average temperatures have risen by 1.2°C to date, with even greater temperature increases over continental lands (e.g., nearly 2°C in Europe since the industrial revolution). The impacts of climate change, such as the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, sea-level rise, or an increase in the variability of rainfall, are painfully felt in current warming conditions, pushing some regions (e.g., Small Island states) and ecosystems (e.g., coral reefs) beyond their ability to adapt. Any further warming to 1.5°C and above will magnify these impacts and increase the likelihood of abrupt and irreversible changes, so-called tipping points. Approximately 3.3 to 3.6 billion people, half the world's population, live in highly vulnerable contexts to climate change.

The climate crisis, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem degradation are of major concern to human well-being. This is an environmental problem and a question of justice and equity. Not everybody is affected similarly by the climate crisis, and impacts are not equally distributed. The IPCC AR6 on Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability points out that the 'Vulnerability of ecosystems and people to climate change differs substantially among and within regions, driven by patterns of intersecting socio-economic development, unsustainable ocean, and land use, inequity, marginalisation, historical and ongoing patterns of inequity such as colonialism and governance'.[1] Hence, it is particularly the disadvantaged and marginalised people and communities in low-income countries, the ones least responsible for causing the problems in the first place, that are most impacted by climatic shocks and stresses. On the other side, the climate and environmental crisis is a major driver to increasing social inequality further and will affect the achievement of sustainable development goals.

The IPCC AR6 Synthesis[2] finally emphasised that the window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all is closing rapidly. The choices and actions implemented in this decade will have impacts now and for thousands of years. Currently, GHG emissions are still rising and promised emission reduction targets for 2030 through nationally determined contributions (NDCs) are not nearly enough to reach the 1.5°C target (global GHG emissions have increased by 12% compared to 2010 and by 54% compared to 1990). Deep, rapid, sustained mitigation and accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in this decade could reduce projected losses and damage to humans and ecosystems. To achieve this, a rapid and far-reaching transition across all sectors and systems is necessary. Moreover, accelerated and equitable action in mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts is critical to sustainable development.

Climate change impacts described above have been heavily felt in 2022 across the globe. 2022 was the 5th hottest year ever recorded, and the last nine consecutive years were the nine hottest years on record. 2022 also proved to be a particularly deadly disaster year, with some extreme weather events showing an intensity which had not been witnessed before. According to official disaster statistics, there were 387 reported disasters linked to natural hazards. In these events, 30'704 people lost their lives, 185 million people were affected, and 224 billion US$ were lost.

Young women fetching water in drought-stricken Borana, Ethiopia.

African countries were particularly affected by the impacts of drought, affecting 88.9 million people in the DR Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan, Niger, and Burkina Faso. In Uganda, 2'465 people died due to drought-induced famine. Europe saw over 16'000 excess deaths due to heat stress, and in South Asia, monsoon floods affected over 40'000 people in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.

[1] IPCC 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg2/pdf/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf

[2] IPCC 2023: AR6 Synthesis Report, IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf

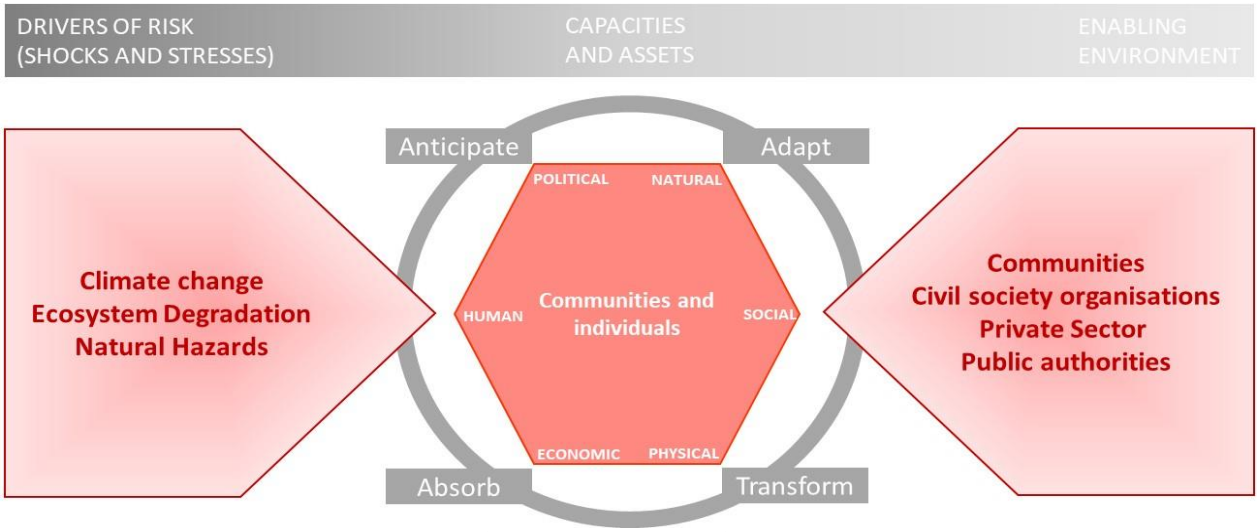
## How HEKS/EPER responds - Strategy

In its programme and project work on the ground, HEKS/EPER strives for **resilient climate development,** integrating risk reduction, resilience building, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and environmental protection activities to advance sustainable development for all. Resilience is defined as *the ability of countries, communities, and households to manage change by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks and stresses without compromising their long-term prospects*[3]. Moreover, in all its work, particularly regarding climate change, HEKS/EPER **promotes rights-based approaches** that focus on capacity building, meaningful participation of the most vulnerable groups and their access to key resources, including financing to reduce risk and adapt. HEKS/EPER values building solutions on local and indigenous knowledge and capacities so that solutions are locally appropriate and lead to more legitimate, relevant and effective action.

To conceptualise its efforts in risk reduction and resilience building HEKS/EPER uses the below conceptualisation focussing on three fields of intervention:

- **Capacities** (*anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive* and *transformative*) and **assets** must be built and supported to deal with shocks, stresses, and uncertainties.
- **Drivers of risks** need to be reduced.
- A supporting **enabling environment** strengthened.

All implemented solutions are based on thorough **community-based risk assessments and adaptation planning.**




HEKS/EPER conceptualisation of resilience building (adapted from CARE 2017).

Through Ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, HEKS/EPER supports local communities in protecting threatened ecosystems and regenerating degraded ecosystems to build greater resilience. Within this work, securing and respecting the land and resource rights of local communities and indigenous peoples is of great importance. The IPBES Global Assessment4 report has shown that areas traditionally managed, owned, used or occupied by indigenous peoples and local communities are home to much of the world's terrestrial wild and domesticated biodiversity. High biodiversity and healthy and intact ecosystems are essential prerequisites for adaptation to changing climatic conditions and for buffering the impacts of climate risks, such as storms, floods, landslides or sea-level rise. On the other hand, these lands have great climate change mitigation potential, as the communally managed forests, grass- and peatlands are some of the world's most important carbon sinks. In this work, HEKS/EPER adopts a territorial approach, considering all aspects of a territory, including the geographical features of a landscape and its stakeholders.

Another important part of HEKS/EPER work is strengthening **climate-resilient farming techniques** by promoting agroecological farming practices and transitioning to agroecological food systems. By diversifying production systems, agroecology increases the resilience to climate extremes. Local production and consumption systems

[3] DFID 2011: Defining Disaster Resilience, Resilience full paper (publishing.service.gov.uk)
[4] IPBES, 2019: Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services: Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services | IPBES secretariat

based on traditional species, local markets and social safety nets are less prone to market volatility caused by climatic and other shocks. Moreover, agroecological production helps avoid greenhouse gas emissions by reducing synthetic fertiliser and increasing soil organic matter as part of increasing climate resilience in food systems. Water management plays a particularly important role. HEKS/EPER, therefore, integrates activities on-farm water management, water storage and irrigation, and water governance activities.

With the increase of extreme weather events in the HEKS/EPER working areas, particularly drought, flood, and storm, increasing preparedness and ensuring access to early warning information and effective disaster risk management structures for marginalised communities or groups is also needed key. With giving more emphasis to a triple nexus approach, HEKS/EPER is also increasingly applying principles of anticipatory actions – away from providing aid only after a shock, towards protecting people and their assets before disasters strikes and eroding their capacity to deal with a crisis. More and more projects have integrated crisis modifier funds, which can be activated unbureaucratically if certain predefined criteria indicating a crisis are reached.

Through advocacy in programme countries, HEKS/EPER puts a focus on strengthening the enabling environment and lobbies that climate and disaster resilience is attainable to all socio-economic groups and facilitates dialogue between vulnerable groups and authorities (from local to national level) to lobby for more fair and inclusive governance processes, allowing for equitable and climate-responsive planning and budgeting. HEKS/EPER further supports access to finance adaptation technologies for vulnerable people.

In Switzerland, HEKS/EPER advocates for the consequent implementation of the Paris Agreement and just compensation for Loss and Damage. Through alliances such as Alliance Sud and the Climate Alliance, HEKS/EPER lobbies that Switzerland pays its fair share towards international climate finance disinvest from the fossil fuel industry and reaches its net-zero target by 2040. Moreover, HEKS/EPER sensitises the public in Switzerland on the responsibility of the Carbon Majors for the climate crisis and the urgent need for them to decarbonise.

## Promising Practices Worldwide

### Climate Litigation Asmania et al. v. Holcim

The Indonesian Island Pari – threatened to be submerged by rising sea levels.

HEKS/EPER supports climate litigation launched by four Indonesian individuals, named Asmania, Arif, Bobby and Edi, against the Swiss-based cement group Holcim. The four plaintiffs live on Pari Island, a small island in Indonesia that threatened to be submerged by rising sea levels in the coming years due to the adverse effects of climate change. The people on Pari island's existence and livelihoods are already threatened today by the reoccurring extreme floods that submerge and damage their houses, water wells and tourist infrastructure. This is why they are taking Holcim to a Swiss civil court since the cement manufacturer excessively contributed to global $CO_2$ emissions over decades, bearing substantial responsibility in the climate crisis and for the damages and losses they suffered and continue to suffer. Holcim is among the 50 biggest emitters of $CO_2$ worldwide and has contributed 0.42% of all global industrial CO2 emissions since 1750. Every year today, Holcim still emits three times the amount as all of Switzerland and is not doing enough to cut its emissions in the future. In their complaint, the four Indonesians are asking Holcim to reduce its CO2 emissions drastically, contribute compensation for their damages, and adopt measures according to its share of responsibility for the global industrial CO2 emissions (0.42%).

The case can already be labelled a success in terms of public outreach. Since being launched in July 2022, it has gained much public attention as over 300 media outlets covered the story of Asmania, Arif, Edi and Bobby. Among many were articles in the Financial Times, the NZZ, the Guardian or Al Jazeera. The proceedings in court are expected to go on for a few years. The case *Asmania et al. v. Holcim* HEKS/EPER engages in strategic litigation, which supports the case to engender broader changes within society in general and jurisprudence in particular. The case raises the issue of business responsibility in climate change and asks whether individual companies can contribute to the climate crisis to such a large extent without being held liable for it.

The case is underpinned by basic legal concepts of Swiss law that are applied to the context of climate change. Next to supporting the legal proceedings in this case, including a critical analysis of Holcim's climate targets, HEKS/EPER engages in advocacy and campaigning work to raise public awareness on business responsibility in the climate crisis and the global issue of loss and damage and climate (in)justice.

HEKS/EPER works with partners in Indonesia (WALHI-Friends of the Earth Indonesia) and Germany (European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, ECCHR). More information on the case may be found here: www.callforclimatejustice.org

## Ethiopia – Borana pastoralists: custodians of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems

For the Borana pastoralists, who live in the semi-arid lowlands of Ethiopia, prolonged dry periods and droughts have always been part of life. Over centuries, the Borana people have developed a common production system that makes sustainable use of the region's scarce grazing and water resources and is very resistant to climatic fluctuations. With their mobile way of living and their traditional knowledge, the Borana in Ethiopia are protecting the important ecosystem services of the rangeland, such as the provision of food and water, or the protection of biodiversity, all important prerequisites to mitigate climatic shocks such as heavy precipitation events or extreme drought, which are on the increase in Borana. However, the upkeeping of this traditional management system is challenged, on the one hand, due to changing climatic conditions, widespread rangeland degradation and population increase. On the other hand, the Borana lack formal recognition of ownership or user rights to their rangelands.

Traditional Borana Gada leaders in the South of Ethiopia.

Together with the Borana grassroots organisation Gayo Pastoralist Development Initiative (GPDI), HEKS/EPER is implementing a comprehensive resilience-building project in the Borana rangelands. The project supports Borana customary institutions in emphasising the vital importance of their traditional production system for the resilience of the Borana region and people. Towards zonal and regional governmental institutions, the project advocates for including customary institutions in any planned or ongoing land governance processes. Besides the governance component, the project also intends to strengthen the anticipatory, absorptive and adaptive resilience capacities of the Borana pastoralists. Through sustainable land management measures (erosion control, grass and shrub, tree plantation), particularly degraded areas in the rangelands are rehabilitated. To increase the preparedness of Borana pastoralists, the project is bringing together traditional weather forecasters and meteorologists to produce climate forecasts, which are then communicated to the wider population to plan for the growing season and make appropriate decisions (e.g., regarding cropping or selling livestock). Participatory multi-hazard early warning systems and information dissemination on weather and climate data and services to the wider community in Borana are supported.

## Cambodia – Strengthening smallholder farmers' resilience to impacts of climate change

In Cambodia, the risk of floods, drought, and heat waves increases yearly due to rising temperatures caused by global heating. With prevailing high poverty rates (the average per capita income is $321 in rural areas) and 76% of Cambodians living in rural areas, mostly relying on climate-sensitive sectors for their livelihood, vulnerability to the impacts of climate change is very high. This is predicted to intensify further as the yields for main staple

Smallholder farmers planting a Cashew tree

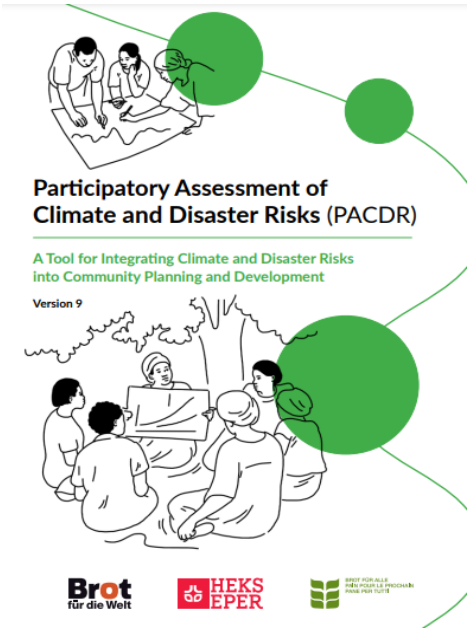
crops such as rice, cassava, maise or soybean are predicted to decrease due to higher temperatures, water stress or greater exposure to pests and diseases.

The NURTURE Project (*Nurturing Climate Resilience in Cambodia*) aims to address the above-mentioned challenges. It aims to increase the climate resilience of smallholder farmers using a systemic approach addressing a range of problems associated with financial, technical, institutional, and informational gaps, preventing farmers from transitioning to greater levels of resilience. The project follows three main intervention lines: The first intervention line aims to increase and stabilise access to water for irrigation through restoration and sustainable management of existing irrigation channels as well as better water management in rainfed production areas. Through the second intervention line, the project supports vulnerable small-holder farmers to adopt agroecological farming practices and diversify their income sources. And the third intervention line finally advocates for improved social accountability, planning and policies related to climate change adaptation, which will benefit smallholder farmers, their communities, and the private sector.

The project covers four provinces (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, and Preah Vihear). 12 districts and 36 communes have been prioritised for initial activities. These target communes are home to approx. 460,000 people in 98,000 households. The project is co-implemented by Caritas Switzerland and financially supported by SDC.

## Supporting the participatory assessment of climate and disaster risk with the 'PACDR tool'

Together with Bread for the World (BfdW) and Bread for All (BfA), HEKS/EPER has developed a risk assessment tool to be applied on a community level. The Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risks (PACDR) tool consists of seven modules which build upon each other to enable users to systematically integrate the consideration of climate and disaster risks into community planning and development. The PACDR Tool guides the way in assessing hazards, risks, capacities and assets, organising knowledge and supporting communities in developing adaptation solutions which build on local knowledge and are appropriate to the local context. The tool provides a simple, easy-to-use structure and guidance to follow in the step-by-step development of a community assessment of climate and disaster risks, adaptation goals and opportunities to enhance resilience. The assessment, leading to developing a clear action plan, can inform ongoing or planned projects and programmes and, more generally, community planning. Insights gained from the tool have, in the past, also been used for advocacy purposes at the local level.




The annexes identify available sources of relevant scientific information and provide links to numerous websites. The tool relies on local participation to identify hazards, prioritise risks and develop the strategies necessary to respond effectively. **More information:** www.pacdr.net

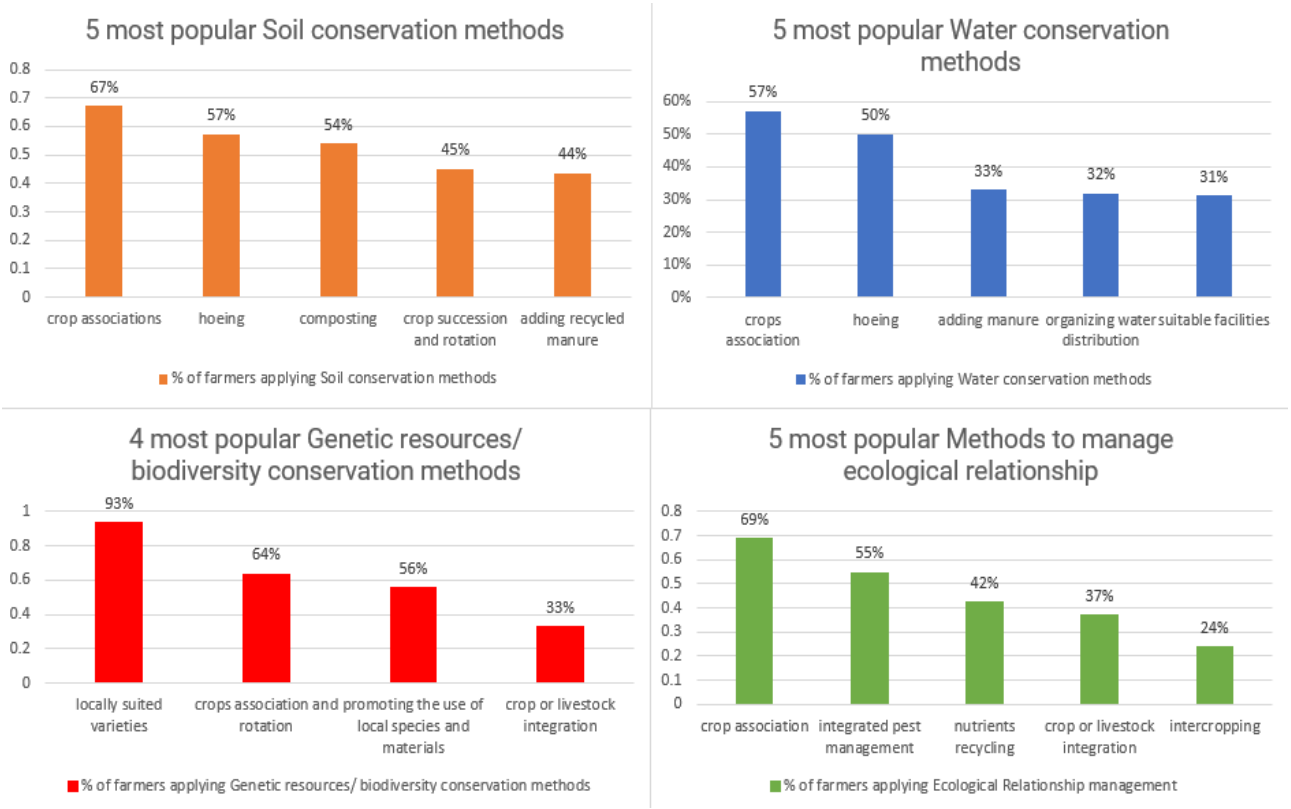
# Achievements & Perspectives

## Achievements 2022

Analysing 2022's HKI on **increase/decrease of yields,** about **33%** of the asked producers in the different regions state a **decrease** in their yields. The main explanation is a **27 %** loss due to **unfavourable climatic conditions**. This shows that impacts of climate change are heavily felt in the HEKS/EPER project regions, and mainstreaming efforts to diversify production systems in terms of crops and crop varieties, build resilience to climatic risks and support adaptation efforts are key.

Concerning more climate-friendly agricultural cultivation techniques, project analyses revealed that conservation or agroecological farming techniques remain particularly important in the 2022 portfolio. Various conservation methods are applied in different contexts, ranging from soil and water conservation measures to genetic resources, biodiversity conservation, and ecological relationship management methods (see bar charts).

In 2022, **62%** (2021: 59.1%) of monitored surfaces (2202 ha) and 83,8 of the farmers (2021: 86.3%) within HEKS/EPER projects **fulfilled at least three criteria of agroecological production practices.**




Data of different conservation methods in 2022. (One respondent can apply several conservation and management methods.)

The most prevailing **soil conservation methods** applied compared to all different contexts are crop association (by 67% of the producers), hoeing (57%), and composting (54%). 93% of the farmers use l**ocally suited varieties of crops.** Organising water distribution and suitable facilities are the most applied water conservation methods. Locally suited varieties and crop association plus rotation are mostly used to maintain biodiversity. Of the applied measures, crop associations and hoeing are the most popular soil conservation methods, which are used by 992 and 844 farmers correspondently. More than 97% of the producers apply measures to manage ecological relationships, such as integrated pest management, crop association, or intercropping. 99% of the monitored producers do not use GMOs on their plots. About 87% of the producers also do not use synthetic pesticides and fertilisers.

Women's group powered agro-ecological cotton production striving towards the participative organic certification; and taken measures to adapt to climate change effects.

Looking at country-specific achievements regarding climate-resilient agriculture, some interesting results were revealed in Cambodia and Myanmar. Due it the increasing prices and low availability of conventional inputs (fertiliser and fuel), farmers showed increasing interest in using organic inputs. Through these business opportunities, producing organic fertiliser (vermicompost and bokashi) proves viable for people in Myanmar. In Cambodia, farmers reported that by introducing cover crops in cashew and pepper production, several benefits arose: a decrease in labour intensity, water use for irrigation, soil erosion and an increase in soil health.

In 2022, HEKS/EPER further strengthened its ecosystem-based adaptation project portfolio. Renewing degraded ecosystems and their sustainable use, management, and protection is becoming increasingly important in the HEKS/EPER project portfolio. Examples of such projects are the mangrove regeneration and sustainable use projects in the Sine Saloum Delta in Senegal and the Grand Anse in Haiti, native forest regeneration and sustainable management in Brazil, Niger, Senegal, and integrated rangeland management in Niger, Ethiopia, and Brazil. In Brazil, the facilitation of biocultural community protocol by HEKS/EPER partners strengthens the recognition of customary sustainable use of biodiversity.

Concerning water management and governance, in Brazil, 34 technologies for the capture and treatment of wastewater have been tested and applied in diversified agroecological production systems. River basin committees for sustainable management of water resources are established and supported. Water flow diagrams have been applied in Brazil, Honduras and Senegal, enabling local communities to advocate for more equitable and sustainable water distribution. In Niger, Ethiopia, and Uganda, the Blue School approach enabled access to drinking water and solid waste management and increased environmental awareness.

Other resilience-building measures integrated into HEKS/EPER projects are informal and formal risk-sharing mechanisms, such as grain/seed/fodder banks on the community level or the linking of communities to insurance schemes for livestock or harvest loss (Ethiopia, Cambodia). Furthermore, the diversification of income strategies plays an essential part in resilience-building so that people have different income sources to fall back on in case one of them fails (Bangladesh). Raising community awareness-raising and facilitating community risk assessments have been part of project activities in Bangladesh and Cambodia. The integration of crisis modifier

funds is piloted in Cambodia, Myanmar and Ethiopia projects. In Haiti, an early warning system could be established in the project area, and the capacities of key actors in risk and disaster prevention and management could be strengthened.

Concerning the strengthening of transformative capacities, HEKS/EPER facilitated dialogue between the most vulnerable, often minority communities and local authorities to make them aware of their susceptibility to climate change and disasters impacts and the importance of adaptation measures and finance at the grassroots level (Bangladesh, Niger, Senegal, Ethiopia, Brazil, Georgia).

In July 2022, HEKS/EPER and ECCHR and WALHI supported the launch of the climate lawsuit against Holcim that received national and international media attention. Four Indonesians are, for the first time sueing a big Carbon Major (Holcim). The lawsuit got international media attention (incl. a Guardian article). This is the world's first climate lawsuit from the Global South asking for loss and damage compensation.

During COP27 in November 2022, thanks to the year-long work of our partner organisations (ICCCAD and CPRD) on Loss & Damage, countries reached a historic agreement for the creation of a Loss and Damage Finance Facility with the creation of a Transitional Committee to decide on fund sources, governance, selection criteria for beneficiaries, etc. This was a demand from our two partner organisations together with the group of 77 developing countries.

Furthermore, in 2022, HEKS/EPER contributed to creating the 'Christians for Climate Protection' coalition to lobby for the Swiss Climate Protection Law going to the ballots in June 2023. HEKS is a founding member of this coalition.

## Perspectives

In 2023, HEKS/EPER will further strengthen the **systematic integration of climate change, environment and resilience-building considerations** into its project and programme portfolio. On the policy level, advocacy initiatives regarding loss and damage issues (including non-economic loss and damage) will be intensified, both internationally and nationally.

Concerning its work on the uptake of more **climate-friendly farming techniques** and **ecosystem-based adaptation,** HEKS/EPER will further build on and scale up promising practices and approaches. A particular emphasis will also in the future lie on land rights and governance issues for local and indigenous communities to ensure the protection and sustainable management of vital ecosystems and their functions. The aim will further enhance the integration of climate justice in the ecosystem-based adaptation by promoting the recognition of different cultural values of ecosystems, supporting justice-based governance structures for EbA and ensuring projects where individuals and communities can build sustainable livelihoods. Concerning adaptation technologies, an emphasis is on co-creating knowledge combining indigenous knowledge with current scientific insights.

Some countries (Myanmar, Cambodia, Uganda, and Colombia) have started integrating small-scale **renewable energy components** (particularly solar power) into projects. These project components are to be pursued further, and possibilities for further upscaling shall be explored.

The systematic integration of **(community-based) climate risk assessments** (e.g. CEDRIG, PACDR Tool) will be further encouraged, and respective capacity building will be undertaken.

In light of increasing extreme weather events, particularly floods and droughts, possibilities for anticipatory or forecast-based action (taking steps to protect people before a disaster strikes based on early warning or forecasts) must be further explored and discussed within the organisation.

# This is HEKS/EPER


HEKS/EPER is the aid organisation of the Swiss protestant churches. It operates towards a more equitable and peaceful world (and Switzerland) with resilient communities, focusing on four topics: **Climate Justice, Inclusion, Right to Land & Food, and Refuge & Migration.**

In 2022, HEKS/EPER supported more than 60 projects in Switzerland, the inclusion of 98'000 people, and with 232 projects in 30 countries, 2.5 million people directly in economic, social or humanitarian need. The operating income of the whole organisation has risen to 114 M CHF and expenditure to 108.13 M CHF – of which 54.54 M CHF were net costs spent for the international programme.

In the Global Cooperation division, HEKS/EPER ameliorated with 17.8 M CHF (net costs) spent on 96 **development projects** for the life of 946'267 people focusing on access to land and resources, securing basic services, fostering sustainable production and inclusive market systems. It also promoted the social inclusion of marginalised, inclusive governance structures and conflict transformation. 23.4 M benefitted indirectly – e.g., through successful advocacy for new rights or policies (e.g., right to land, water, education, health, market access).

HEKS/EPER's **humanitarian aid** spent more than 29 M CHF (net costs) in 72 projects in 18 countries reaching directly 1.522 M people affected by conflicts and disasters; another 2.4 M were indirectly reached with health prevention campaigns or rebuilt public sanitation, road or health infrastructures.

In the frame of **Church Cooperation,** HEKS/EPER enabled with 2.26 M CHF social work of Reformed Churches in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, reaching out to almost 35'000 people through 29 projects; another 30'500 were reached indirectly.

HEKS/EPER sensitises on the needs and rights of people and communities worldwide, addressing causes of global inequalities. To **influence the public, media, politics and other stakeholders in Switzerland** to achieve a transition to a more equitable, peaceful world, preserving the limited natural resources, HEKS/EPER spent 4.5 M CHF on advocacy and policy work.

HEKS/EPER Global Cooperation strives towards systemic change with its human rights-based approach, promoting ownership, innovation, and the nexus between humanitarian aid and development activities. Together with competent partners and well-interconnected alliances, HEKS/EPER fosters constant dialogue between civil society, the private sector, and Government actors enabling people and communities to advocate for their needs and rights. The international divisions' conflict- and gender-sensitive programming is risk-informed and evidence-based. A proficient institutional governance framework allows effectiveness and transparency.

In Switzerland, HEKS/EPER supported with 34.2 M CHF net costs of more than 60 projects in 15 cantons disadvantaged people in becoming socially and economically integrated by promoting equal opportunity and assisting jobless people, refugees, and other individuals by providing day structures, legal advice, vocational training, language courses, dialogue platforms, etc.

**The nine core values of HEKS/EPER:** Justice / Self-Determination / Participation / Respect / Solidarity / Support without Borders / Close to People / Effectiveness, / Accountability.

Strategies, policies, guidelines, and reports published on ID's Governance Website: *https://en.heks.ch/Institutional_Governance*

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