**Bless Foundation NGO**: That sounds like a very interesting and important project. Here is a possible concept note for your project based on some of the information I found online:

\*\*Project title:\*\* Environmental Peace: Promoting Co-operation and Collaboration through Clean Up Campaigns

\*\*Project summary:\*\* This project aims to use environmental issues as a platform for fostering peace and dialogue among different communities in conflict-affected regions. The project will organize and facilitate clean up campaigns that involve volunteers from different backgrounds and perspectives to work together on restoring and protecting natural resources. The project will also provide opportunities for dialogue, trust-building, and joint problem-solving among the participants, as well as raise awareness and advocacy on environmental peacebuilding.

\*\*Project objectives:\*\*

- To enhance environmental co-operation and collaboration among different communities in conflict-affected regions

- To improve the quality and sustainability of natural resources and ecosystems in conflict-affected regions

- To create a culture of peace and dialogue among different communities in conflict-affected regions

- To increase awareness and advocacy on environmental peacebuilding among different stakeholders

\*\*Project activities:\*\*

- Conduct a baseline assessment of the environmental and conflict situation in the target regions

- Identify and mobilize potential partners and volunteers from different communities for the clean up campaigns

- Organize and facilitate clean up campaigns in selected locations that involve cleaning, restoring, and protecting natural resources such as water, land, forests, etc.

- Provide opportunities for dialogue, trust-building, and joint problem-solving among the participants during and after the clean up campaigns

- Document and disseminate the results and lessons learned from the clean up campaigns

- Organize and participate in advocacy events and campaigns on environmental peacebuilding at local, national, and international levels

\*\*Project outcomes:\*\*

- Increased environmental co-operation and collaboration among different communities in conflict-affected regions

- Improved quality and sustainability of natural resources and ecosystems in conflict-affected regions

- Created a culture of peace and dialogue among different communities in conflict-affected regions

- Increased awareness and advocacy on environmental peacebuilding among different stakeholders

\*\*Project indicators:\*\*

- Number and diversity of partners and volunteers involved in the clean up campaigns

- Number and quality of clean up campaigns conducted in the target regions

- Number and quality of dialogue, trust-building, and joint problem-solving sessions held among the participants

- Number and quality of environmental peacebuilding advocacy events and campaigns organized and participated in by the project team

\*\*Project references:\*\*

¹ Environment of Peace | SIPRI

² Peaceful environment, environmental peace? — Peace Insight

³ IUCN CEESP Environment and Peace Thematic Group | IUCN

⁴ Environmental peacebuilding – Wikipedia

Source: Conversation with Bing, 4/8/2023

(1) Environment of Peace | SIPRI. <https://sipri.org/research/peace-and-development/environment-peace>.

(2) Peaceful environment, environmental peace? — Peace Insight. <https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/articles/environment-peace/>.

(3) IUCN CEESP Environment and Peace Thematic Group | IUCN. <https://www.iucn.org/our-union/commissions/group/iucn-ceesp-environment-and-peace-thematic-group>.

(4) Environmental peacebuilding – Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_peacebuilding>.

[4/8, 12:51 AM] Bless Foundation NGO: Here is a possible lesson plan that can be used to train the volunteers on how to build a peaceful environment through clean up campaigns:

\*\*Lesson title:\*\* Environmental Peace through Clean Up Campaigns

\*\*Lesson objectives:\*\* By the end of this lesson, the volunteers will be able to:

- Explain the concept and benefits of environmental peacebuilding

- Identify and assess the environmental and conflict issues in their target areas

- Plan and organize effective and inclusive clean up campaigns

- Communicate and collaborate with different stakeholders and communities

- Reflect on their experiences and learning outcomes

\*\*Lesson materials:\*\*

- PowerPoint presentation on environmental peacebuilding

- Flipchart paper and markers

- Handouts on environmental peacebuilding, clean up campaign guidelines, and reflection questions

- Garbage bags, rubber gloves, rakes, brooms, shovels, gardening tools, etc. (depending on the type of clean up campaign)

- Journals or notebooks

\*\*Lesson procedure:\*\*

1. Introduction (15 minutes): Introduce the topic of environmental peacebuilding and its relevance for conflict-affected regions. Use the PowerPoint presentation to provide some definitions, examples, and principles of environmental peacebuilding. Ask the volunteers to share their own understanding and experiences of environmental peacebuilding or related concepts.

2. Assessment (15 minutes): Divide the volunteers into small groups based on their target areas for the clean up campaigns. Ask each group to identify and assess the environmental and conflict issues in their areas using a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats). Have each group present their findings to the whole group and discuss the similarities and differences.

3. Planning (15 minutes): Distribute the handout on clean up campaign guidelines and review them with the volunteers. Ask each group to plan their clean up campaign using the SMART criteria (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound). Have each group write down their plan on a flipchart paper and present it to the whole group for feedback and suggestions.

4. Implementation (60 minutes): Have the volunteers implement their clean up campaigns in their target areas. Provide them with the necessary materials and tools. Remind them to follow the safety rules and procedures. Encourage them to communicate and collaborate with different stakeholders and communities during the clean up campaigns.

5. Reflection (15 minutes): Have the volunteers return to their groups and distribute the handout on reflection questions. Ask each group to discuss their experiences and learning outcomes from the clean up campaigns using the reflection questions as a guide. Have each group share their main insights and challenges with the whole group.

6. Conclusion (15 minutes): Summarize the main points and objectives of the lesson. Thank the volunteers for their participation and contribution. Emphasize the importance of environmental peacebuilding for creating a culture of peace and dialogue among different communities. Provide some suggestions for further action and learning on environmental peacebuilding.

Source: Conversation with Bing, 4/8/2023

(1) Lesson Plans, Teacher Guides and Online Environmental … - US EPA. <https://www.epa.gov/students/lesson-plans-teacher-guides-and-online-environmental-resources-educators>.

(2) The Great School Clean-Up – Learning to Give. <https://www.learningtogive.org/units/earth-keepers/great-school-clean>.

(3) 23 Environmental Service Project Ideas – Lions Clubs International. <https://www.lionsclubs.org/en/blog/23-environmental-service-project-ideas>.

[4/8, 1:09 AM] Bless Foundation NGO: To get started with organizing this project, you need to follow some basic steps:

- Choose a specific area or issue that needs cleaning up in your community. It could be a park, a street, a river, a beach, or any other place that is affected by litter, pollution, or degradation. Make sure you have permission from the authorities or owners to conduct the clean up campaign there. ¹²

- Set a date and time for the clean up campaign. Consider the weather, the availability of volunteers, and the potential impact of the campaign. Have a backup plan in case of rain or other unforeseen circumstances. ¹²

- Recruit volunteers for the clean up campaign. Reach out to your friends, family, neighbors, colleagues, and co-workers and invite them to join the campaign. Use flyers, social media, newsletters, and word-of-mouth to spread the word. You can also partner with local organizations, businesses, churches, schools, and clubs that share your interest in environmental peacebuilding and ask them to mobilize their members. ¹²³

- Gather the necessary supplies and tools for the clean up campaign. Depending on the type of clean up campaign you are organizing, you may need garbage bags, rubber gloves, rakes, brooms, shovels, gardening tools, cleaning products, etc. You can ask volunteers to bring their own tools or seek donations from local stores or organizations. You should also have first aid kits, water bottles, snacks, and sunscreen for the volunteers. ¹²

- Assign specific tasks and roles to the volunteers during the clean up campaign. Divide the volunteers into teams based on their skills and preferences and assign them to different areas or tasks. For example, some volunteers can collect trash, some can plant flowers, some can paint walls, etc. You should also have a leader or a supervisor for each team who can coordinate and communicate with the other teams and the project coordinator. ¹²

- Make a plan for debris removal after the clean up campaign. Contact your local waste management service or recycling center and arrange for them to pick up the trash and recyclables that you collect during the campaign. Make sure you separate the waste properly and follow the guidelines of the service or center. You can also look for ways to reuse or repurpose some of the materials that you collect. ¹²

- Reward your volunteers after the clean up campaign. Thank your volunteers for their participation and contribution to environmental peacebuilding. You can give them certificates of appreciation, souvenirs, or small gifts. You can also organize a celebration or a picnic after the campaign where volunteers can socialize and enjoy some food and drinks. ¹²

Source: Conversation with Bing, 4/8/2023

(1) How to Plan a Community Cleanup | Budget Dumpster – The Fill. <https://www.budgetdumpster.com/blog/organize-successful-community-cleanup/>.

(2) Guide for Organising a Community Clean-up Campaign. <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/73972>.

(3) Green Tips: How to organize a community cleanup. <https://nylcvef.org/citizens-toolkit/organize-community-cleanup/>.

(4) MF931 Conducting a Community Cleanup Fix-up Campaign. <https://bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/MF931.pdf>.

[4/8, 1:17 AM] Bless Foundation NGO: You can use a similar lesson plan as the one I provided earlier, but with some modifications to suit the context of Cameroon. Here is a possible lesson plan for your project:

Lesson title: Environmental Peacebuilding through Clean Up Campaigns in Cameroon

Lesson objectives: By the end of this lesson, the volunteers will be able to:

Explain the concept and benefits of environmental peacebuilding

Identify and assess the environmental and conflict issues in their target areas in Cameroon

Plan and organize effective and inclusive clean up campaigns

Communicate and collaborate with different stakeholders and communities

Reflect on their experiences and learning outcomes

Lesson materials:

PowerPoint presentation on environmental peacebuilding in Cameroon

Flipchart paper and markers

Handouts on environmental peacebuilding, clean up campaign guidelines, and reflection questions

Garbage bags, rubber gloves, rakes, brooms, shovels, gardening tools, etc. (depending on the type of clean up campaign)

Journals or notebooks

Lesson procedure:

Introduction (15 minutes): Introduce the topic of environmental peacebuilding and its relevance for Cameroon. Use the PowerPoint presentation to provide some definitions, examples, and principles of environmental peacebuilding. Highlight some of the environmental and conflict issues in Cameroon, such as deforestation, pollution, climate change, land disputes, resource scarcity, etc123 Ask the volunteers to share their own understanding and experiences of environmental peacebuilding or related concepts.

Assessment (15 minutes): Divide the volunteers into small groups based on their target areas for the clean up campaigns. Ask each group to identify and assess the environmental and conflict issues in their areas using a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats). Have each group present their findings to the whole group and discuss the similarities and differences.

Planning (15 minutes): Distribute the handout on clean up campaign guidelines and review them with the volunteers. Ask each group to plan their clean up campaign using the SMART criteria (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound). Have each group write down their plan on a flipchart paper and present it to the whole group for feedback and suggestions.

Implementation (60 minutes): Have the volunteers implement their clean up campaigns in their target areas. Provide them with the necessary materials and tools. Remind them to follow the safety rules and procedures. Encourage them to communicate and collaborate with different stakeholders and communities during the clean up campaigns.

Reflection (15 minutes): Have the volunteers return to their groups and distribute the handout on reflection questions. Ask each group to discuss their experiences and learning outcomes from the clean up campaigns using the reflection questions as a guide. Have each group share their main insights and challenges with the whole group.

Conclusion (15 minutes): Summarize the main points and objectives of the lesson. Thank the volunteers for their participation and contribution to environmental peacebuilding in Cameroon. Emphasize the importance of environmental peacebuilding for creating a culture of peace and dialogue among different communities. Provide some suggestions for further action and learning on environmental peacebuilding.

[4/8, 2:21 AM] Bless Foundation NGO: That’s a very interesting and noble idea. Organizing a clean up campaign for peace building can be a great way to raise awareness about environmental issues and foster cooperation and dialogue among different groups of people. A lesson plan for an environmental peace workshop can vary depending on the context, objectives, and participants of the workshop, but here are some possible steps and examples that you can adapt or modify according to your needs:

- \*\*Step 1: Introduction\*\*. Start the workshop by introducing yourself and the purpose of the workshop. Explain what environmental peacebuilding is and why it is important. You can use some examples of how environmental issues can cause or exacerbate conflicts, such as water scarcity, land degradation, resource extraction, etc. You can also use some examples of how environmental cooperation can promote peace, such as transboundary conservation, joint management of natural resources, green diplomacy, etc. You can use some videos or stories from the MY HERO website to illustrate these examples. ³

- \*\*Step 2: Icebreaker\*\*. Conduct an icebreaker activity to help the participants get to know each other and create a positive atmosphere. You can use any activity that is fun, interactive, and relevant to the topic of the workshop. For example, you can use the “Environmental Bingo” game, where each participant gets a bingo card with different environmental statements or actions (such as “I recycle”, “I use public transportation”, “I have planted a tree”, etc.) and they have to find other participants who match those statements or actions and mark their cards. The first one to get a bingo wins a prize. ¹

- \*\*Step 3: Discussion\*\*. Facilitate a discussion among the participants about their views and experiences on environmental issues and peacebuilding. You can use some guiding questions to stimulate the conversation, such as:

- What are some of the environmental problems that affect your community or country?

- How do these problems affect your well-being and your relationships with others?

- What are some of the causes and consequences of these problems?

- What are some of the possible solutions or actions that can be taken to address these problems?

- How can you collaborate with others who have different perspectives or interests on these issues?

- What are some of the benefits or challenges of working together for environmental peace?

Encourage the participants to share their opinions, experiences, and ideas respectfully and constructively. Listen actively and acknowledge different points of view. Summarize the main points and themes that emerge from the discussion.²

* \*\*Step 4: Action\*\*. Invite the participants to plan and implement an action project that aims to improve the environment and promote peace in their community or beyond. You can use some criteria to guide the project design, such as:

- The project should address a specific environmental problem or need that is relevant and meaningful to the participants and their context.

- The project should involve collaboration and dialogue among different stakeholders who are affected by or interested in the issue.

- The project should have clear goals, objectives, activities, indicators, and outcomes that can be measured and evaluated.

- The project should be feasible, realistic, sustainable, and ethical.

You can use some tools or templates to help the participants plan their project, such as a logic model, a SWOT analysis, a budget plan, etc. You can also provide some examples of successful environmental peace projects that have been done by other groups or organizations.³

* \*\*Step 5: Evaluation\*\*. End the workshop by asking the participants to evaluate their learning and satisfaction with the workshop. You can use some methods or tools to collect feedback from the participants, such as a survey, a quiz, a reflection journal, etc. You can also ask them to share their plans for implementing their action project and how they will monitor and report their progress and results.²

I hope this helps you design your own lesson plan for an environmental peace workshop.

Do you have any questions or comments about this?

Source: Conversation with Bing, 4/8/2023

(1) Teacher Lesson Plan: World Environment Day | MY HERO. <https://myhero.com/world-environment-day-lesson-plan-for-teachers>.

(2) Environmental Education Lesson Plans – NYS Dept. of Environmental …. <https://www.dec.ny.gov/education/73131.html>.

(3) Environment, climate, conflict, and peace – Geneva Peacebuilding Platform. <https://www.gpplatform.ch/content/environment-climate-conflict-and-peacebuilding>.

[4/8, 3:10 AM] Bless Foundation NGO: Environmental peacebuilding is an emerging and rapidly evolving field that integrates natural resource management in conflict prevention, mitigation, resolution, and recovery to build resilience in communities affected by conflict. ¹ Environmental peacebuilding can also refer to all forms of cooperation on environmental issues between distinct social groups, which aim at and/or achieve creating less violent and more peaceful relations between these groups. ²

Environmental peacebuilding is relevant for conflict-affected areas because environmental issues can be both a cause and a consequence of conflicts, as well as a potential source of cooperation and peace. For example:

- Environmental issues can cause or exacerbate conflicts by creating competition, grievances, insecurity, or violence over scarce or valuable natural resources, such as water, land, minerals, etc. Environmental degradation, climate change, and disasters can also worsen the conditions that fuel conflicts. ³

- Environmental issues can be a consequence of conflicts by being damaged or exploited during wars, such as deforestation, pollution, wildlife poaching, etc. Conflicts can also undermine the governance and management of natural resources, leading to further environmental problems and conflicts. ³

- Environmental issues can be a source of cooperation and peace by providing incentives and opportunities for dialogue, trust-building, joint action, and mutual benefits among different groups or countries. Environmental cooperation can also address some of the root causes and drivers of conflicts, such as poverty, inequality, injustice, insecurity, etc. Environmental cooperation can also support peace processes and institutions that aim to resolve or prevent conflicts. ³

Therefore, environmental peacebuilding can help to prevent environment-related conflicts, to build trust and establish shared identities, to facilitate integration between conflict parties, and to build capabilities for resilient and sustainable livelihoods. ²

Do you have any questions or comments about this?

Source: Conversation with Bing, 4/8/2023

(1) Environmental peacebuilding – Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_peacebuilding>.

(2) Towards a Definition of Environmental Peacebuilding. <https://www.ecosystemforpeace.org/compendium/towardsadefinitionofenvironmentalpeacebuilding>.

(3) What does environmental peacebuilding mean? – Definitions.net. <https://www.definitions.net/definition/environmental%20peacebuilding>.

[4/8, 3:16 AM] Bless Foundation NGO: Environmental peacebuilding is a field that integrates natural resource management in conflict prevention, mitigation, resolution, and recovery to build resilience in communities affected by conflict1 Environmental peacebuilding can also refer to all forms of cooperation on environmental issues between distinct social groups, which aim at and/or achieve creating less violent and more peaceful relations between these groups2

Some of the principles that can guide environmental peacebuilding are:

Anticipate and respond to environmental and natural resource-related tensions before they break down into violent conflict. This principle requires a proactive and preventive approach to identifying and addressing the potential sources and drivers of environmental conflicts, such as resource scarcity, degradation, competition, or exploitation. It also involves building the capacities and mechanisms for early warning, conflict analysis, dialogue, mediation, and negotiation3

Continue to build and share the evidence base for environmental peacebuilding. This principle emphasizes the need for rigorous and relevant research and data on the links between environment, conflict, and peace. It also calls for effective communication and dissemination of the findings and recommendations to inform policy and practice. It also encourages learning from best practices and lessons learned from different contexts and cases3

Strengthen environmental governance and institutions at all levels. This principle recognizes the importance of establishing and enforcing clear, fair, and inclusive rules and norms for managing natural resources and protecting the environment. It also supports the participation and representation of different stakeholders, especially marginalized groups, in decision-making and oversight processes. It also fosters coordination and collaboration among different actors and sectors involved in environmental peacebuilding3

Promote equitable access to and benefit-sharing from natural resources. This principle aims to ensure that natural resources are used and distributed in a way that meets the needs and rights of all people, especially the poor and vulnerable. It also seeks to prevent or redress any injustices or grievances that may arise from unequal or unfair allocation or exploitation of natural resources. It also encourages the development of alternative livelihoods and income sources that are environmentally sustainable and resilient3

Support local ownership and leadership in environmental peacebuilding. This principle respects and empowers the agency and voice of local communities and actors in designing and implementing environmental peacebuilding initiatives. It also builds on their existing knowledge, skills, values, and practices that are relevant and appropriate for their context. It also provides them with adequate resources, support, guidance, and recognition for their efforts3

These are some of the principles that can guide environmental peacebuilding.

Do you have any questions or comments about these principles?