

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UN  
DP

# NATURE FOR HEALTH

NATURE  
PLEDGE

NATURE FOR DEVELOPMENT  
ACTION KITS



## ABOUT THE 'NATURE FOR DEVELOPMENT' ACTION KIT SERIES

This document, Nature for Health Action Kit, is one of a series of “Nature for Development” Action Kits, as part of UNDP’s Nature Pledge. This series includes “Nature for Water Security,” “Nature for Climate Action,” “Nature for Food Security,” “Nature for Prosperity,” “Nature for Disaster Reduction,” “Nature for Gender Equality” “Nature for Justice” and “Nature for Peace.”

This action kit provides UNDP staff with an overview of the many intertwined relationships between nature and sustainable development. It also provides key facts and figures and talking points, and the programming entry points needed to make the case for investing in nature to achieve development outcomes. This kit, which also provides the tools and information needed to learn more and take action, aims to:

- highlight entry points for implementation of the UNDP Nature Pledge;
- support implementation of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2026-2029 and its four strategic objectives, including prosperity for all on a healthy planet;
- strengthen UNDP policy, advocacy and awareness-raising efforts;
- inform effective national, regional and integrated programming efforts, and support issue-based portfolio approaches in line with national priorities;
- support resource mobilization with traditional and non-traditional funding partners;
- strengthen and forge new partnerships with sister UN agencies, other international development partners; national and local stakeholders in government; the private sector; academia; media; and other civil society groups; and
- leverage and strengthen internal UNDP capacities and expertise at all levels.

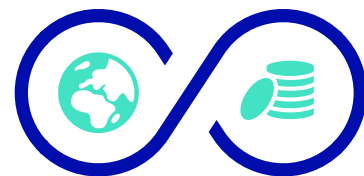
## ABOUT UNDP'S NATURE PLEDGE

The Nature Pledge is UNDP’s commitment to support more than 140 countries in achieving their ambitious goals under the UN Agreements on Biodiversity (UNCBD), Land (UNCCD), Climate (UNFCCC), Food, Water and Oceans towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda.



### VALUE SHIFT

**A ‘Value Shift’ to transform the value we place on nature and drive changes in people’s behavior so that we place nature at the heart of development and across sectors including governance, economics, finance, health, and conservation.**



### FINANCE AND ECONOMIC SHIFT

**An ‘Economic and Finance Shift’ to support a system where decision makers value natural capital, alongside financial, human and man-made capital.**



### POLICY AND PRACTICE SHIFT

**A ‘Policy and Practice Shift’ to deliver change at scale on the ground - led by governments, and grounded in partnerships with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.**

The Nature Pledge provides a pathway to transform our global systems by meeting vital targets to protect and restore our planet, eradicate poverty, reduce gender and other inequalities, protect human rights, and accelerate overall progress on nature-dependent sustainable development goals.

## NATURE AND HEALTH

The health of people and the health of the planet are deeply intertwined. As ecosystems degrade, the impacts on human wellbeing grow more severe. Climate change, pollution, deforestation, and biodiversity loss are fueling a global rise in both chronic and infectious diseases, reducing access to clean water and nutritious food, and compounding the physical and mental stresses on communities, especially the most vulnerable. At the same time, intact ecosystems are fundamental to sustaining life: they regulate the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, and the conditions that support physical, mental, and emotional health.

Nature loss is increasingly recognized as a major driver of public health risk. More than 70 percent of emerging infectious diseases in recent decades, including COVID-19, have originated in animals, often triggered by ecosystem disruption from habitat loss, unsustainable land use, or encroachment into wild areas. When natural buffers are disturbed, the barriers between human and animal populations break down, increasing the likelihood of zoonotic disease transmission.

The wide environment also shapes how diseases spread. Climate change is expanding the range of disease vectors like mosquitoes, contributing to the global rise of dengue, chikungunya, Zika, and malaria. Agricultural intensification can trigger pesticide resistance or fuel rodent populations, increasing the risk of diseases such as hemorrhagic fevers. Meanwhile, deforestation and habitat degradation increase human exposure to infected wildlife, contributing to outbreaks of diseases such as Ebola or the Nipah virus.

Water systems are particularly sensitive to environmental change. Forests, wetlands, and mangroves act as natural filters, purifying water, regulating flows, and recharging groundwater. When these ecosystems are degraded, water sources become contaminated or unreliable, raising the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery. Today, billions of people still lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation, , underscoring the health consequences of disrupted and collapsing ecosystems.

Air quality is similarly tied to nature. Vegetation captures pollutants and cools urban areas, yet ambient air pollution remains one of the world’s leading causes of premature death, contributing to millions of deaths annually. Nature-based solutions such as reforestation, sustainable agriculture, and urban greening not only reduce exposure to harmful air pollutants but also provide critical co-benefits for climate, biodiversity, and health equity.

The benefits of nature extend beyond the physical. Access to green and blue spaces is associated with improved mental health, lower anxiety and depression, reduced stress, and stronger social cohesion.. These benefits are especially profound for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, whose cultural identity, traditional knowledge systems, and wellbeing are deeply rooted in relationships with land, water and biodiversity.

These interconnections are at the heart of the One Health framework, adopted by the UN and the World Health Organization, which recognizes the fundamental interdependence of the health of people, animals, and their shared environment. A One Health approach calls for cross-sector collaboration to prevent health care crises at their source rather than responding only after they emerge. UNDP and partners are putting this approach into practice through initiatives such as the Nature for Health Initiative, which supports countries in reducing pandemic and related health risks by tackling the underlying environmental drivers of disease.

Protecting nature is therefore not just an environmental goal; it is a public health strategy. Restoring ecosystems, conserving biodiversity, and embedding nature-based solutions into public health planning can reduce disease risk, improve water and air quality, strengthen mental health, and build more resilient and equitable health systems. In the face of accelerating global health challenges, nature remains one of our most powerful and underutilized allies.

## THE BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR HEALTH

Human health depends on the health of ecosystems. Nature provides clean air, safe water, nutritious food, and medicinal resources—and plays a critical role in regulating disease, supporting mental wellbeing, and reducing the health impacts of climate change. As environmental degradation increases, so too do the risks to human health. Nature-based solutions, including ecosystem restoration, urban greening, and sustainable land and water management, can reduce health risks and lower health care-related costs while promoting healthier, more resilient communities. Investing in nature is therefore an investment in public health, health equity, and sustainable development.



Photo credit: UNDP Bangladesh



Poor and marginalized communities are disproportionately exposed to pollution and environmental hazards. Nature-based solutions can reduce health-related poverty by lowering medical costs and improving living conditions.



Agrobiodiversity improves dietary diversity and micronutrient intake. Ecosystems that support pollination and soil health are essential to nutrition and food security.



Up to 24% of the global disease burden and 23% of all deaths can be attributed to environmental factors. Restoring and protecting nature can reduce these burdens and improve public health.



Environmental degradation increases the care burden on women and girls, especially in rural areas. Restoring natural resources eases this burden and improves health outcomes for women.



Healthy forests and wetlands filter water and reduce contamination, lowering the risk of waterborne diseases that currently affect over 2 billion people worldwide.



Ecosystem restoration can reduce health-care costs through cleaner air, better mental health, and reduced heat stress - investments in ecosystem restoration could create up to 395 million jobs by 2030 in the European Union.



Urban green spaces reduce respiratory illness, mental health disorders, and heat-related stress. Access to nature in cities improves physical activity and lowers health risks.



Nature-based solutions protect health by reducing the frequency and severity of climate-related disasters, including heatwaves, floods, and vector-borne diseases.



Biodiversity loss increases the risk of zoonotic disease spillovers. Protecting ecosystems and wildlife habitats helps prevent future pandemics.

Photo credits

Row one: Gerardo A. Moya UNDP Honduras; Paul Blake CIAT; UNDP Namibia  
Row two: UN Women Joe Saade; UNDP-UNEP-GEF - IWRM; Ollivier Girard CIFOR

Row three: Nerea Marti Sesarino Upsplash; Abdul Majeed Goraya\_IRIN; Kelvin Trautman CIFOR-ICRAF

## TRENDS IN NATURE AND HEALTH

Nature is increasingly recognized as a critical determinant of human health and wellbeing. While degradation of ecosystems poses growing health risks, investments in nature-based solutions offer significant and often cost-effective benefits for physical, mental, and public health. The following trends highlight the urgency—and the opportunity—at the intersection of nature and health.

### CURRENT TRENDS

<p><b>Growing Global Health Burden from Air Pollution:</b> Air pollution—driven largely by fossil fuels and loss of natural filters like forests—is now the <u>world’s second leading cause of death</u>, responsible for 8 million premature deaths annually</p>	<p><b>Urban Heat and Health Risks:</b> Loss of urban tree cover increases heat-related illness and mortality. Cities with low green coverage <u>can be up to 7°C hotter than surrounding areas</u>.</p>	<p><b>Climate Change Expands Disease Risk:</b> Warming temperatures and shifting rainfall are expanding habitats for disease vectors like mosquitoes - <u>driving up cases of malaria, dengue, and Lyme disease</u> in new regions.</p>
<p><b>Rising Zoonotic Disease Risk from Biodiversity Loss:</b> According to <u>a recent IPBES report</u>, over 60% of emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic, and their frequency is rising due to deforestation and land-use change disrupting wildlife habitats.</p>	<p><b>Traditional Medicine and Biodiversity:</b> Around <u>80% of the global population</u> relies on biodiversity for primary health care, particularly through medicinal plants and traditional remedies.</p>	<p>Access to Green Space Lowers Obesity Risk People with easy access to green spaces <u>are up to 40% more likely to meet physical activity guidelines</u>, reducing obesity and chronic disease.</p>
<p><b>Mental Health Benefits from Nature Exposure:</b> Access to green spaces significantly reduces stress, anxiety, and depression. People living near natural environments <u>have up to 20% lower risk of mental health disorders</u>.</p>	<p><b>Nutrition and Ecosystem Services:</b> Ecosystems high in biodiversity contribute to dietary diversity, especially among Indigenous and rural populations <u>who disproportionately rely on forests, wetlands, and coasts for nutrition</u>.</p>	<p><b>Land Degradation, Dust and Respiratory Disease:</b> Land degradation and desertification <u>increase sand and dust storms</u>, which raise particulate pollution and are linked to higher mortality and hospitalizations from respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, especially in dryland regions and downwind cities.</p>

### EMERGING TRENDS

<p><b>Climate Change Increasing Disease Risk:</b> Shifting ecosystems due to climate change are expanding the geographic range of disease vectors such as mosquitoes, exposing billions to diseases like malaria and dengue.</p>	<p><b>Health Sector Engagement in Biodiversity:</b> There is increasing recognition within public health systems of the need to protect ecosystems to safeguard long-term health. Several national health plans now integrate ecosystem conservation.</p>	<p><b>Growing One Health Adoption:</b> The <u>“One Health”</u> approach—which links human, animal, and ecosystem health—is gaining momentum globally, with a formal Quadripartite collaboration between FAO, WHO, WOA, and UNEP.</p>
<p><b>Nature Prescriptions in Healthcare:</b> Doctors in several countries—including Canada, New Zealand, and the UK—<u>are increasingly prescribing time in nature</u> to improve patient health outcomes.</p>	<p><b>Urban Nature Planning for Public Health:</b> Cities worldwide are embedding health goals into urban greening plans, such as <u>Barcelona’s “green axes” strategy</u>, aiming to reduce pollution, boost mental health, and improve equity in nature access.</p>	<p><b>Rise in Biodiversity-Linked Pharmaceutical Research:</b> Pharmaceutical companies and researchers are increasingly exploring ecosystems with high biodiversity for new drugs., In fact, <u>over 60% of cancer drugs</u> are derived from natural sources.</p>
<p><b>Rising likelihood – and costs – of future pandemics:</b> There <u>is increasing likelihood of future pandemics</u>, accelerated by forest clearing. The annual cost of a future pandemic is estimated to be \$2 trillion; <u>protecting nature to prevent pandemics costs just 1%</u> of that.</p>	<p><b>Emerging ‘Silent Pandemic’ of Antimicrobial Resistance:</b> Antimicrobial resistance—already <u>responsible for an estimated 1.27 million deaths in 2019</u>—is accelerating as ecosystem disruption, polluted waterways, and intensive livestock systems create ideal conditions for drug-resistant microbes to evolve and spread, turning environmental degradation into a rising, systemic health threat.</p>	<p><b>Expansion of Biodiversity Banking for Medical Innovation:</b> More countries are establishing biodiversity repositories - <u>“biobanks”</u> – to store and study genetic materials from plants and animals, supporting medical breakthroughs while protecting natural assets for future pharmaceutical development.</p>

## KEY MESSAGES ON NATURE FOR HEALTH

### A HEALTHY PLANET IS THE FOUNDATION OF HUMAN HEALTH

Human health and wellbeing are directly dependent on healthy ecosystems. Clean air, safe drinking water, nutritious food, disease regulation, and mental wellbeing all rely on intact nature. When ecosystems are degraded, these benefits erode—putting billions of people at greater risk of illness, stress, and early death

### CONTACT WITH NATURE SUPPORTS MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

Access to green spaces is linked to lower rates of anxiety, depression, and stress. Nature-based interventions can reduce blood pressure, promote physical activity, and improve social wellbeing. Urban greening and biophilic design are low-cost, high-impact strategies to enhance mental health at scale.

### NATURE LOSS IS A DRIVER OF HEALTH EMERGENCIES

Deforestation, land-use change, and biodiversity loss increase the risk of zoonotic diseases, such as COVID-19, Ebola and Zika. Over 60% of emerging infectious diseases originate in animals, and ecosystem disruption accelerates the risk of spillover. Protecting nature is essential for pandemic prevention and health system resilience.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL EQUITY ARE INTERTWINED

Marginalized communities are often most exposed to environmental health risks—such as poor air quality, contaminated water, and degraded living environments—while having the least access to healthcare. Equitable access to healthy ecosystems is essential for reducing health disparities and achieving universal health coverage.

### RESTORING ECOSYSTEMS IMPROVES HEALTH OUTCOMES

Ecosystem restoration reduces exposure to environmental hazards, lowers air and water pollution, and increases access to clean water and safe sanitation. Restoring wetlands can reduce disease vectors; restoring forests improves air quality and cooling. Ecosystem-based adaptation strategies are essential for climate-resilient public health.

### CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY LOSS THREATEN HEALTH SECURITY

Climate-related impacts—including extreme heat, droughts, floods, and food and water insecurity—undermine physical and mental health. Biodiversity loss weakens the natural systems that regulate disease and nutrition. Investing in nature-based solutions is essential for building climate-resilient health systems.

### NATURE IS ESSENTIAL FOR NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY

Biodiversity supports diverse, nutritious diets and resilient food systems. Over 75% of crops rely on animal pollination, and wild foods are essential for millions of rural and Indigenous communities. Nature-based agriculture and agroecology help combat malnutrition and support healthier diets.

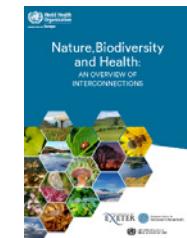
### NATURE MUST BE CENTRAL TO ONE HEALTH APPROACHES

The One Health approach emphasizes the importance of understanding how human health is closely linked to the health of animals and the environment, promoting cooperation among various sectors to address health challenges such as zoonotic diseases, antimicrobial resistance, food safety, and environmental contamination.

## RESOURCES

This section highlights recent publications and tools on the linkages between nature and health, including from both UNDP and partners.

### TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS



#### Nature, Biodiversity and Health: An Overview of Interconnections

This [WHO-CBD report](#) outlines the evidence connecting biodiversity to multiple health benefits – from nutrition and immunity to mental health.



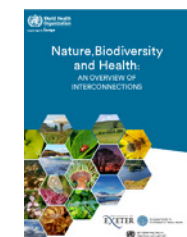
#### Issue Brief on WHO-IUCN Report on Nature-Based Solutions for Health

This [short summary document](#) highlights the role of nature-based solutions to enhance human health.



#### Nature Rx: Nature Prescribing in General Practice

This [short document](#) outlines the current state of prescribing nature through medical practice.



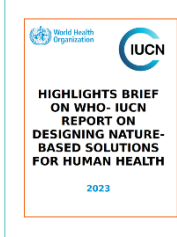
#### Nature, Biodiversity and Health: An Overview of Interconnections

This [34-page report](#) provides an overview of the impacts of the natural environment on human health, and highlights how nature can bolster human health.



#### One Health Theory of Change



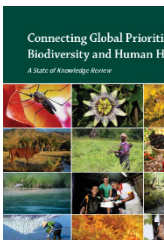





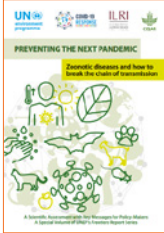
This [25-page publication](#) provides a conceptual framework for organizations, agencies and initiatives working towards One Health goals.



#### Highlights Brief on WHO-IUCN Report on Designing Nature-based Solutions for Human Health


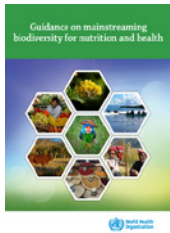

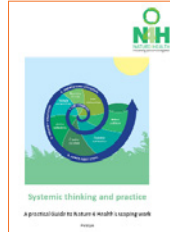

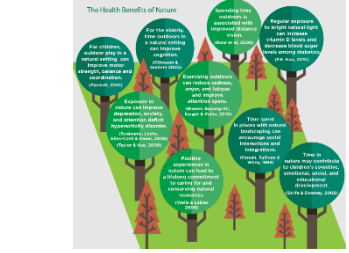
This [short brief](#) highlights 10 recommendations for integrating biodiversity conservation and global public health.

## A DEEPER DIVE

 <p><b>Compendium of WHO and other UN Guidance on Health and the Environment</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">250-page document</a> provides a compilation of guidance for policy-makers and decision-makers on the many aspects of policy making for health and the environment.</p>	 <p><b>A Just World on a Safe Planet</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">61-page report</a> highlights the complex linkages between planetary health and human health.</p>	 <p><b>Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health – A State of Knowledge Review</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">364-page comprehensive report</a> summarizes available information on the most important inter-linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem stability, and epidemic infectious diseases.</p>
 <p><b>Global Action Plan on Biodiversity and Health</b></p> <p>The <a href="#">19th decision of the 16th Conference of Parties</a> (16/19) of the Convention on Biological Diversity lays out a framework for governments to develop action plans on biodiversity and health.</p>	 <p><b>Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">176-page report</a> summarizes the results of a global assessment of the burden of disease from environmental risks.</p>	 <p><b>Guidance on Integrating Biodiversity Considerations into One Health Approaches</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">short guidance document</a> from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) provides guidance on integrating biodiversity into One Health approaches.</p>
 <p><b>IPBES Workshop on Biodiversity and Pandemics</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">108-page report</a> summarizes how pandemics emerge from the microbial diversity found in nature, and outlines how human actions exacerbate pandemic risk.</p>	 <p><b>Nature-based Solutions and Health</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">54-page report</a> highlights the potential of nature-based solutions to both address human health and environmental sustainability.</p>	 <p><b>Preventing the Next Pandemic</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">82-page report</a> considers the root causes of the emergence of pandemics and offers practical steps to reduce pandemic risk.</p>

## TOOLS AND TOOL KITS

This section highlights recent publications, tools, videos, blogs, photo essays and data on the linkages between nature and health, including from both UNDP and partners.

 <p><b>Connecting with Nature for Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">105-page practical guide</a> includes steps for integrating nature into peoples' lives to maintain health and wellbeing.</p>	 <p><b>Guidance on mainstreaming biodiversity for nutrition and health</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">100-page report</a> provides concrete guidance on integrating biodiversity into food-based interventions on health and nutrition.</p>	 <p><b>Understanding and Enabling Health Outcomes from Nature-Based Solutions</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">60-page toolkit</a> enables project developers, investors and buyers who are working with nature-based solutions to identify and foster health outcomes.</p>
 <p><b>A Practical Guide to Nature 4 Health's Scoping Work</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">97-page interactive guide</a> provides clear steps for adopting a systemic approach to understanding the linkages between humans, livestock and wildlife, and preventing the next pandemic.</p>	 <p><b>The Blue Health Toolbox: Guidance for Urban Planners and Designers</b></p> <p>This <a href="#">16-page guide</a> provides guidance for urban designers to integrate nature into urban planning.</p>	 <p><b>Park Prescription Program Toolkit</b></p> <p>The <a href="#">Park Prescription Program Toolkit</a> is an interactive, step-by-step guide for agencies interested in starting their own Park Prescription program.</p>

## COMMUNICATIONS – BLOGS AND PHOTO ESSAYS

### Blogs

- Investing in Wildlife Protection can Prevent Pandemics Like COVID-19. [This UNDP blog](#) highlights why investing in nature, and in the communities that protect nature, is an essential strategy for human health.
- To Prevent Pandemics Like COVID-19, 'Take Care of Nature'. This [Conservation International blog](#) stresses the need to protect nature and curb illegal wildlife trafficking.
- Putting People at the Heart of One Health: This [Nature4Health blog](#) explores the relationship between infectious diseases and ecosystem health.
- Green Space is Good for Mental Health. This [Earth Observatory blog](#) uses satellite and demographic data to show linkages between green space and human health.
- Protect Biodiversity to Reduce Future Pandemics: This [UNDP blog](#) links illegal wildlife trade and human health.
- Where There's Smoke: Wildfire, Forest Restoration and Human Health: This [blog by The Nature Conservancy](#) explores common ground between public health, social equity and forest management.
- How Trees Can Help Fight Rising Heat in Arid Cities: This [blog by The Nature Conservancy](#) discusses how urban greening can keep cities cooler.
- 5 Ways Nature Supports Human Health: This [Conservation International blog](#) highlights five different ways nature is essential to human health.
- One Planet, One Health: This [UNDP blog](#) highlights the linkages between the health of forests, livestock and humans in India.

### Stories and photo essays

- Our Health Depends on Biodiversity: This [UNDP photo essay](#) highlights how nature's 'living laboratory' harbors undiscovered health breakthroughs.
- Our Solutions Are in Nature: This [UNDP photo essay](#) explains how traditional knowledge and biodiversity can improve health outcomes.
- From Scourge to Sustainability: This [UNDP photo essay](#) explains how we can reimagine our relationship with plastic to improve planetary and human health.

### Videos

- How Does Nature Improve Your Health? A very [short video](#) about nature and human health.
- One Health – Thinking about Human Health, Animal Health and Environmental Health as One System: This [short video](#) considers the relationships between human, animal and environmental health.
- CLEVER Cities: This [short video](#) shows how the cities of Hamburg, London and Milan are using nature-based solutions to improve public health.

## EXAMPLES OF UNDP'S WORK ON NATURE AND HEALTH

UNDP has a growing portfolio of projects that work in an integrated manner to tackle issues related to nature and human health.

### PILOTING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH IN BHUTAN

Bhutan is one of seven pilot countries in the joint WHO–UNDP global project on public health adaptation to climate change, with the "[Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health in Bhutan](#)" initiative focused on strengthening national capacity to identify and prevent climate-related health risks. The project improved surveillance and data collection on climate-sensitive health outcomes, enabling earlier warnings and more timely responses to threats such as vector-borne diseases, extreme weather events, and other climate-linked health issues. It also provided training and practical tools for health providers and officials to understand how climate variability influences disease transmission and health emergencies, helping Bhutan protect vulnerable communities while integrating climate risk into health planning and decision-making.



### STRENGTHENING THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH FOR PANDEMIC PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS IN INDIA

UNDP is supporting a One Health approach in India [for pandemic prevention and preparedness](#). UNDP is supporting the Government of India in developing and implementing a One Health approach as a part of its 'Green Recovery Pathway for India' initiative. Starting with the Himalayan states of Sikkim and Uttarakhand, the programme has adopted a three-pronged strategy focusing on building capacity of officials, frontline workers and local communities on zoonotic disease prevention and management, raising awareness and sensitizing local communities on zoonotic disease prevention and threats posed by illegal wildlife trade, and creating digital platforms and technology-based solutions for research and knowledge management.



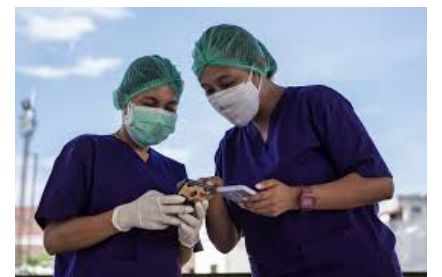
### BUILDING URBAN RESILIENCE AND TRANSITIONING TO GREEN ECONOMY IN SOMALIA

In Somalia, increased frequency and intensity of heatwaves, and heat-related illnesses threaten the health of millions. UNDP, through projects such as "[Building Urban Resilience and Transitioning to a Green Economy](#)," is working to support sponge-city concepts, green corridors and parks that reduce urban heat stress, enhance water infiltration and lower flood risks, while creating co-benefits for public health and urban biodiversity.



### PREVENTING THE NEXT PANDEMIC IN ECUADOR

This Nature-for-Health [project](#) aims to enhance the epidemiological surveillance system of the Ministry of Environment, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, by integrating it into a comprehensive surveillance system with a One Health approach. This includes developing policies and regulations that facilitate inter-institutional communication among the three institutions. The initiative also strengthens capacity building and knowledge management, and supports the implementation of pilot projects in five key cities across the country with a participatory approach.



Copyright © UNDP 2025. One United Nations Plaza, NEW YORK, NY10017, USA. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission.

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet. Learn more at [undp.org](https://undp.org) or follow @UNDP.

**Disclaimer**

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or the UN Member States.



United Nations Development Programme  
One United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

[www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org)

©UNDP 2025

Photo credit: Nuria Angeles Tapia, UNDP Peru