



Solar farm

COST 10% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 3 rml

Only one solar farm can be acquired per round

Can be sold for 50% of the purchase price

Description

Provides renewable energy. Changes the energy profile of the country, increasing the share of solar energy by 20 percentage points and reducing the share of imported fossil energy by 20 percentage points.

Resource impact

Positive impact on KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION, INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEEING and COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING. However, BIODIVERSITY suffers from the impacts of construction and operation.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Reduces expenses for energy imports, reduces dependence on external energy sources.

Usefulness for regional projects

Advantage for creating regional renewable energy knowledge and infrastructure.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



Sustainable Agriculture microcredit system

COST 5% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 2 rml

Only one Sustainable Agriculture microcredit system can be acquired

Cannot be sold

Description

Farmers gain well-being and resilience through a decentralized and accessible microcredit system. Community solidarity is strengthened.

Resource impact

Positive impact on KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION, INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING, COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING and AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (CROPS, GRAPES and ANIMALS).

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Can act as a risk buffer when facing severe climatic events or natural disasters.

Can facilitate absorption and equitable distribution of international funding for sustainable mountain development. Allows for greater resilience and improved living conditions of mountains farmers.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



University

COST 10% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 3 rml

Only one university can be acquired per round

Can be sold for 50% of the purchase price

Description

Contributes to knowledge creation and transfer as well as skills development. Supports the economy through technological innovation and the application of knowledge and skills. Enables the country to gain international visibility and status.

Resource impact

Positive impact on KNOWLEDGE CREATION, KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION and COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING

Mitigating/multiplying effect

May amplify impacts on knowledge creation or knowledge application.

Usefulness for regional projects

Can be an advantage for establishing regional knowledge projects.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



National park

COST 10% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 3 rml

Only one national park can be acquired per round

Operations can be suspended to recover 50% of the purchase price

Description

Helps to preserve and promote biological diversity. May also be used for tourism and recreation or for historical or scientific interest. Can play a role in regional socioeconomic development through job creation and revenue generation.

Resource impact

Positive impact on INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING, WATER and BIODIVERSITY.

Negative impact on CROP PRODUCTION, ANIMAL PRODUCTION and COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING (possible constraints on traditional resource uses by local residents, e.g. agriculture, pastoralism or hunting).

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Can amplify positive impacts on biodiversity and knowledge valorization.

May increase income when international funding is involved.

Usefulness for regional projects

Can be an advantage for establishing a REGIONAL PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



Reservoir

COST 15% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 6 rml

Only one reservoir can be acquired per round

Cannot be sold

Description

Can serve multiple purposes: storing and supplying water for irrigation, industry or human consumption; flood control; power generation and power storage; navigation; water regulation; tourism and recreation.

When used to produce electricity, the energy profile of the country evolves: the share of hydro power increases by 30 percentage points, while the share of imported fossil energy decreases by 30 percentage points.

Resource impact

Positive impact on KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION, COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING and WATER.

Negative impact on BIODIVERSITY.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

May be an asset during drought.

Usefulness for regional projects

Can be of advantage for establishing a REGIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH CENTER..

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



Local Health Center Network

COST 10% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 3 rml

Only one local health center network can be acquired

Operations can be suspended to recover 50% of the purchase price

Description

Improves the health and well-being of the population. Boosts the responsiveness of the health sector in crisis situations or during and after natural disasters. Also improves territorial cohesion and trust in government.

Resource impact

Positive impact on KNOWLEDGE CREATION, INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING and COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

When a catastrophe occurs, a health center network facilitates rapid reaction, treatment and care for victims.

Usefulness for regional projects

Through its positive impact on territorial trust, a health center network can be an advantage for the acquisition of infrastructures similarly requiring such trust (REGIONAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEM, REGIONAL RAILWAY SYSTEM).

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



Institute of Democratic Practice (IDP)

COST 5% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 2 rml

Only one IDP can be acquired

Operations can be suspended to recover 50% of the purchase price

Description

Fosters and maintains a participatory and decentralized system for facilitating the participation of local representatives and civil society organizations in political decision making. Also carries out research on local and crossborder governance.

Resource impact

Positive impact on COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING as it contributes to territorial cohesion and solidarity.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Can help reduce tensions and conflicts surrounding divisive issues as well as during or after crises. Can foster trust in government, legitimate its decisions, and promote local and regional participation in government programmes.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



Water treatment plant

COST 10% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 3 rml

Only one water treatment plant can be acquired per round

Can be sold for 50% of the purchase price

Description

Facility for treating wastewater after it leaves homes and businesses through sewage pipes. Involves disinfection to restore drinking water quality and is therefore an essential public health tool.

Resource impact

Positive impact on INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING, WATER and BIODIVERSITY.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Provision of good quality water can help prevent illness and pollution, improve health and well-being.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



Irrigation modernization

COST 15% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 4 rml

Only one irrigation modernization can be implemented

Cannot be sold

Description

Improves the redistribution of water to where it is needed, enables agricultural development, reduces production losses, and increases yield. Brings stability to a region and combats water waste.

Resource impact

Positive impact on AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (CROPS, GRAPES and ANIMALS) and WATER.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Meets international standards and facilitates the award of international grants, funding and labeling.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



Weather Eye

COST 15% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 3 rml

Only one weather eye can be acquired

Cannot be sold

Description

This modern meteorological monitoring and forecasting system facilitates quick and early reaction during and after severe weather events. It is also an important planning tool for the agriculture and energy sectors.

Resource impact

Positive impact on KNOWLEDGE CREATION, KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION and COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Can reduce the negative impact of a range of climate-related events.

Usefulness for regional projects

Facilitates the implementation of knowledge-intensive regional projects.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 



Ecotourism extension service

COST 10% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 4 rml

Only one ecotourism extension service can be acquired
Operations can be suspended to recover 50%
of the purchase price

Description

Supports the development of responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of local people and entails interpretation and education. Involves participatory science and values traditional ecological knowledge.

Resource impact

Positive impact on KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION,
COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING and BIODIVERSITY.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Amplifies other nature protection agreements and funding.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY →



Healthy forests hub

COST 10% of monetary reserve

Minimum cost in ramlats: 3 rml

Only one healthy forests hub can be acquired
Operations can be suspended to recover 50%
of the purchase price

Description

Integrated research, training and education initiative focused on sustainable forest management in uplands areas.

Resource impact

Positive impact on KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION,
INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING, COLLECTIVE WELL-BEING,
WATER and BIODIVERSITY.

Negative impact on CROP PRODUCTION.

Mitigating/multiplying effect

Enables a wide range of synergies with initiatives related to sustainable land use, nature protection and disaster risk management.

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY 