



Biodiversity interventions in EU cooperation

How to support biodiversity in line with the new EU priorities

Stefania Petrosillo & Quentin Jungers, B4Life Facility, 05/09/2025 (Brussels)



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+ large pool of Non Key Experts



Session objectives

- Understand what biodiversity is – beyond definitions – and why it's fundamental for sustainable development
- Grasp the scale and urgency of the current biodiversity crisis
- Identify how biodiversity links to **key EU cooperation priorities**, such as climate, food systems, governance and resilience
- Explore the concept of **Nature-based Solutions** as part of integrated development strategies
- Understand **how biodiversity is embedded in the EU external action framework** (Green deal, EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030, NDICI-Global Europe, Global Gateway and the 360° approach)
- Understand how to include biodiversity in other sectorial initiatives

Session objectives

- Understand what biodiversity is – beyond definitions – and why it's fundamental for sustainable development

What's your story ?

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What are your expectations from this training session ?

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Session 1

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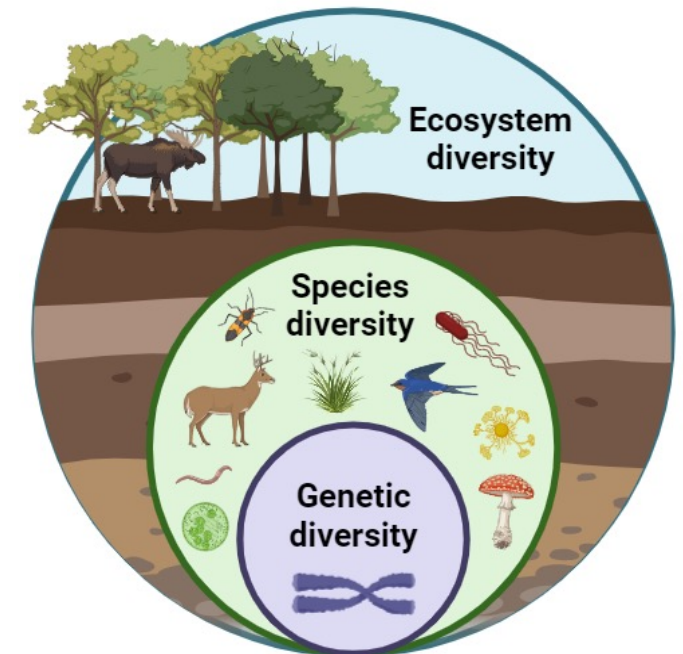
Exploring biodiversity

Exploring biodiversity

What do we mean by biodiversity?

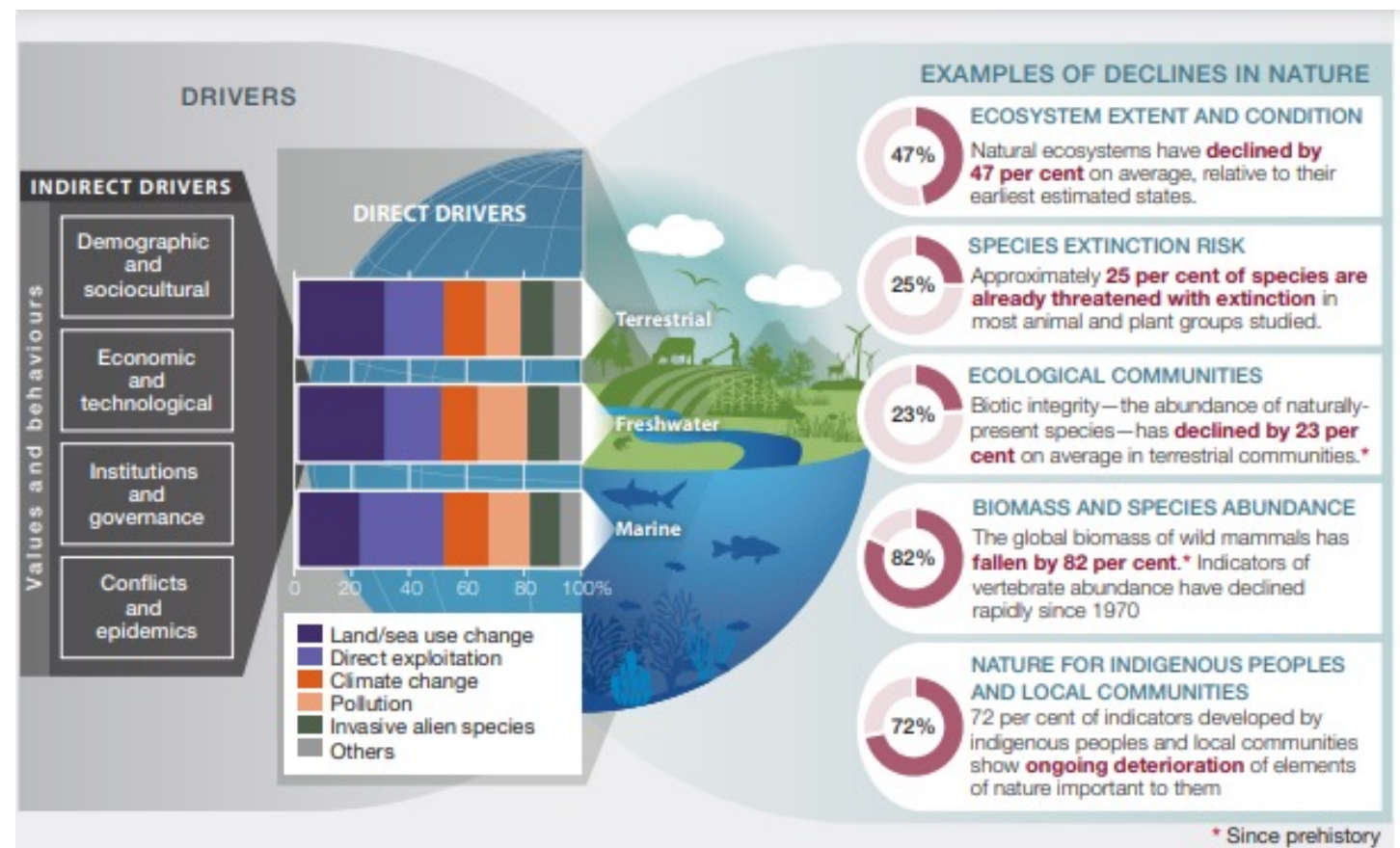
- Diversity of genes, species, and ecosystems
- from microscopic organisms to large animals and plants
- and the intricate natural systems they form

Why is biodiversity is important ?



The Biodiversity Crisis

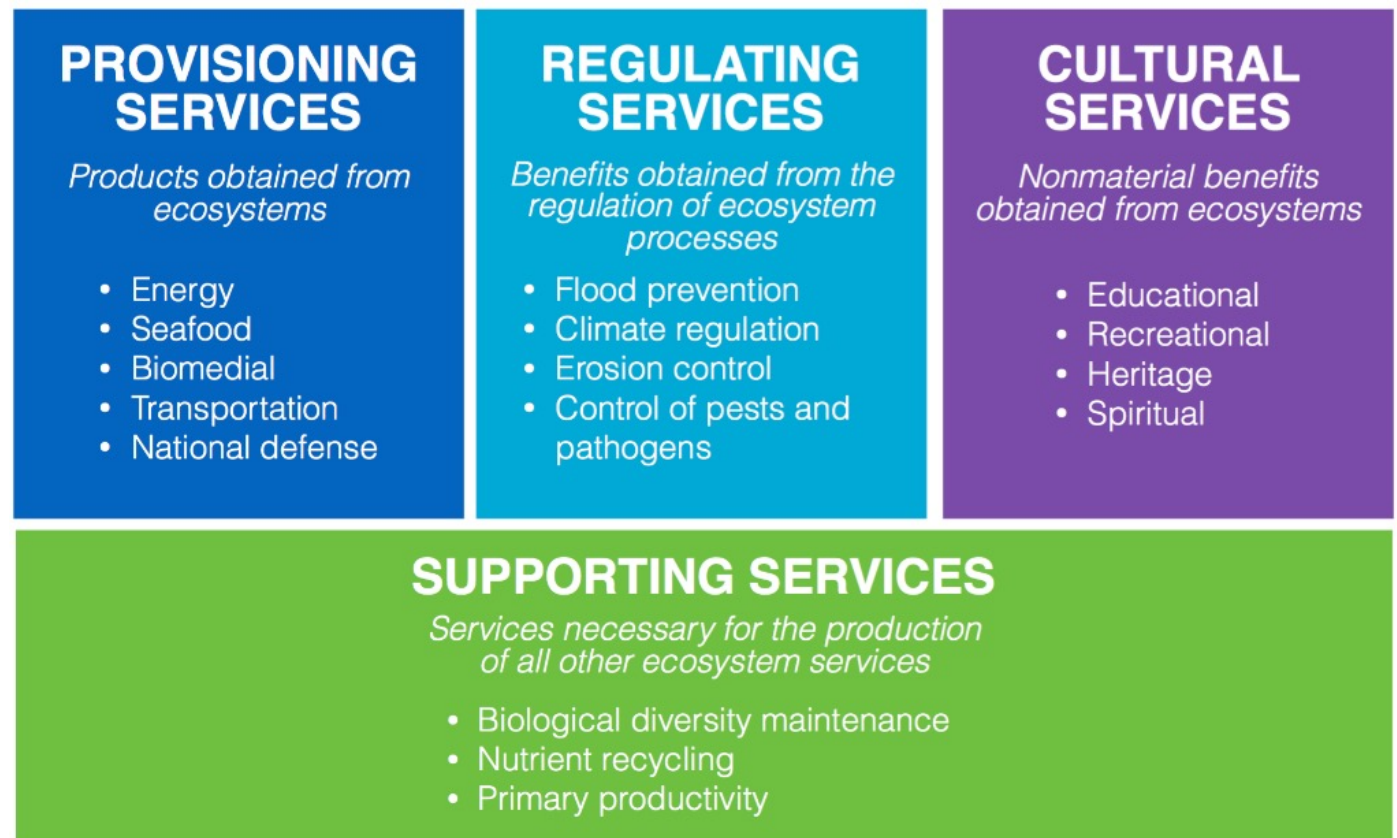
- **1 million species (!)** at risk of extinction (IPBES)
- Only **~25% of land** remains free from human impact
- Ecosystem services declining **faster than ever**
- **Trillions €** in lost benefits if ecosystems collapse



Exploring biodiversity

“Biodiversity is not a luxury — it’s our life support system.”

- Nature’s “infrastructure” — essential to life and development
- The basis of resilience, food security, health, and climate adaptation





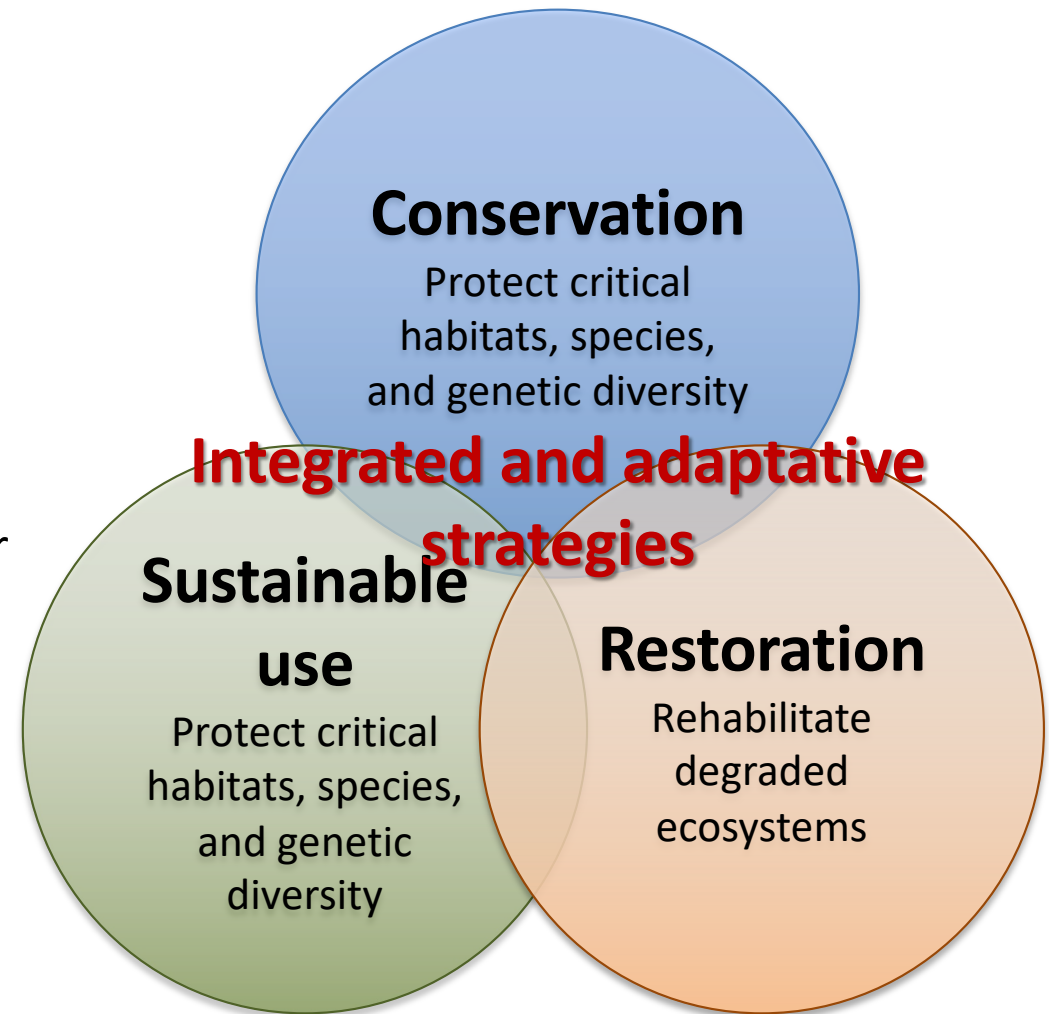
Biodiversity is key to delivering the Green Deal and Global Gateway vision.

Why it matters for development

-  Sustainable agriculture & pollination
 - In the *Ziama–Wonegizi–Wologizi* landscape (Liberia/Guinea), preserving forest biodiversity helps maintain pollinator populations and traditional agroforestry systems
-  Water purification & watershed regulation
 - In *Virunga* (DRC), montane forest conservation contributes to water security for Goma and supports hydropower production for thousands of households, and provide essential jobs for 100 000 people
-  Health security & medicinal resources
 - In *Niokolo–Koba* (Senegal), buffer zone management helps reduce contact between wildlife and livestock/humans, lowering risk of disease transmission.
-  Protection from floods, erosion, drought
 - In the *Kundelungu–Upembda* landscape (DRC), wetland preservation acts as a natural flood buffer for surrounding communities, and pollutant filtration from the Katanga copper belt, the biggest mining area in Africa.
-  Climate change mitigation & adaptation
 - In the *Sangha Trinational* landscape (Congo Basin), intact tropical forests contribute significantly to global carbon sequestration and local microclimate stability.

Challenges & Management approaches

- **Pressure on ecosystems**
 - land-use change, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species
 - climate change
- **Development–conservation tensions**
 - competing land and resource needs
- **Funding gaps**
 - insufficient and unstable financing for biodiversity
- **Limited governance capacity**
 - weak institutions, overlapping mandates, lack of enforcement
- **Stakeholder conflicts**
 - differing priorities between local communities, private sector, and government





Exploring Biodiversity:

- **Key sectors**
- **Nature based Solutions**

Few simple introductory concepts



Change our mind:

€

**Biodiversity IS about
economy and growth!**



Economy, Private sector € and Biodiversity

More than half of global GDP – some €40 trillion – depends on nature



✓ **Agriculture, Construction, and Food & Drink** sectors all highly dependent on nature, and they generate more **than €7 trillion**

✓ **Six industry sectors** depend through their supply chain on nature for **more than 50%** for their gross value added.



Chemicals and materials



Aviation, travel and tourism



Real estate



Mining and metals



Supply chain and transport



Retail, consumer goods and lifestyle

- ✓ **Conserving marine stocks** could increase annual profits of the **seafood industry** by **more than €49 billion**
- ✓ **Protecting coastal wetlands** could save the **insurance industry** **around €50 billion annually**



Economy, Private sector € and Biodiversity



- ✓ Benefits of the **EU Natura 2000 nature network** are valued at **between €200-300 billion per year**

- ✓ **€1 euro invested** in **marine protected areas** would generate a **return of at least €3 (and up to €11)**

Green jobs

- ✓ In **agriculture**, **1.3 million** farming jobs in the EU are linked directly or indirectly to **N2000**.
- ✓ **Tourism** employs **3.1 million** have links to **protected areas** and **N2000**.
- ✓ The **N2000** support around **104,000 direct jobs** and **70,000 more indirect or induced jobs**.
- ✓ **Nature Restoration** will create more direct and indirect local jobs. In the **future**, it is expected that **biodiversity needs** could generate **up to 500,000 jobs**.



Economy, Private sector € and Biodiversity

Economic and social costs of inaction

- Biodiversity loss risks puts **food systems and nutrition** at risk
- Biodiversity loss is intrinsically linked to and **exacerbates climate change**
- The world already lost an **estimated €3.5-18.5 trillion per year** in **ecosystem services** from 1997 to 2011
- The world already lost an **estimated €5.5-10.5 trillion per year** from **land degradation**



The EU's “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle:

not supporting or carrying out
economic activities
that do significant harm
to any environmental objective

including **ecosystems, habitats and species**



More than do no harm :
**working for positive impacts to
biodiversity**



NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS



NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

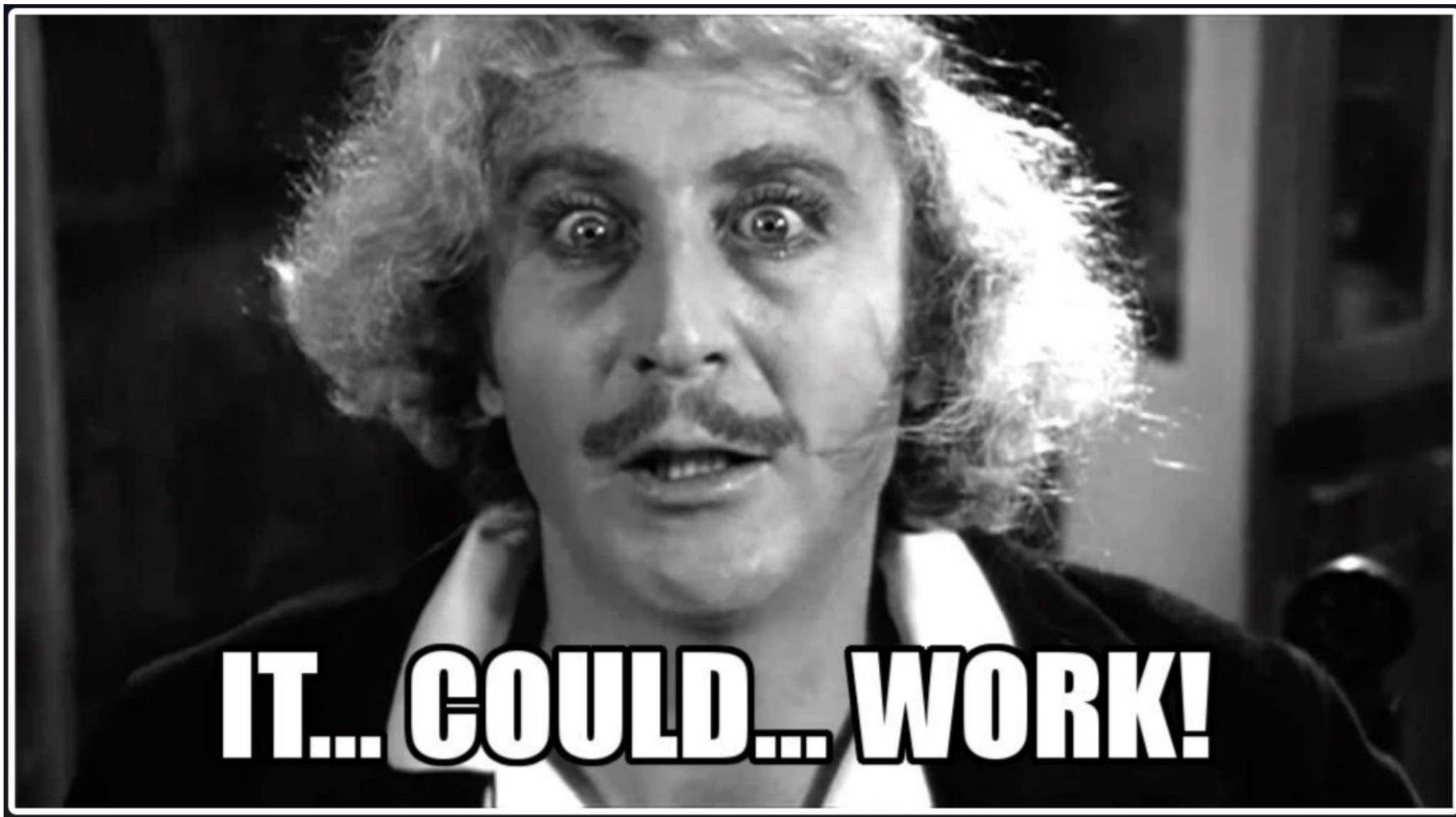
NbS are solutions **inspired and supported by nature,**

which are cost-effective,

**and simultaneously provide
environmental, social and economic benefits
and help build resilience**

**through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic
interventions.**

**NbS benefit biodiversity and
support the delivery of ecosystem services.**



**NbS help successful and win-win partnership
between economic sectors and biodiversity conservation**



Agriculture



Healthy soils is essential for climate, stop desertification and land degradation, and **to have a good and healthy farming productivity**



Image: [JRC Soil Biodiversity](#)

Soils host a quarter of our planet's biodiversity ([FAO: Soils and biodiversity](#))



Agrobiodiversity is indispensable for climate resilience, **farmers autonomy**, water protection, soil health, production...

[Box 4] THE ROLE OF AGROBIODIVERSITY

Experience and research have shown that agrobiodiversity can:

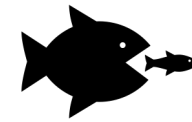
- * Increase productivity, food security, and economic returns
- * Reduce the pressure of agriculture on fragile areas, forests and endangered species
- * Make farming systems more stable, robust, and sustainable
- * Contribute to sound pest and disease management
- * Conserve soil and increase natural soil fertility and health
- * Contribute to sustainable intensification
- * Diversify products and income opportunities
- * Reduce or spread risks to individuals and nations
- * Help maximize effective use of resources and the environment
- * Reduce dependency on external inputs
- * Improve human nutrition and provide sources of medicines and vitamins, and
- * Conserve ecosystem structure and stability of species diversity.

(Adapted from Thrupp, 1997)

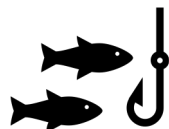
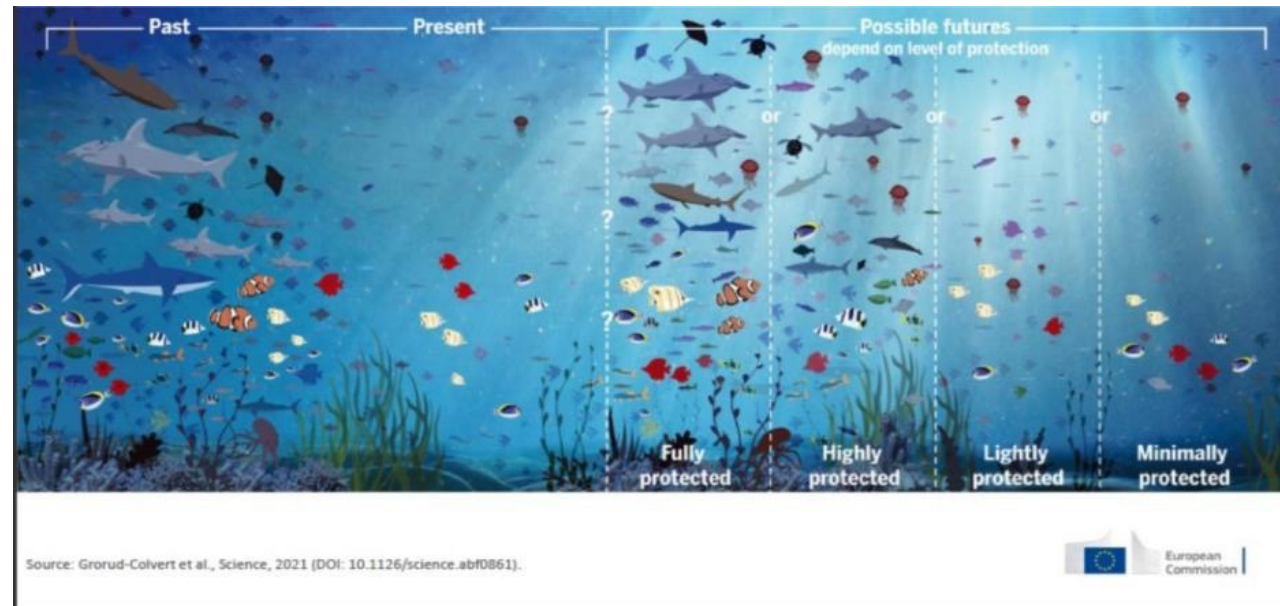
[FAO: What is agrobiodiversity](#)



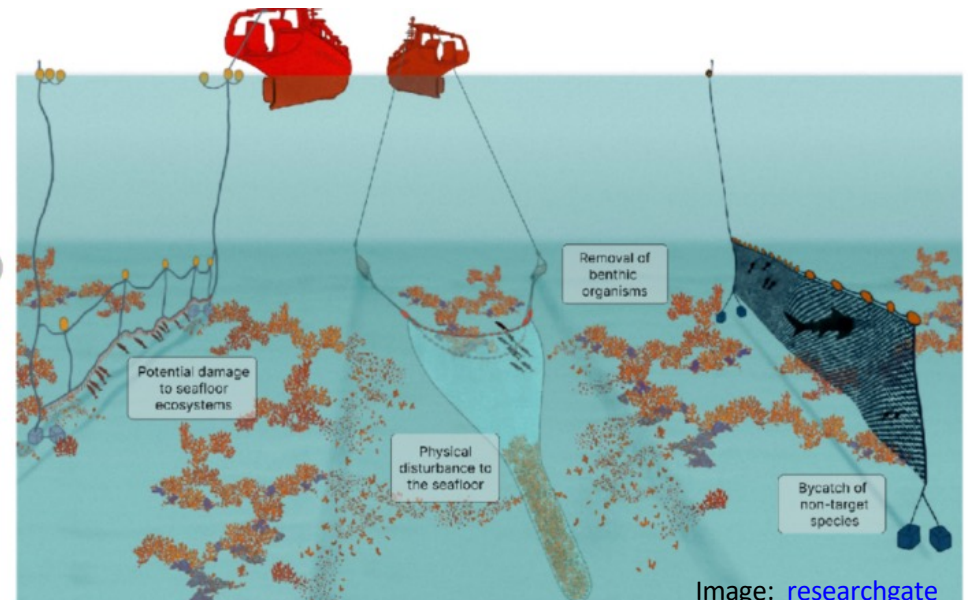
Quick tips:
Working with
nature in
agriculture and
livestock



Marine Protected Areas are key for protection of **fish stocks**



Avoid unsustainable fishing methods, unsustainable aquaculture, and overfishing reduce negative impact on the health of the sea and oceans and on the **fish stocks**



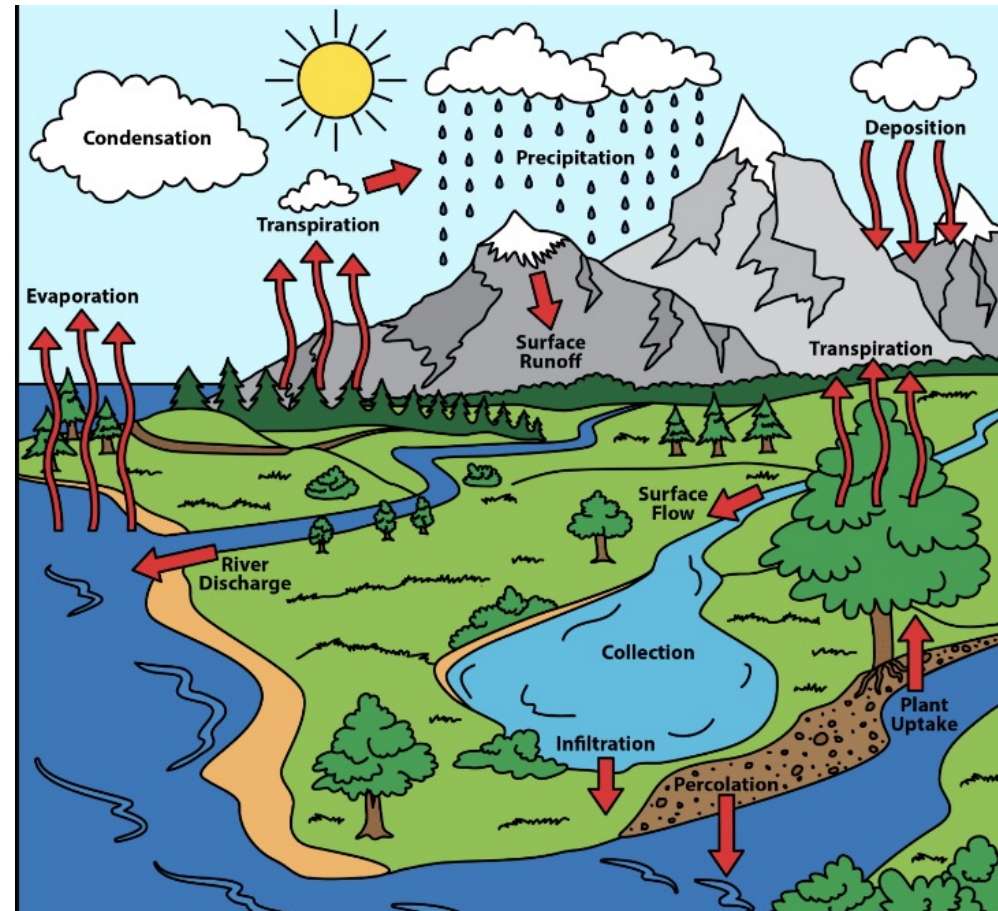


Water



Ecosystems provide services for water:

Water cycle,
Water purification
(filtering pollutants),
Water storage and flow
regulation (controlling
floods and droughts),
Groundwater recharge,
Soil retention and erosion
prevention...

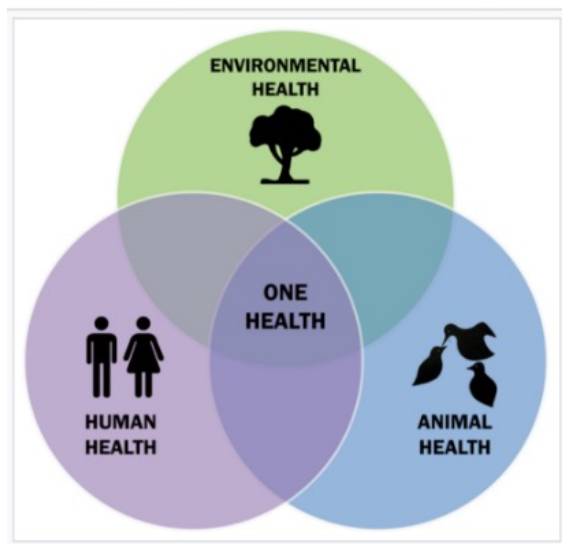


<https://thehomeschoolscientist.com/learning-water-cycle-experiment/>

Effective water programmes must include nature protection and restoration of forests, oceans, river basins, wetlands, soil...



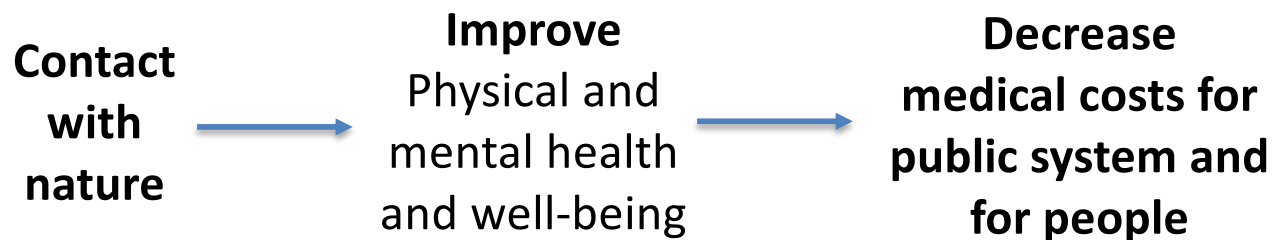
Health



One Health approach



More than 40% of pharmaceutical formulations derived from natural sources.



City dwellers and the role of the periurban parks



Healthy Park Healthy People Programme

Some case studies and examples :
EUROPARC Knowledge hub



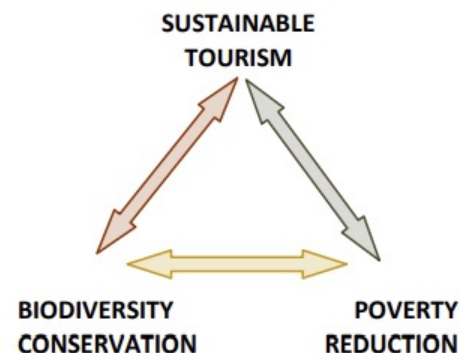
Tourism

Tourism loves natural landscapes

“Loving them to death” ?

The paradox of tourism

A clean environment is each tourist's expectation, and many tourists will not return to polluted or degraded destinations.



Business interest ↔ Conservation interest

Collaboration with tourism sector to
Reduce negative impacts – Increase positive impacts for biodiversity
and **for local economy:**

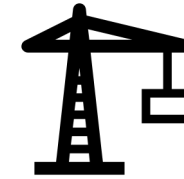
the good experience of the [European Charter for Sustainable Tourism \(ECST\) in Protected Areas](#) involving together parks, local business sector and external tour operators



[CDB Good Practice Guide](#)



Infrastructure



Do No Significant Harm



Prevent: Investments that take natural resources into account are more cost-effective (for governments, businesses, ...) than having to address the consequences of environmental degradation.



Natural Infrastructure: Investments in natural capital providing essential services (such as forests or wetlands) can support grey infrastructures.



Integration: Incorporating natural capital and ecosystem services into larger investment projects of infrastructure enhances sustainability, mitigate impacts, and generate local benefits.

Nature based Solutions



are directly aligned with the Global Gateway's emphasis on **smart, clean, and resilient investments**

IUCN WCPA
Transboundary
Conservation
diagnostic tools,
training,
guidelines



Human rights

Human right to clean, healthy, and sustainable environment

In 2022 the UN General Assembly recognised the *right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment* as a human right,

and **calls** upon States, international organizations, businesses, and other stakeholders to “**scale up efforts**” to **ensure** a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment **for all**.

[UN Resolution](#) (A/76/L.75) 28 July 2022

[A priority for the Council of Europe](#)

A different approach: the Rights of Nature

The Rights of Nature is a legal framework that recognizes ecosystems and natural entities like rivers, forests, and mountains as having inherent legal rights to exist, flourish, and regenerate, rather than being treated as property or resources.

The promoters of this legal, political and cultural movement seek to enable legal representation on behalf of nature.



Cedar, Lebanon -Archive S. Petrosillo

[FAQ](#)

[What are the Rights of Nature?](#)

[The case of Mar Menor \(Spain\)](#)

["Frogs win court battle"](#)



Immaterial values of nature

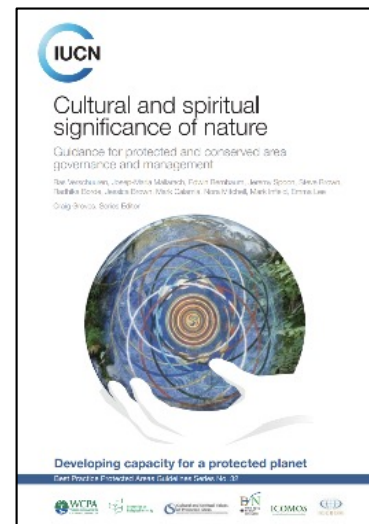
Spiritual,
Religious,
Cultural,
Inspirational,
Historic,
Social

meanings, values, feelings, ideas.

**In all traditions and cultures,
natural and cultural heritage
are interlinked**



Camaldoli Forest and Hermitage - IT © F. Gasparetti - Wikipedia



[Cultural and spiritual
significance of nature -
Guidance](#)



Nature based Solutions





Examples of Nature based Solutions



QUICK TIPS: Working with Nature in the water sector

Wetlands as natural infrastructures to sustain freshwater supplies

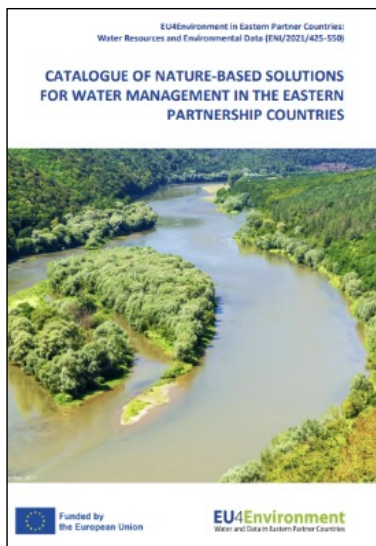


FORESTS: Nature-based Solutions for Water

Forest management with water as primary objective.

Managing moisture to supply freshwater through forests moisture recycling

Water-centred approach of dryland forests



Catalogue of nature-based solutions for water management (Eastern Partnership countries)

#18 Soil unsealing and renaturation (to restore permeable land use, to allow rainwater to infiltrate through the surface)

#23 Constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment

#26 Stream and river restoration

#33 Restoration of buffer strips, riparian forests and gallery forests (to increase water infiltration)

deliberately increasing the recharge of groundwater

#34 Managed aquifer recharge (to deliberately increase the recharge of groundwater)

and much more...



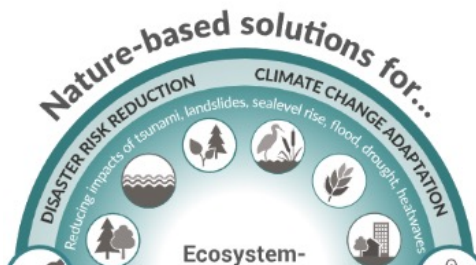
Examples of Nature based Solutions



QUICK TIPS: Working with Nature in disaster risk reduction

Nature-based solutions for coastal protection from erosion and storm surge

A video presenting how ecosystems such as mangroves, salt marshes, coral reefs, and dunes can protect shorelines from erosion, storm surge, and rising sea level. The case of Langwarder Groden in Germany.



MOOC: Protecting People From Disasters Through NbS

FREE Massive Open Online
Course(MOOC) on Nature-based
Solutions for Disaster and Climate
Resilience

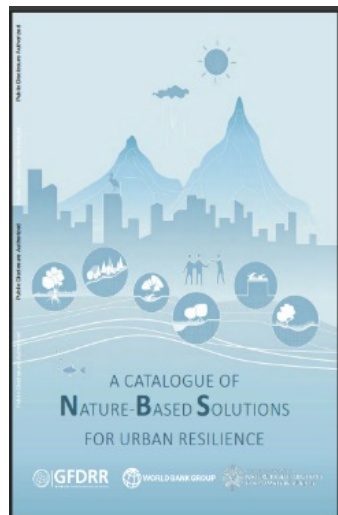
LIFE projects: using nature to tackle wildfires

LIFE projects across the EU are
finding ways using NbS to
prevent and control wildfires, e.g.
introducing livestock.





Examples of Nature based Solutions

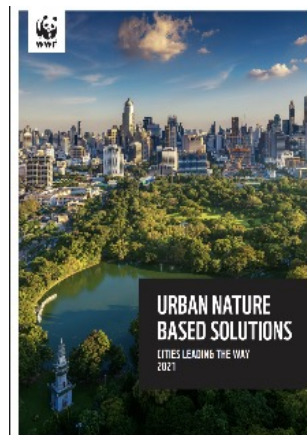


A Catalogue of Nature-Based Solutions for Urban Resilience

A guidance document and examples' collection to support the identification of investments in NbS in urban areas.

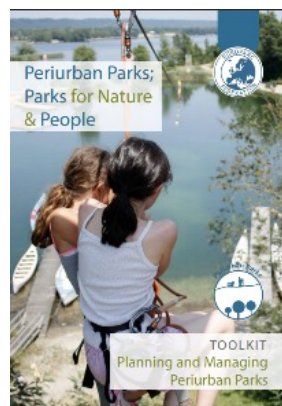
 Learn how to transform your city with nature-based solutions! 

[Free online course](#) to discover how nature-based solutions offer a promising approach to help create resilient, sustainable **cities**.



URBAN NBS: cities leading the way

Eight successful NbS in cities around the world, demonstrating how nature can deliver multiple benefits to tackle biodiversity loss and the climate crisis in cities, while improving urban quality of life.



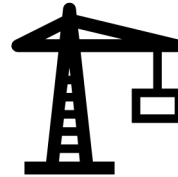
Toolkit: “Planning and Managing Periurban Parks”

Contribution and the examples of the periurban parks in the urban planning and management

Urban wetlands: the case of Sri Lanka's capital city

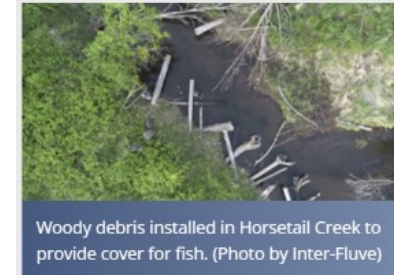
Talangama lake is part of a network of wetlands ecosystems around Colombo that provides critical life support to the city. The wetlands keep people safe from floods, cool the air, filter polluted water, provide food and medicines, fight climate change and provide to city dwellers, respite from the urban jungle.





Examples of Nature based Solutions

Engineering With Nature: Use of Vegetation and Natural Materials
and other examples



From C. Rossell and L. Georgiadis presentation

Transport infrastructure and biodiversity

A collection of projects

Ecosystem engineer: the example of shellfish reefs as infrastructures for shoreline protection and other examples



QUICK TIPS: Working with nature in the renewable energy sector taking into account the biodiversity



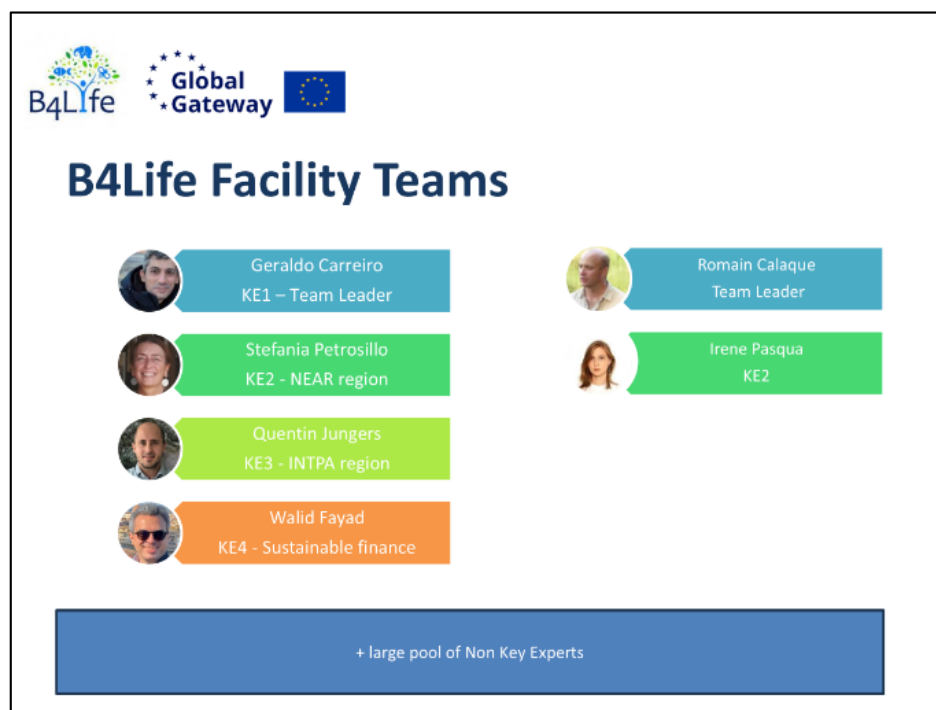
Innovative technical tools to combine port infrastructures with marine biodiversity protection and the recovery of fish stocks.



Examples of Nature based Solutions

[Nature-based Solutions and the European Commission: the global context, funding, collaboration and jobs, projects and results, knowledge platforms, latest publications, news and events.](#)

... if you need more...



ASK us!
We are there
for you!

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***To be truly effective,
nature-based solutions
should be included in the
programme/project/initiative
from the very beginning!***





Session 2

-

*Biodiversity, a strategic
priority for the EU?*

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs



Biodiversity
in the SDGs



*“We are committed to implementing the SDGs in **all our policies** and encourage EU countries to do the same” from: [EU and SGD](#)s*

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

The wedding cake:

The SDGs refer to the three pillars of sustainability:
Environment,
Society,
and Economy.

In this graphic representation, SDGs appear structured in a three layers “wedding cake” showing that how the bases supports the other layers.





Convention of biological diversity - CBD

*“...biological diversity is **about more than plants, animals and micro organisms and their ecosystems** – it is **about people** and our need for **food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live**”.*

From [CBD](#)

The Kunming-Montreal **Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** pathway to a world living in harmony with nature by 2050:

4 goals for 2050

23 targets for 2030

The EU's targets for implementing CBF are included in the [online reporting tool](#)

[EU commitments at COP 16:](#)

EU commitment to double external funding for biodiversity from 2021 to 2027 to €7 billion.

Package of new initiatives aimed at supporting partner countries and safeguarding biodiversity globally, on:

- Developing capacity building and knowledge
- Combating wildlife trafficking
- Addressing biodiversity in the high seas
- Leveraging private capital
- Towards biodiversity certification and nature credits



Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen: *“the EU reinforces its commitment to safeguarding our planet’s natural heritage as part of the Global Gateway”.*



EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030

- EU's contribution to CBD **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**
- Protect **nature** and **reverse the degradation of ecosystems**
- Specific **actions** and **commitments**



- **A coherent network of protected areas** (Protect 30% land and sea, Trans-European Nature Network)
- **A plan to restore ecosystems across land and sea**
- **To enable transformative change** (legal and governance framework)
- **EU for an ambitious global biodiversity agenda**

Put the EU in a leading position in the world in addressing the global biodiversity crisis. **Biodiversity is a priority of the EU's external action and an integral part of efforts to meet the UN SDGs** (ART 4)

- International Ocean Governance
- Trade policy
- Deforestation, wildlife trafficking, illicit trade
- International cooperation, neighbourhood policy and resource mobilisation



The EU Deforestation-free products Regulation

Aims

- avoid that products Europeans buy, use and consume contribute to deforestation
- reduce carbon emissions
- address deforestation



Products: cattle, wood, cocoa, soy, palm oil, coffee, rubber, and some of their **derived** products, such as leather, chocolate, tyres, or furniture.

Any operator or trader who places these commodities on the EU market, or exports from it, **must be able to prove that the products do not originate from recently deforested land or have contributed to forest degradation.**

[Find out how to comply with EUDR](#)

[Regulation \(EU\) 2023/1115 on deforestation-free products](#)

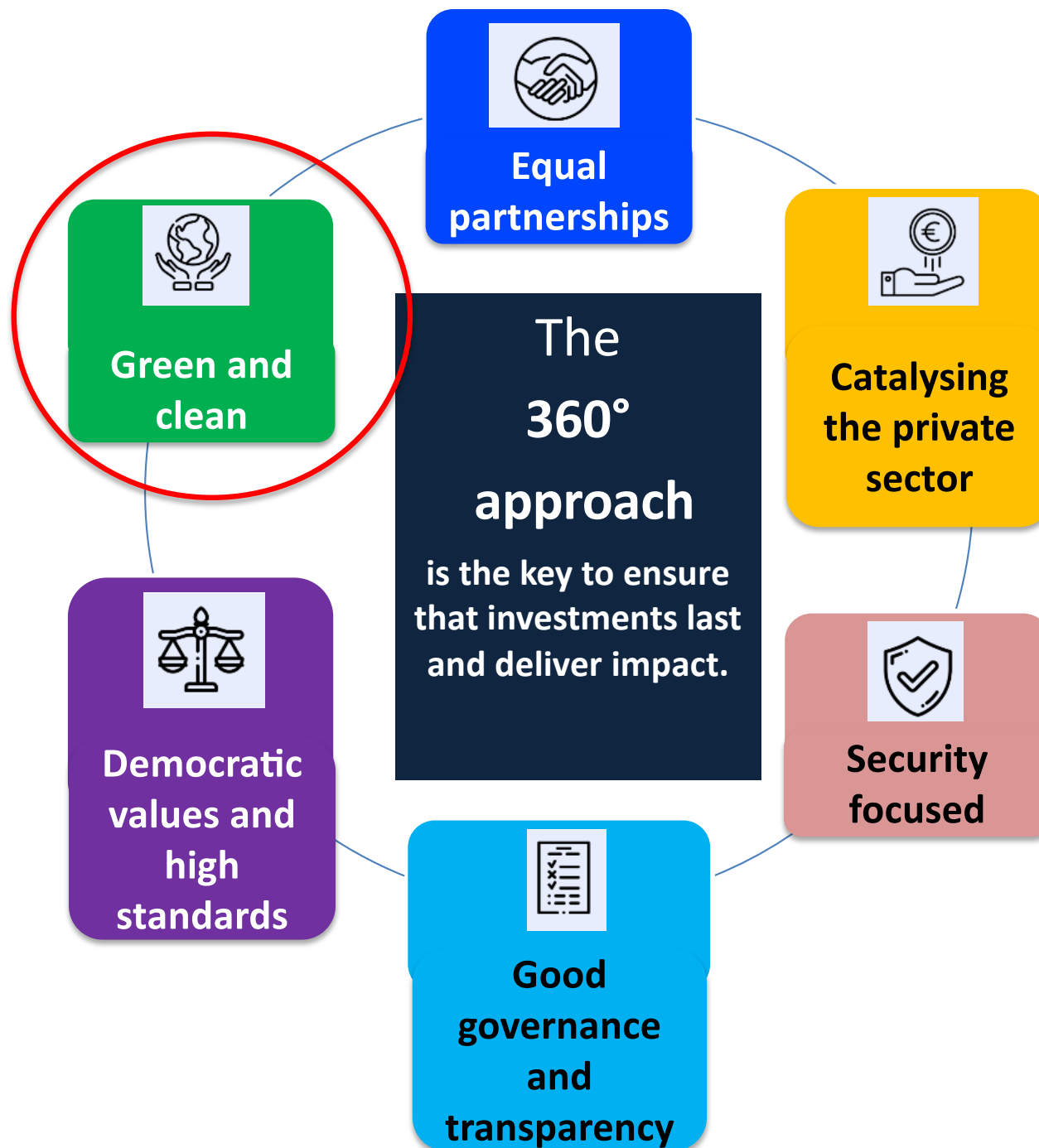


The Global Gateway

The 6 key principles are central to ALL GG investments

By promoting a 360-degree approach, the Global Gateway is about more than supporting hard infrastructure. This is what sets Global Gateway apart.

From: NOTE from INTPA Director-General





The Global Gateway



“Investing in both **mitigation and climate resilience**, as well as in clean energy, is a necessity but also a major economic opportunity in low- and middle-income countries.”

The Global Gateway was set up to **investments in mitigation, climate change adaptation and resilience.**

The Global Gateway **boosts EU cooperation for green transformation – investing in key sectors like energy, industry, infrastructure, agriculture, water, forests and institutions.**



Why is biodiversity essential for limiting climate change? - 1

Half of greenhouse gases produced by human activities, is **absorbed by the land and ocean.**

Protecting, managing, and restoring **forests** offers roughly two-thirds of the total mitigation potential of all nature-based solutions.

Peatlands cover only 3 per cent of the world's land, but they **store twice as much carbon as all the forests.**

Ocean habitats such as **seagrasses and mangroves** can sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere at rates up to **four times higher than terrestrial forests** can.





Why is biodiversity essential for limiting climate change? - 2

About **one-third of the greenhouse gas emissions reductions needed** in the next decade could be **achieved by improving nature's ability to absorb emissions.**

Conserving and restoring natural spaces, both on land and in the water, is essential for limiting carbon emissions, adapting to changing climate, and preventing and reducing damages from natural disasters and catastrophic events.

*In EU investment into nature restoration **adds €8 to €38** in economic value for every **€1 spent***

Ecosystems and biodiversity provide useful solutions to climate change, perfectly aligned with the Global Gateway priorities



The Global Gateway

... and, as already said...:



Infrastructures



Do No Significant Harm



Prevent: Investing taking into account the natural resources is more cost-effective for governments and businesses than addressing the consequences of environmental degradation.



Natural Infrastructures: Investment in natural capital providing essential services (such as forests or wetlands) can support grey infrastructures.



Integration: Incorporating natural capital and ecosystem services into larger investment projects of infrastructure enhances sustainability, mitigate impacts, and generate local benefits.

Nature based Solutions



are directly aligned with the Global Gateway's emphasis on **smart, clean, and resilient investments**



The Global Gateway

Recommendations

Improve projects
on biodiversity in
all geographical
areas

Consider biodiversity
mainstreaming in all other
sectors

Apply the 360° approach

Understand the connection between
climate and biodiversity

Use NbS for smart, clean, and resilient
investments and infrastructures



Session 3

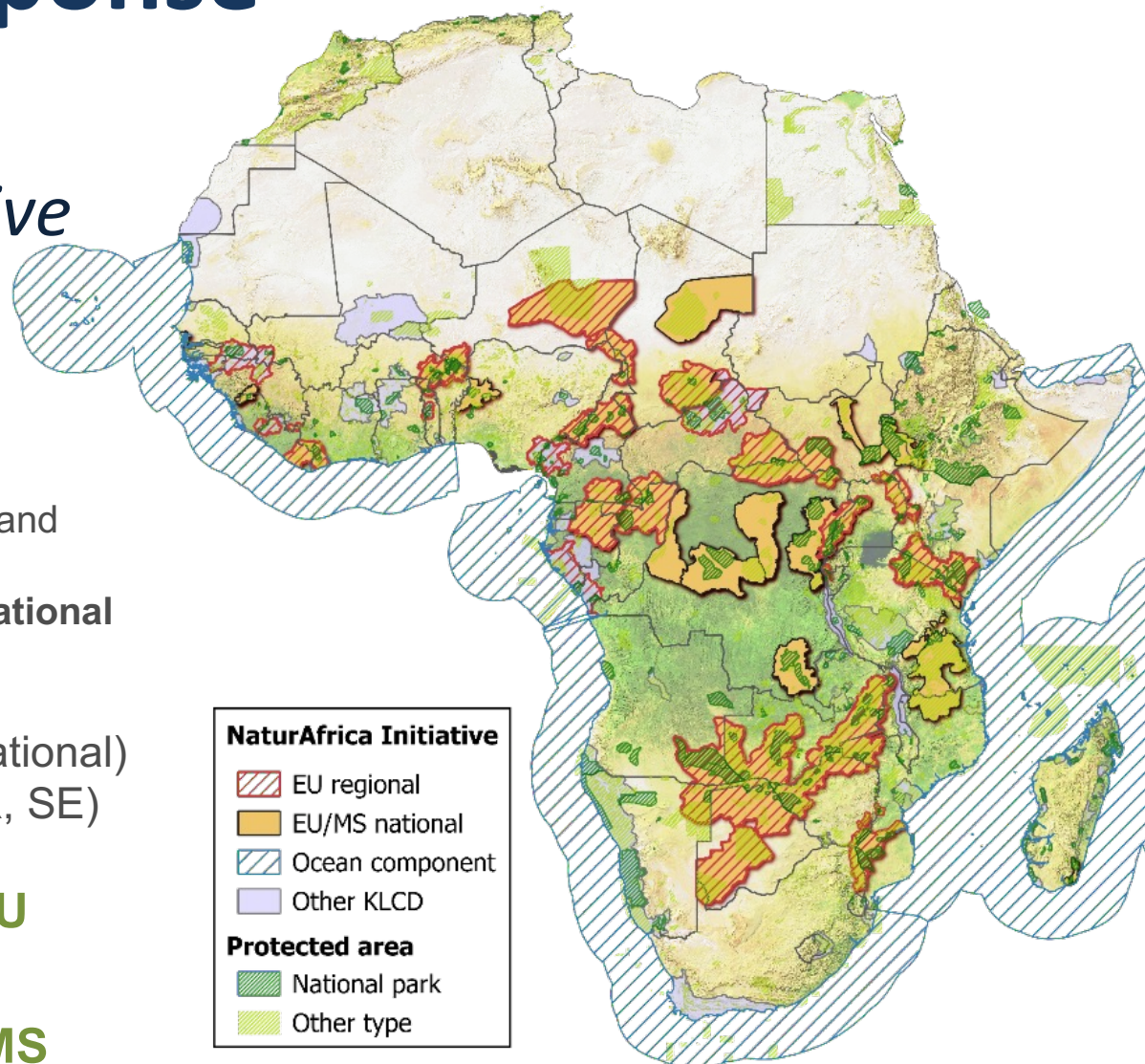
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*How to integrate
biodiversity concretely
in EU support – 1*

EU Strategic response

NaturAfrica : a Global Gateway Flagship initiative

- **Six terrestrial biomes and 4 ocean components**
 - ✓ 46 countries in East, West, Central and Southern Africa
 - ✓ more than 35 transboundary and national landscapes
- 69 EU programmes (regional and national) + 43+ MS programmes (BE, DE, FR, SE)
 - More than 1.4 billion € of EU contribution
 - and 0.7+ billion € from EU MS

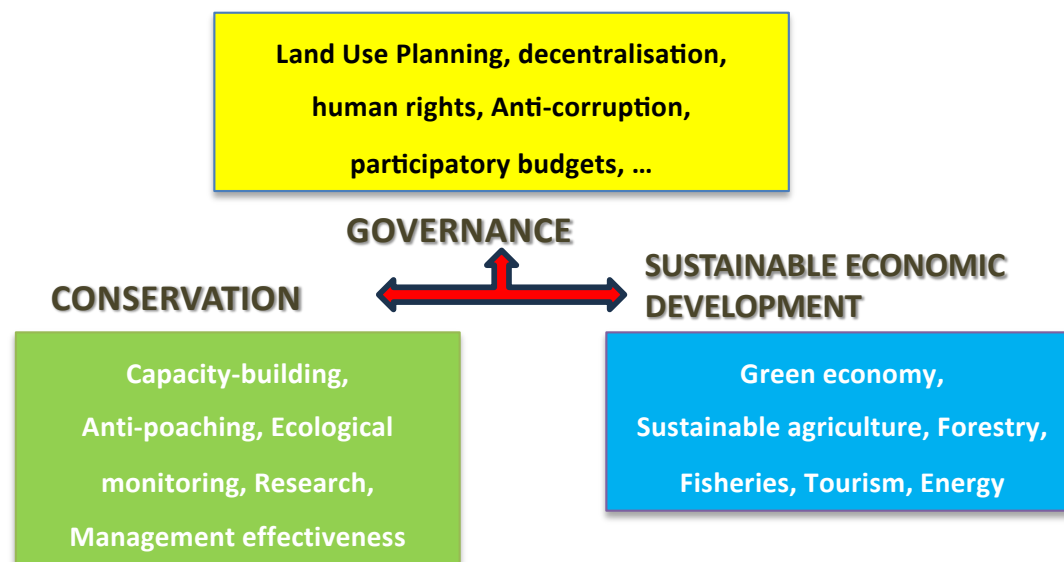


Focus on priority landscapes to ensure impact

Prioritising Key Landscapes for (both) Conservation and Development



Connecting conservation and development issues through landscape governance



Web link: [KLCD Viewer - Key Landscape for Conservation and Development \(visioterra.fr\)](http://visioterra.fr/)

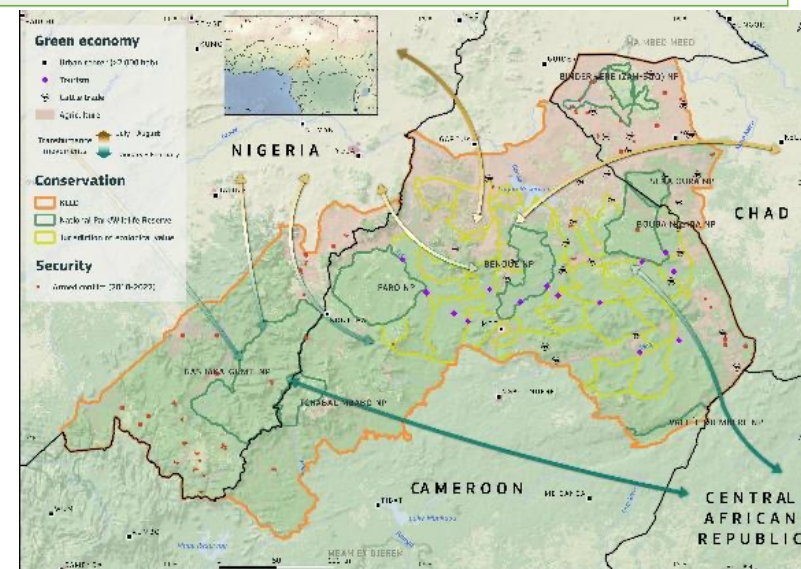


Septentrion Cameroun - TEI

CaSeVe conservation	AWF / Noé	P.N. Faro et Zones de chasse	MIP UE	7.7 M	Gestion aire protégée et ZIC
CaSeVe agro-pastoralisme	AFD	Bassin cotonnier	MIP UE	7.7 M	Agroécologie
CaSeVe gouvernance	CIFOR-ICRAF	Tout le paysage	MIP UE	4 M	Suivi-coordination des acteurs
ECONORCAM	WCS	Benoue	Landscape4Future	5.4 M	Approche paysage
RESINOC	CIFOR-ICRAF	Villages-pilotes	Desira	2.5 M	Resilience des systems agraires
INNOVAC	CIFOR-ICRAF	Dpt Benoué	Desira	4.15 M	Innovation / Adaptation au CC
ABC-PADER	GIZ	Bassin cotonnier	MIP + BMZ	9.5 M	Appui au bassin cotonnier (fin)
BSB-Yamoussa	WCS + GIZ	Bouba-Ndjida / Sena Oura	KFW	11 M	Conservation et dvlpt périphérique

Programmes régionaux: Borderlands, Lac Tchad, PAIRIAC, PRADEP...

Autres programmes UE- EM du territoire: SODECOTON, RealGNRS, PROFEC, ECHO...



Use case 2 : the Southern Kenya-Northern Tanzania - SOKNOT landscape

1M

Of the >3M people in the area (2.5% growth p.a.) **living in poverty** - in need for additional and sustainable economic opportunities

24%

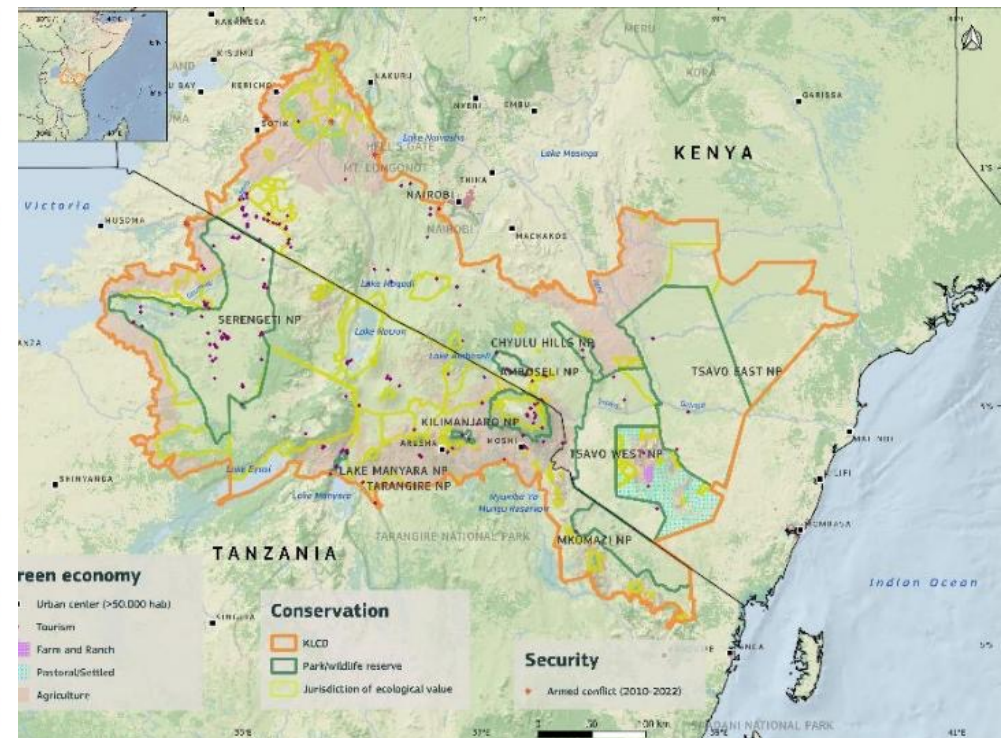
Tree cover loss in SOK areas since 2000, further reducing future tourism, conservation, and sustainable agriculture activities¹

68%

Drop in wildlife populations in the region between the 1970s and 2000s threatening tourism as a regional economic stronghold

40,000

Km of fencing, impeding wildlife migration, further threatening wildlife populations and subsequent economic opportunities





Important Economic Region for Kenya

- **Tea:** High production around Mau Forest (nationally, industry directly supports ~6M people, and is Kenya's #1 export good)
- **Tourism:** ~300K yearly visitors to Mara, Tsavo as largest national park in Kenya, Mau Forest as largest water tower in East Africa
- **Bamboo:** Lucrative climate-smart sector that will create new jobs and income



Critical Ecosystem for Water Security

- Mau Forest with ~4,000km² providing water to ~6M Kenyans, as well as other services estimated to USD 1.84bn per year
- Taita Taveta is home to 48 hilltop forests providing water to 350K+ people

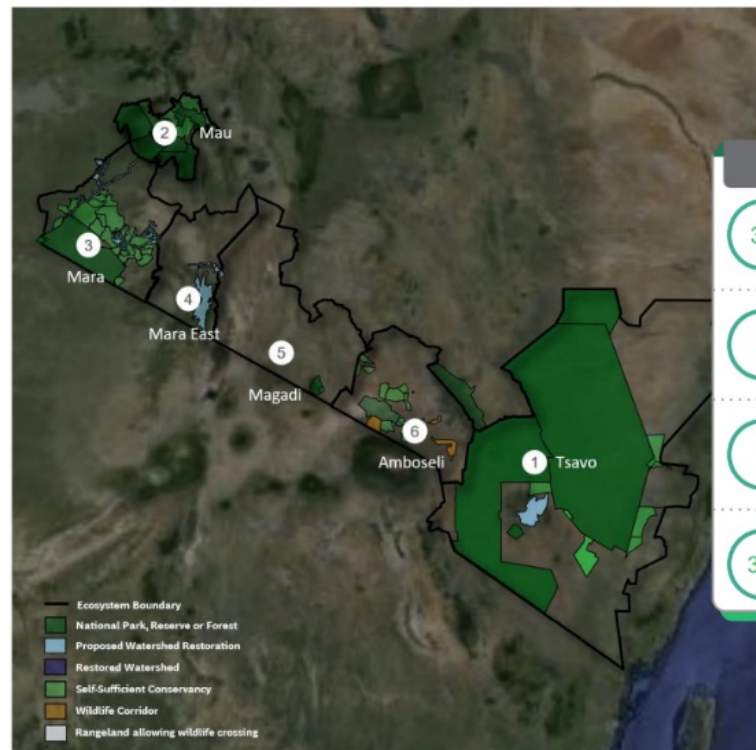


Iconic Ecosystems with Rich Biodiversity

- >70,000km² area from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean including Mau Forest, Maasai Mara, Mara East, Magadi, Amboseli, Tsavo ecosystems and rangelands
- Home to some of largest remaining large mammal populations on earth, including >46 threatened mammal species
- Supports one of Earth's largest annual wildlife migrations between Maasai Mara and Serengeti

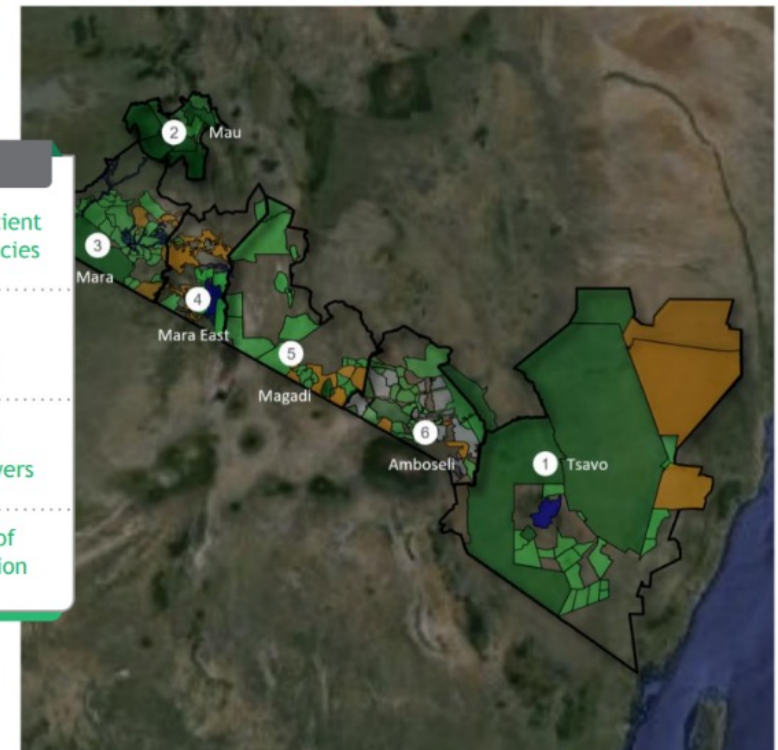
The SOK initiative will create conservancies and wildlife corridors, safeguarding biodiversity and enhancing economic prospects

Current state: SOK is disconnected, leading to habitat destruction and human-wildlife conflict



Today	By 2035
39 Self-sufficient conservancies	96 Self-sufficient conservancies
3 Wildlife corridors	17 Wildlife corridors
2 Protected water towers	4 Protected water towers
3M Hectares of conservation land	5M Hectares of conservation land

Future state: SOK is reconnected and restored, allowing for flourishing economies and ecology



[illegible]

\$15M

12K

150K

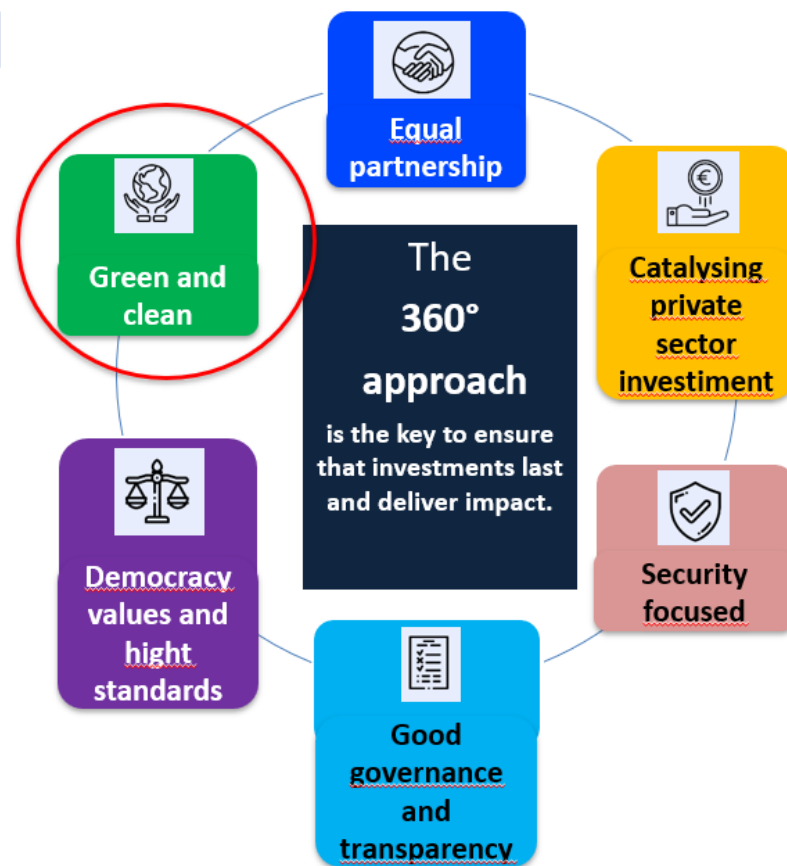
32K

5.6K

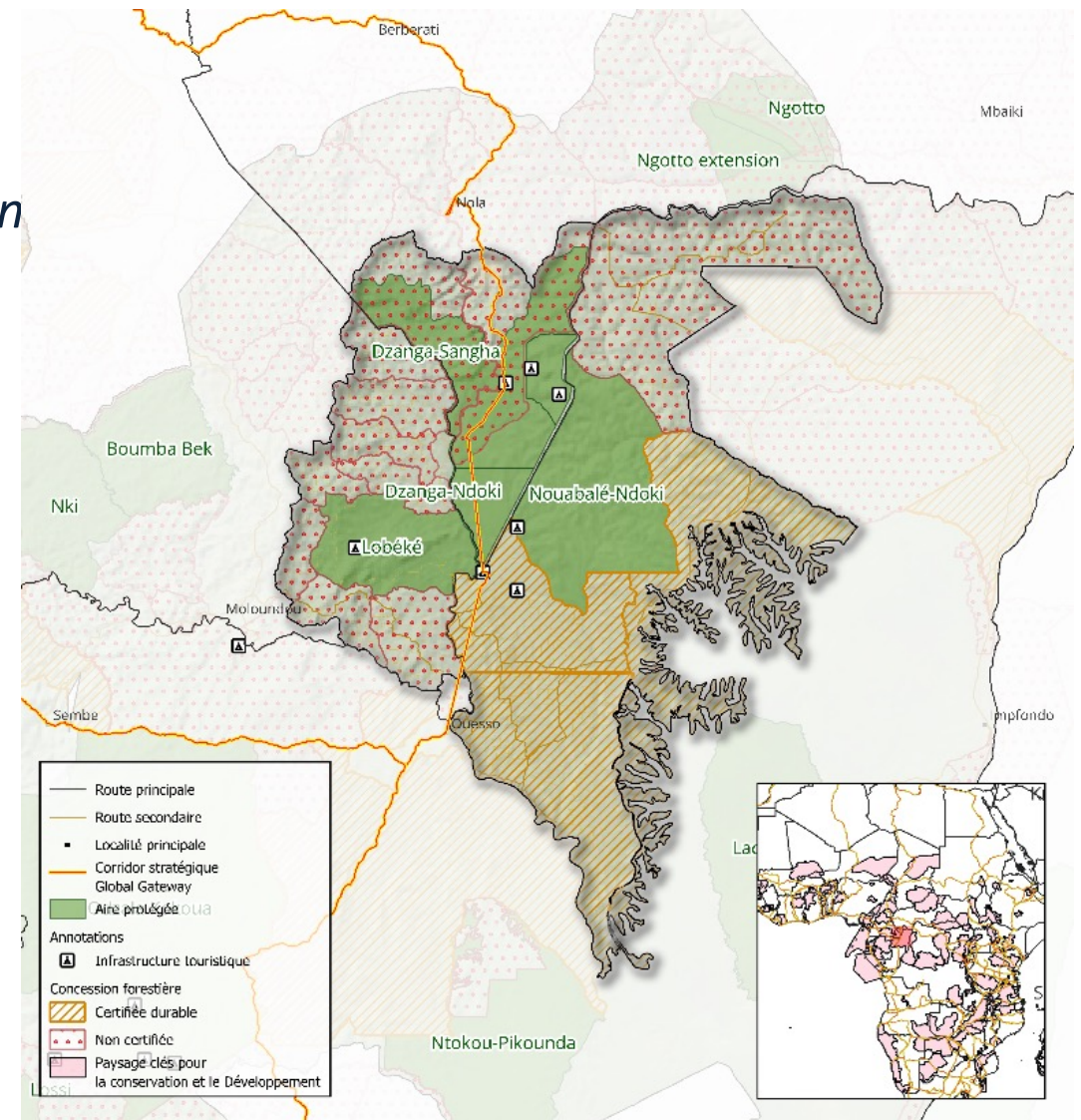
Hectares of upper catchment riparian zone restored

Use case 3 : the Tri-National Sangha landscape

The Global Gateway

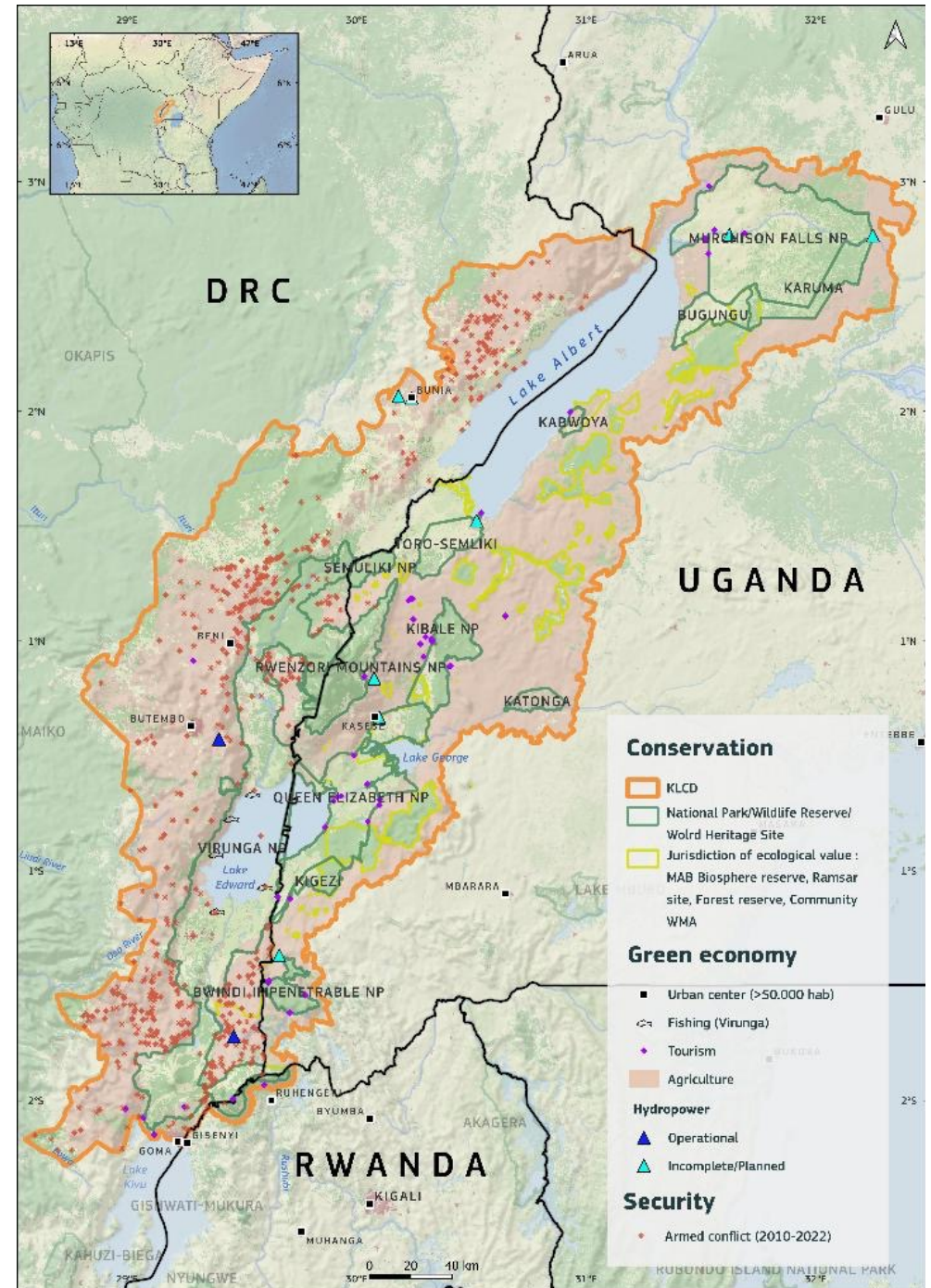
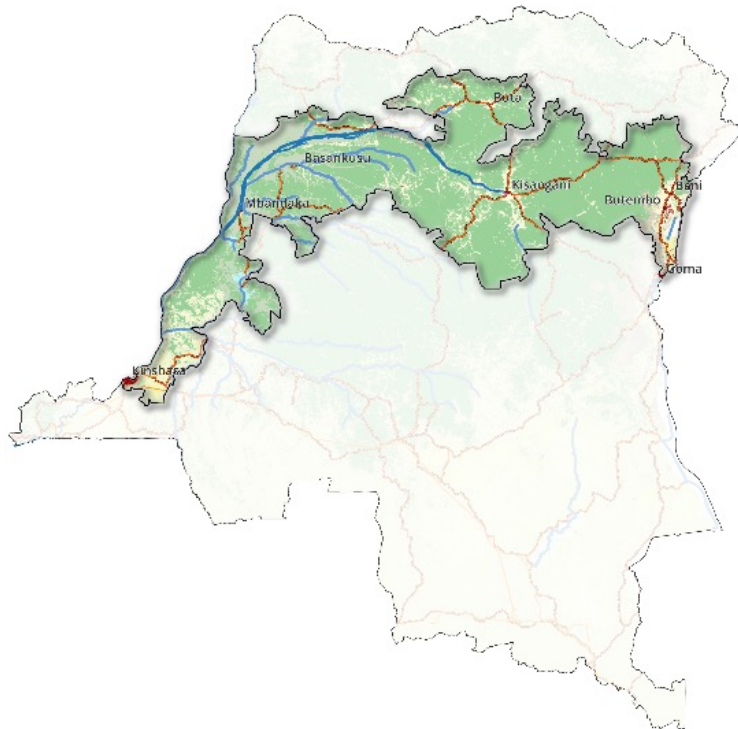


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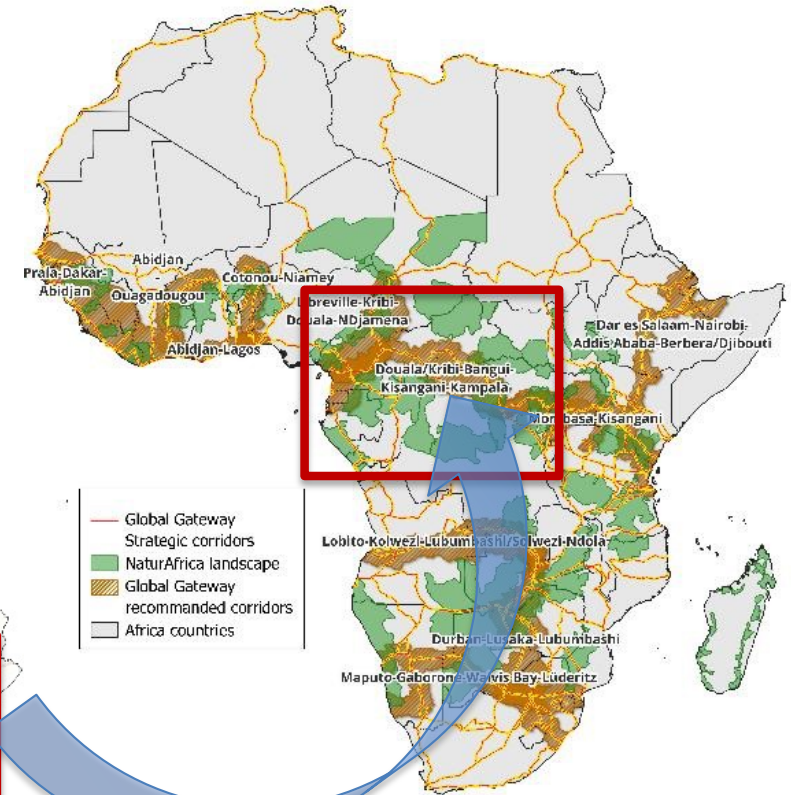
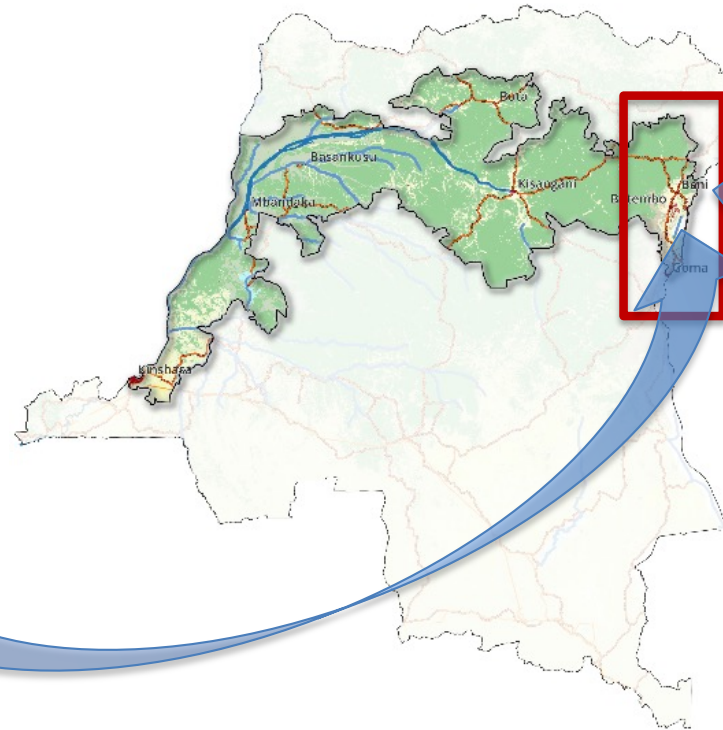
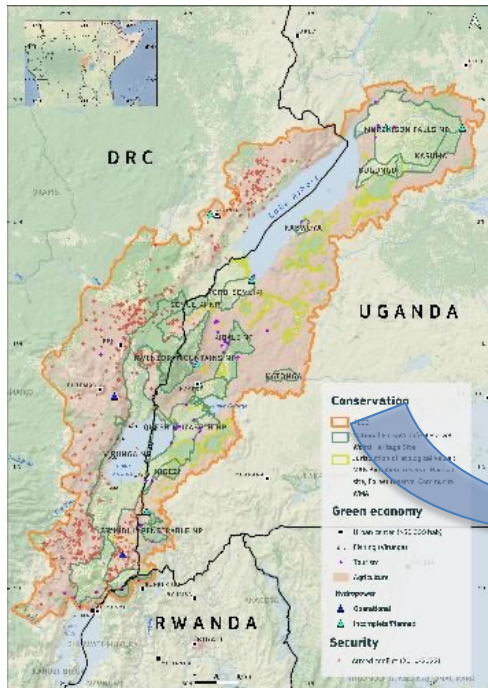
From the landscape to the GG corridors

The Virunga landscape & the Kivu-Kinshasa Green Corridor



From the landscape to the GG corridors

The Virunga landscape & the Kivu-Kinshasa Green Corridor

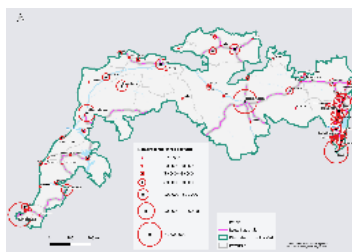




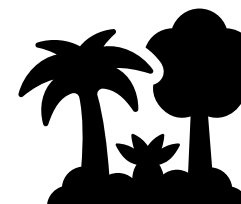
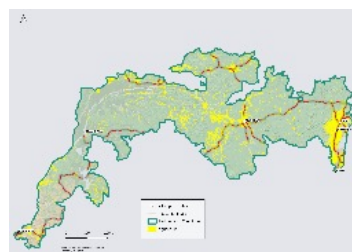
The Green Corridor is a unique opportunity to transform the lives of millions of Congolese while preserving the environment



31.5 mn inhabitants within the Green Corridor, 80% of which live in 6 key cities (Kinshasa, Kisangani, Goma, Beni, Butembo, Mbandaka)



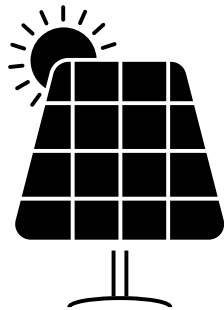
~3 mn hectares of cultivated land, primarily located in Tshopo and North-Kivu provinces, representing dozen mn tons of agricultural produce



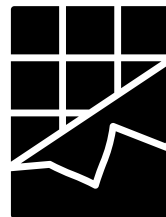
~28.5 mn hectares of undegraded tropical moist forests and 6.7 mn hectares of peatland, representing 40-50 GtCO₂



A vast economic plan focused on renewable electricity, agro-industrial transformation, clean transport and carbon financing



Renewable electricity :
Providing the means of a decent livelihood, while fighting against deforestation



Agro-industrial transformation: Adding value locally while creating decent and secure jobs in insecure areas

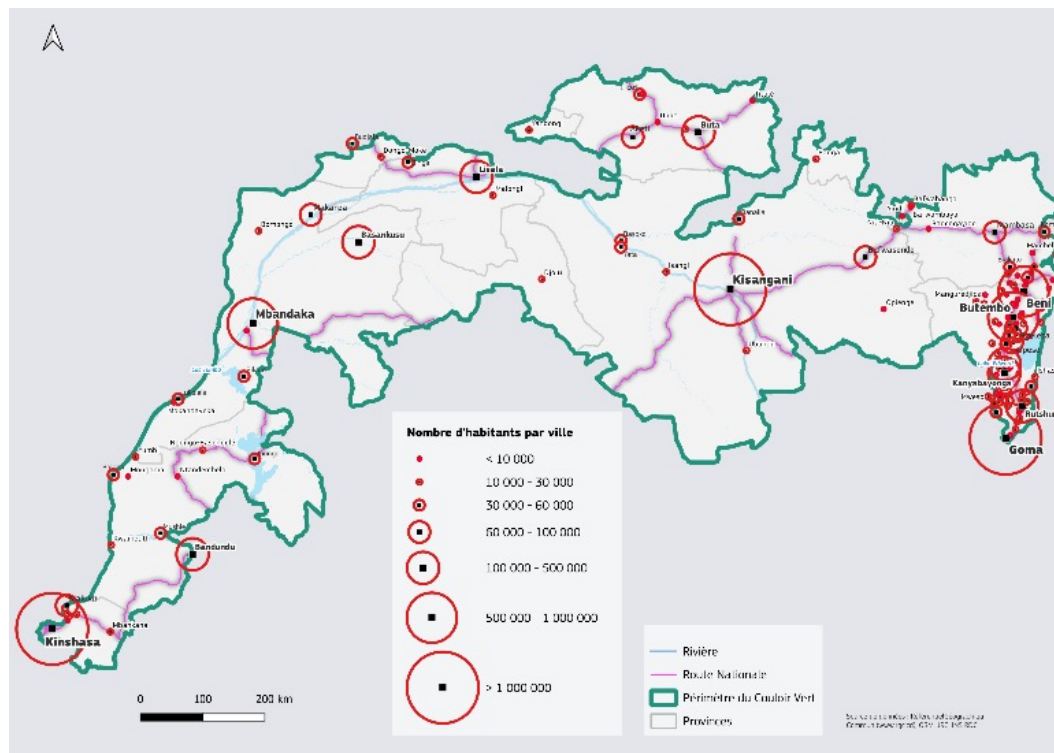


Transport: Improving food security across DRC, especially in key cities, while linking eastern DRC to Kinshasa



Carbon financing: Protecting the most important tropical moist forest while storing carbon underground

A vast economic plan: what it would look like to electrify the Green Corridor



17.5 mn people reached

- 14.1 mn in the 6 key cities
- 3.4 mn in the other 123 town and villages

131 MWp of solar capacity installed for 123 villages ; custom-made plans based on hydro for the 6 key cities

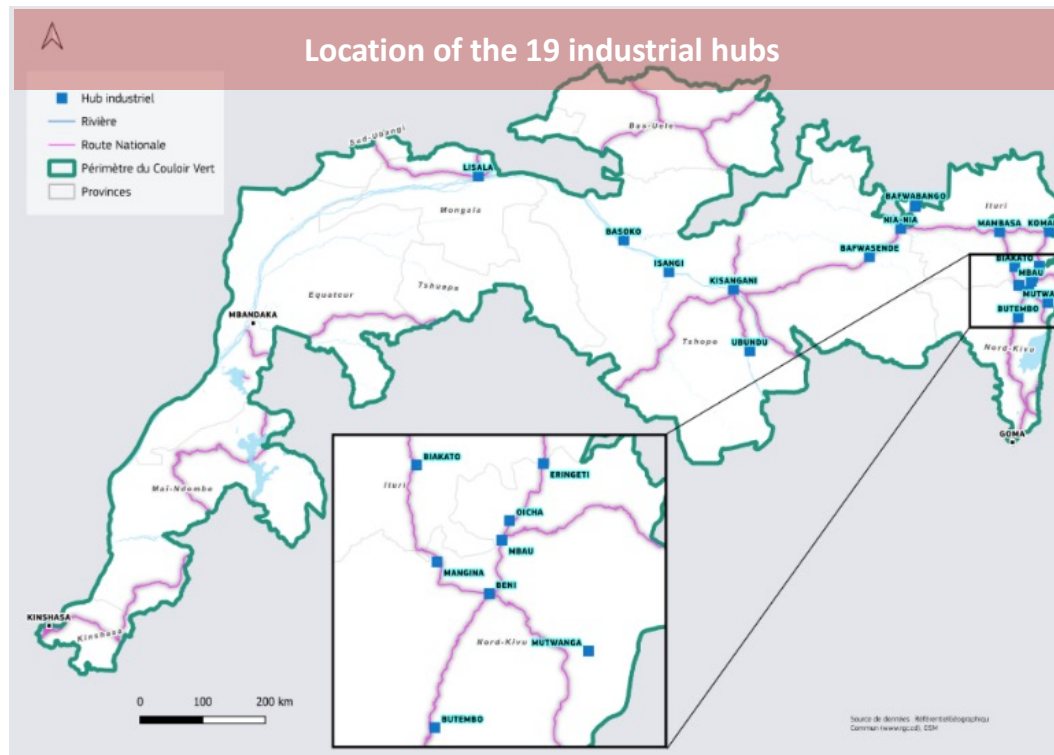
Opportunity to deploy innovative climate solutions at scale (e-cookers and e-mobility)

1,313 mn \$ investments required in generation and transmission assets

- 675 mn for rehabilitating / developing the 6 key cities
- 638 mn \$ for electrifying the other towns and villages

Profitable venture (~750 mn \$ per annum) from 6 key cities subsidizing the other towns and villages (loss-making)

A vast economic plan: what it would look like to kickstart an agro-industrial revolution (1/2)



Two-pronged approach:

1. 19 self-financing decentralized **industrial hubs** and **forward-operating bases** (staffed with 10 – 40 rangers each) to build peace, protect the forest and create jobs in local communities
2. Key crops **processing facilities** in the 6 key cities / special economic zones with a combined **transformation capacity of 634 000 tons per year**

246 mn \$ in investments required:

1. 38 mn for 19 decentralized **industrial hubs**
2. 48 mn for developing **special economic zones**
3. 160 mn for launching key crop **processing facilities**

74.6 mn \$ in EBITDA per year:

1. 1.4 mn for decentralized **industrial hubs**
2. 2.7 mn for **special economic zones**
3. 70.5 mn for key crop **processing facilities**

A vast economic plan: what it would look like to kickstart an agro-industrial revolution (2/2)



712,759 tons per year of **agricultural produce** transformed

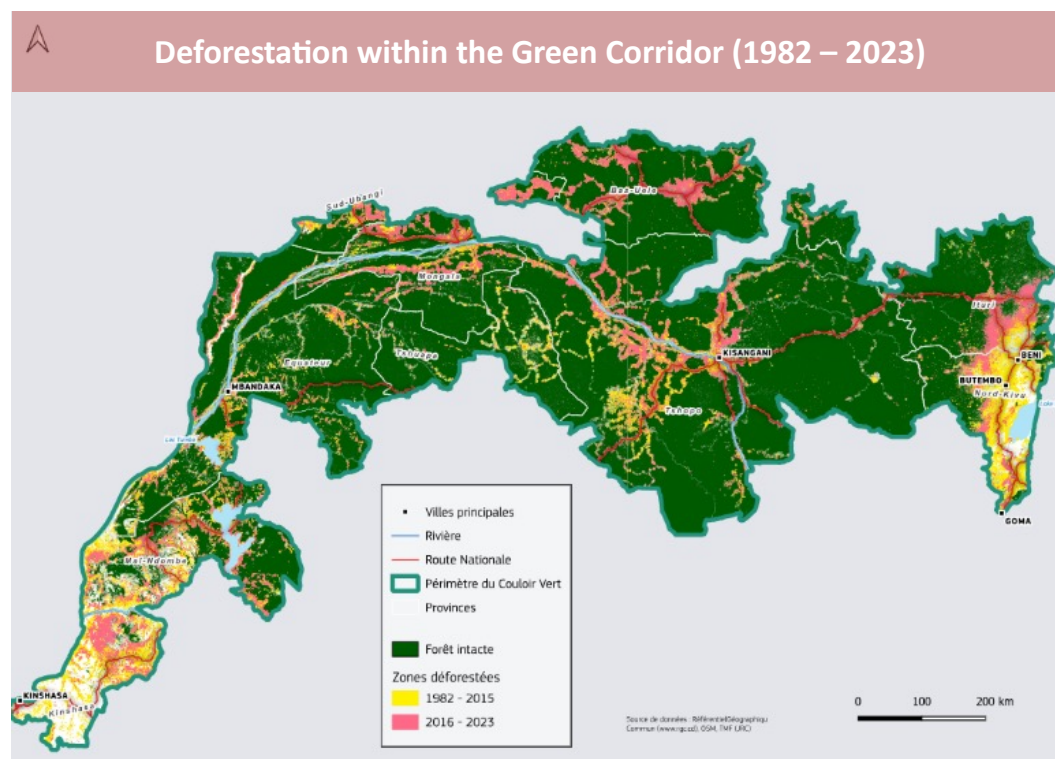
1. **78,615 tons** per year in decentralized **industrial hubs**
2. **634,144 tons** per year in **processing facilities**

Significant investment in transport (infrastructure) required to ensure food is exported to market

1. **254 barges required**, navigating with 250T of cargo each, all year round
2. 36,365 40-foot containers required
3. **508 mn \$ investment** in barges (excluding containers and port infrastructures)

A potential **market opportunity** of **300 mn \$** per year in transport cost ; but **extremely tight on profits**

A vast economic plan: tackling deforestation is both an imperative and a financing opportunity for the Green Corridor



40 – 42 **GtCO₂** stored within the Green Corridor

1. 19 – 21 **GtCO₂** in 285 000 km² of tropical moist forests
2. 22 **GtCO₂** in 60 000 km² of peatland

The Green Corridor is suffering from **steady deforestation and forest degradation** (2 500 – 4 000 km² / year) primarily attributed to wood fuel needs and subsistence agriculture. This represents **annual emissions of 30 – 50 mn tCO₂**

A sizable market opportunity of:

1. 80-100 mn jurisdictional carbon credits
2. 0.8 – 1.5 bn\$ in revenues over 5 years



Session 4

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*How to integrate
biodiversity concretely
in EU support – 2*



Exercise

Improve the Blue & Green Economy in Tunisia

Based on the information that you are receiving:

- **Which sectors would you focus on to improve the country's blue and green economy?**
- **What kind of actions would you imagine?**
- **How would you integrate biodiversity into these actions?**



Session 5

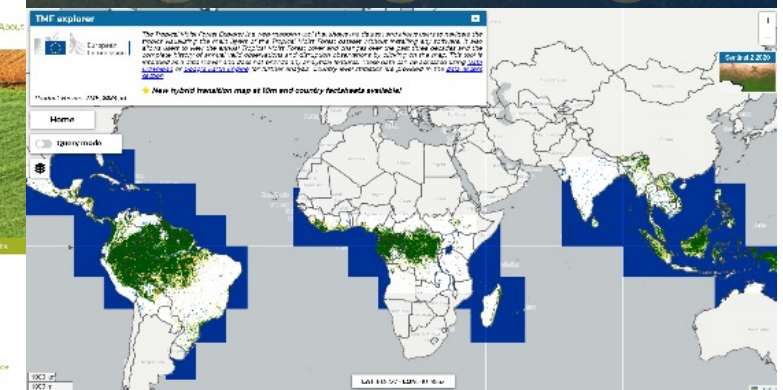
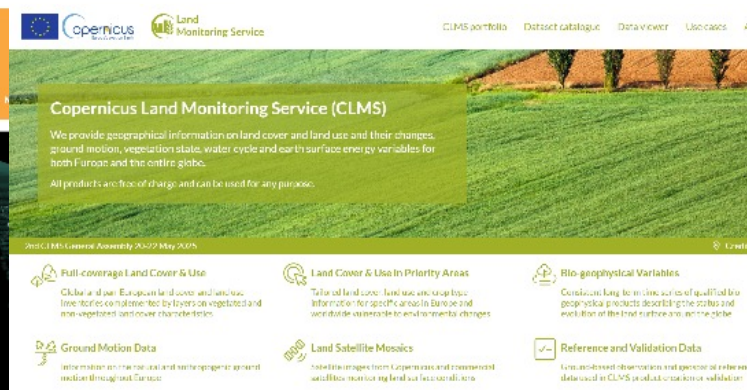
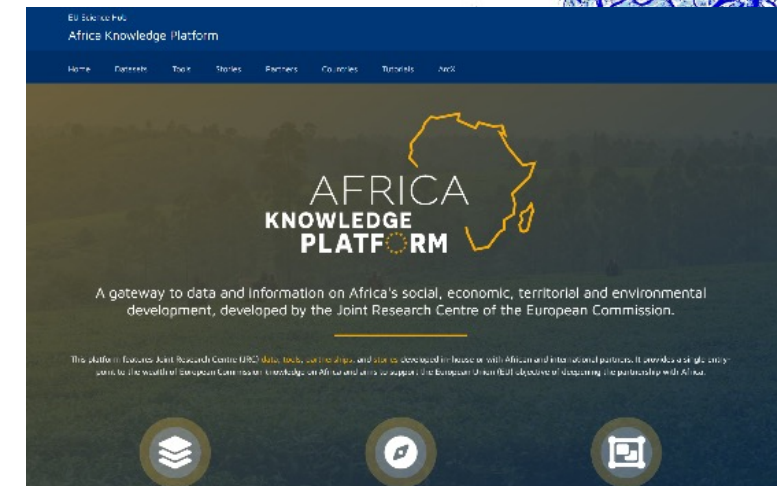
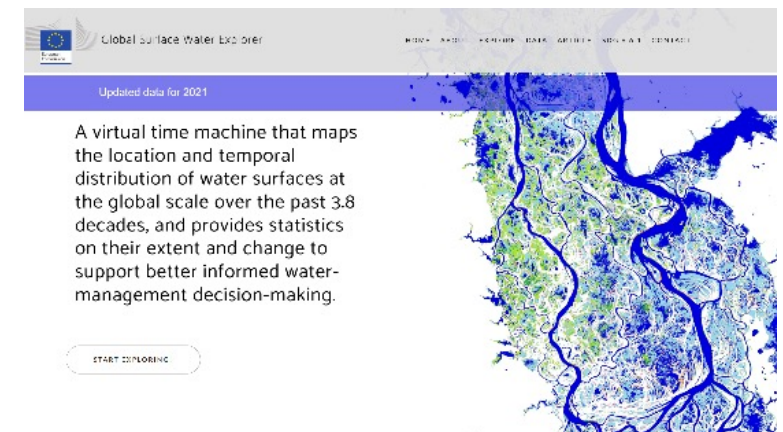
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*Monitoring biodiversity
and using EU-supported
tools*

The Joint Research Centre tools

- **Wide variety of earth observation products**
 - From locally detailed to global products
- **Platforms and tools**
 - Publicly available
- **Regional Centres of Excellence**
 - To support the use of geospatial information

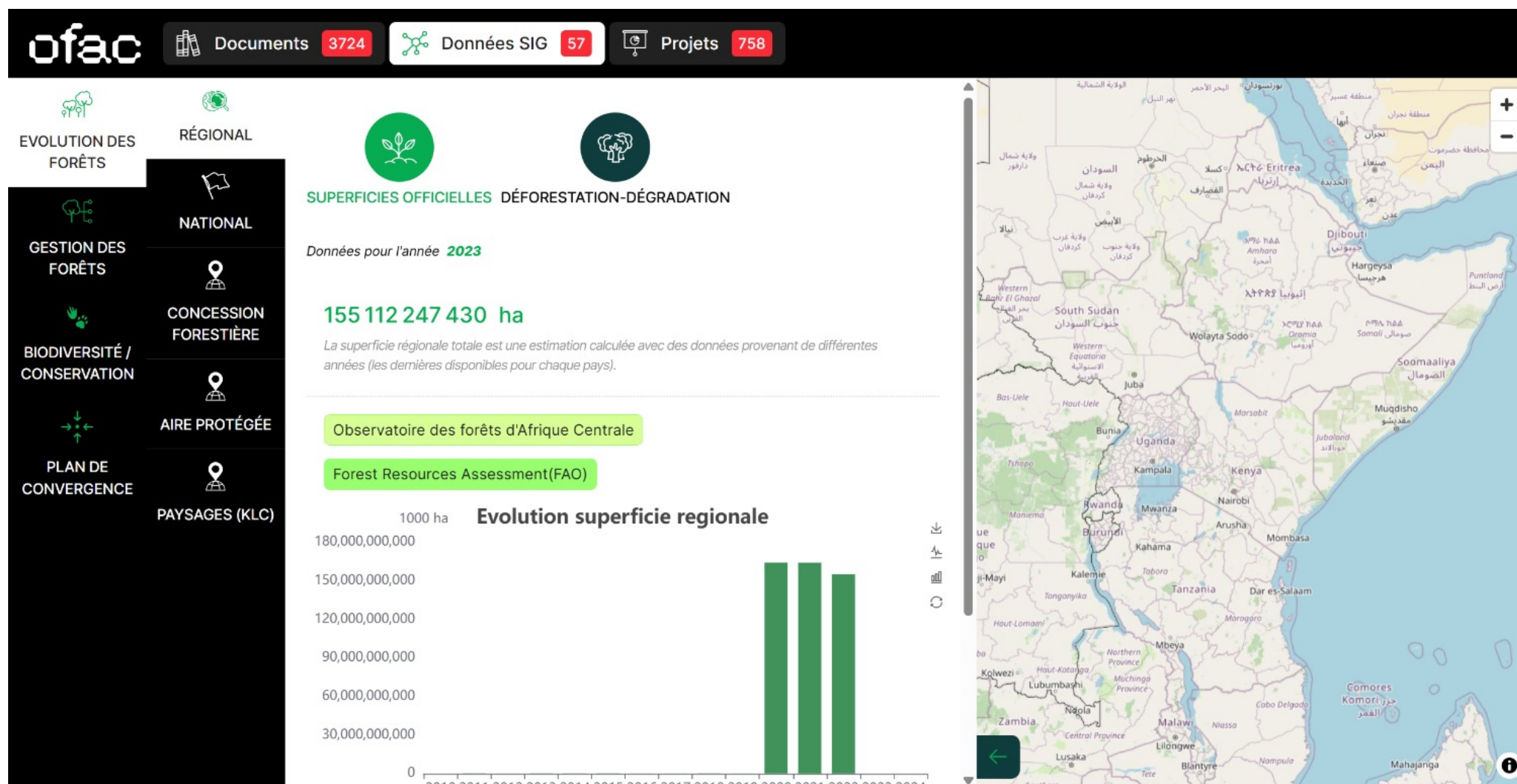
Access the platforms by clicking on the images





Access the platform by clicking on the image

Live demo : Observatoire des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (OFAC)





NaturAfrica joint monitoring framework

NaturAfrica core indicators

• Conservation

- Effective management of PCAs
- Wildlife population trends
- PAs territorial integrity*
- CPAs connectivity*
- Natural habitat integrity*

• Green economy

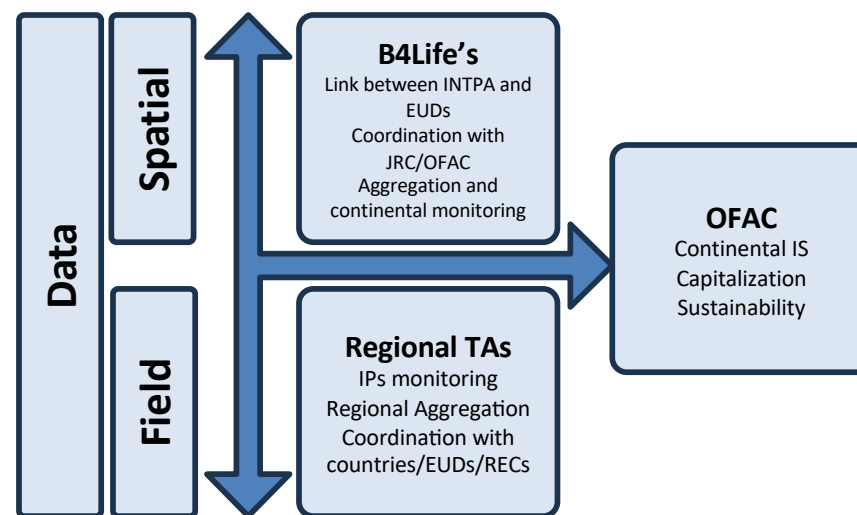
- Sustainable use of natural resources*
- MSMEs performance
- Investments in the green sector
- Food security
- Competitiveness and socio-env. Responsibility

• Governance

- Participatory governance of NRs
- Local communities implication in conservation
- Peaceful governance*
- Sustainable Financing*
- Human well-being

- Field collection by operators
- Technical support (JRC / OFAC / B4Life) for sentinel indicators
- Technical support (RACEGAP) on effective management assessment

→ Guarantee a minimum set of indicators



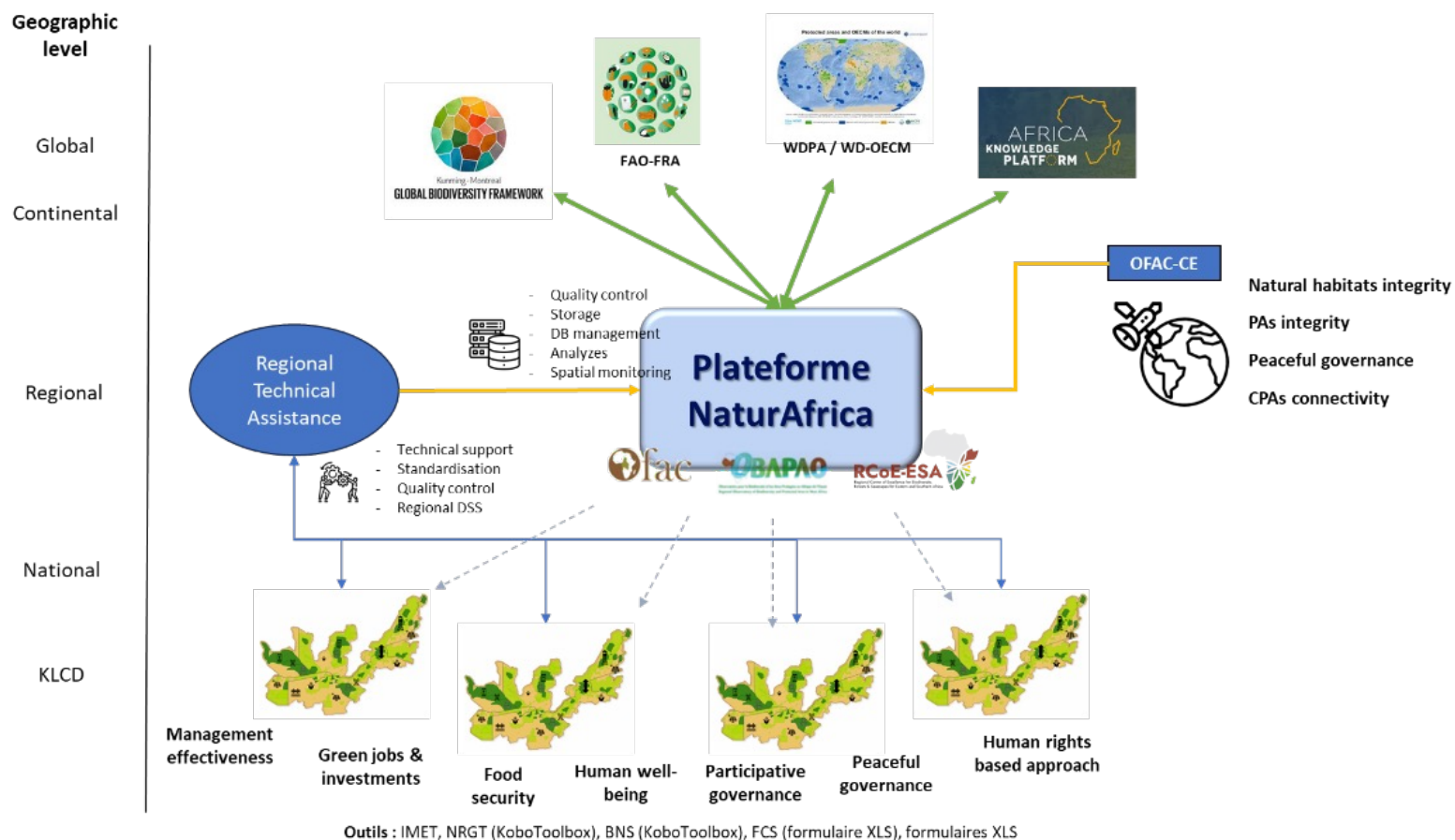


NaturAfrica joint monitoring framework

➤ Linkages with the Regional Centers of Excellence



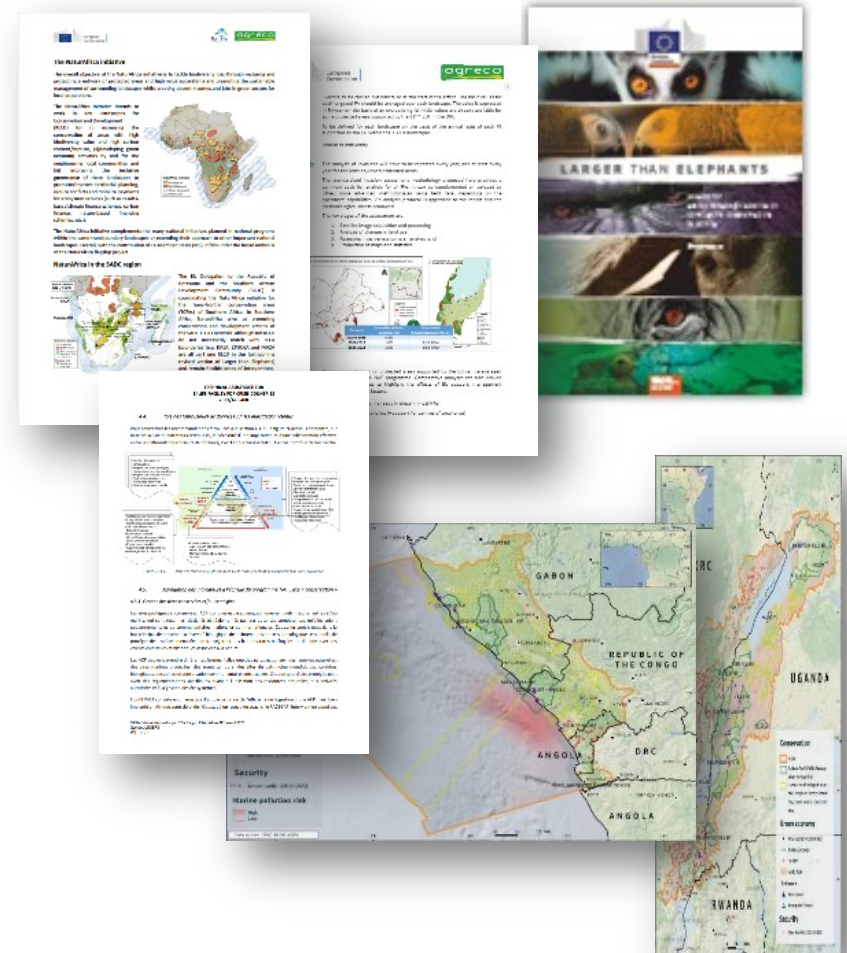
**The
NaturAfrica
information
system**





Available resources

- [NaturAfrica M&E Guidelines](#)
- Core indicators
 - [Methodological sheets](#)
 - Practical guides for collection and analysis
 - Webinars (EUDs, RTAs/observatories, operators)
- [Maps \(KLCD viewer\) and spatial monitoring \(JRC/OFAC\)](#)
- Landscapes fiches and Larger than Elephants II





Session 6

-

*Discussion, key
takeaways and
pathways for action*



- After this training, do you think it's possible to include more biodiversity in your initiatives?
- What's holding you back? How to overcome these obstacles?
- How to involve your colleagues of other sectors?
- How B4Life Facility can help you?

- Did the workshop answered to your questions and needs?
- Would you be interested in additional webinars and workshops, in presence and online? Which topics?