

BIODIVERSITY AND GREAT GREEN WALL DAY

Thursday, October 6, 2022

Organization :



Session 1 : Climate and biodiversity : how to converge agendas and funding 9H - 10H30

At a time when biodiversity losses are occurring at an unprecedented rate, accelerated, among other things, by the effects of climate change, the COP 15 on biodiversity in December 2022 will be a crucial step. The determination of an appropriate governance framework is at stake, as well as the definition of objectives, appropriate financing, and efficient measurement and reporting tools. COP 27, which will take place beforehand, must take into account these issues and the different interactions – now proven – between biodiversity and climate. In the light of these upcoming events, how can we link these different themes and ensure that they find appropriate responses commensurate with the urgency?

Moderation :

- **Ronan Dantec**, Senator for Loire Atlantique, President of Climate Chance Association, CEMR's spokesperson on climate change

Speakers :

- **Antoine Gillod**, Director of the Climate Chance Observatory : *Climate finance funds*
- **Yusuf Maïna Bukar**, General Director, National Agency for the Great Green Wall (Nigeria), representing the Minister of Environment of Nigeria
- **Emmanuel Baudran**, Deputy Executive Director of AFD's Sustainable Development Solutions Directorate (SDS), in charge of infrastructure : *AFD's strategy for climate-biodiversity convergence*
- **Titilope Akosa**, Civil Society Observer, "Global South", Green Climate Fund : *Field vision: Local communities' access to climate-biodiversity finance based on projects supported by the green fund*



- **M. Madické Seck**, Reforestation-compensation project manager, Océanium : *Certification of a carbon offset project linked to mangrove reforestation with the collaboration of local populations*

Report of the session	
Sub-theme	Key messages
Funding	<p>Disappointing results ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28% of animal, plant and fungal species assessed by the IUCN are classified as endangered • 68% of the vertebrate population has disappeared since 1970, 3,5 Mha of forest has been lost <p>But there are positive dynamics :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resurgence of the one health concept • Biodiversity funding increased from \$52 billion (2012) to \$130 billion (2020) • Attractiveness of biodiversity on voluntary carbon markets
	Go further in the search for innovative financing adapted to local realities
	Local populations need a better command of carbon finance
Governance	Need for better institutional governance so that financial resources from compensation can benefit the population and civil society

Session 2 : Biodiversity corridors : a development and land use issue

11H - 12H30

Science clearly shows that protected areas and other conservation zones, when provided with ecological connectivity, are much more effective than isolated areas. As places where people and animals live together, ecological corridors are at the heart of planning and development strategies. To combat habitat fragmentation, the decisions that will be taken in the coming years will be decisive for wildlife: either confinement in large parks with genetic fragmentation of populations, or networking through corridors, based on their natural migration areas, where cohabitation between wildlife and human activities must be organized.

Moderation :

- **Anne Raimat**, Director of the Biodiversity Unit at Climate Chance

Speakers :

- **Mélaïne Assè-Wassa Sama**, Climate Action Project Officer in Africa at Climate Chance : *Presentation of the trend on ecological connectivity and biodiversity corridors*



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- **Adja Aïssatou Sy**, Coordinator of OBAPAO, Observatory of Protected Areas of West Africa, Senegal : *Presentation of the West African PA network*
- **Dr Oumar Sadio**, IRD/LEMAR research engineer, member of the IUCN Conservation of Ecological Connectivity Expert Group, Senegal : *Presentation of the IUCN connectivity working group and its results*
- **Sevidzem Ernestine Leikeki**, Head of Forestry and Women's Autonomy, CAMGEW, Cameroon : *Local development and governance: The example of women's work around agroforestry and the reduction of human-animal conflicts with bees*
- **Captain Moussa Samb**, Engineer, Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition, Senegal : *The establishment of marine protected areas in transboundary areas in collaboration with local populations*

Report of the session		
Sub-theme	Speakers	Key messages
Ecological connectivity and biodiversity corridors	Mélaine Assè-Wassa Sama , Climate Action Project Officer in Africa at Climate Chance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity redefines the concept and practice of conservation • Ecological corridors = clearly defined geographic space that is governed and managed over the long term to maintain or restore effective ecological connectivity • Protected area governance actors: governments, riparian communities, local government departments, corporations, private actors • 80% of Central African livestock is managed by pastoral regimes
Bringing all stakeholders to the table: Presentation of the West African PA network	Adja Aïssatou Sy , Coordinator of OBAPAO, Observatory of Protected Areas of West Africa, Senegal	"Detailed knowledge of the territory is one of the keys to the success of ecological connectivity"
Local development and governance: The example of women's work around agroforestry and the reduction of human-animal conflicts with bees	Sevidzem Ernestine Leikeki , Head of Forestry and Women's Autonomy, CAMGEW, Cameroon	"It is necessary to put the populations, and even more so the women, back at the heart of nature conservation by integrating them into adapted governance models."
Sub-theme	Key messages	
Support the importance of the notion of ecological connectivity	Need to advocate for ecological connectivity, a major issue for territorial planning and development, especially during the next COP 15	
	Connectivity = key to conservation	



<p>Have a global approach linking climate and biodiversity</p>	<p>Need for a holistic approach to the issue (connection between all subjects: energy, water, forest, local development, etc.) and a convergence of climate-biodiversity issues</p>
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Session 3 : Great Green Wall : mobilizing local actors

14H - 15H15

Africa, the second « green lung » of the planet and an invaluable reservoir of biodiversity, is at the forefront of climate change and biodiversity losses: it can and must take its place in existing multilateralism while inventing its own models of resilience. Can the Great Green Wall, an emblematic project with great ambitions, give it this opportunity? How can its legitimacy be strengthened among local actors so that it can be included in operational strategies and development plans?

Modération :

- **Ronan Dantec**, President of Climate Chance, Senator of Pays de la Loire, CCRE spokesperson
- **Anne Raimat**, Anne Raimat, Director of the Biodiversity Unit at Climate Chance

Intervenant·e·s :

- **Amadou Lamine Faye**, Former Minister Counsellor in charge of Pan-Africanism and the Diaspora, Municipal Counsellor of Ndiareme Limanoulaye, Senegal : *The origins of the GGW, a project to fight against the balkanization of Africa and to revitalize solidarity between countries*
- **Dr Aminata Ndoye**, Ministry of Territorial Communities, Planning and Development, Senegal : *What context is favorable to the mobilization of the local level and the establishment of consultation frameworks?*
- **Oumar Ba**, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Senegalese Agency for Reforestation and the GGW, **Mayor of Ndiob**, representative of the Pan-African Agency for the Great Green Wall, Senegall : *What is the echo of the GGW project and the mobilization of elected officials?*
- **Aliou Guissé**, University Professor, former Director of the Observatoire Hommes-Milieux Tessekere : *The mobilization of the scientific community around the GGW and for the preservation of indigenous knowledge*
- **Abdelkader Dodo**, Coordinator of the Water Department, Sahara and Sahel Observatory : *Water as a structuring axis and condition for success of the GGW project*

Compte-rendu de la session	
Sub-theme	Key messages
Governance of the GGW project and local ownership	The GGW is an ambitious project but one that has not been truly appropriated by the territorial level: it must become a priority for local



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	<p>elected officials and be built in the form of an aggregation of proximity actions carried out at the local level. The GMV project must be the aggregation of these projects.</p> <p>The role of the State is to provide support in terms of resources and frameworks. Donors also have a major role to play.</p> <p>Need to establish a dialogue between the local and national levels. To do this, we need to act at the commune and department levels, and identify the actors.</p> <p>The GGW is everyone's business: the scientific community must also be involved by setting up, for example, a dedicated research unit in each country</p> <p>Oumar Ba, "The GGW has aroused a lot of interest and hope. It is important that local elected officials are now associated and involved in its operational implementation.</p>
<p>Centrality of water resources in the implementation of GGW</p>	<p>Taking into account water resources is one of the keys to the success of the GGW</p>
	<p>The GGW is a hopeful project because it attempts to provide solutions to the causes and not only to the consequences.</p>