

Carbon & Biodiversity Commission - CC&B Newsletter #15 - March 2025

This is the 15th issue of the Carbon and Biodiversity Commission newsletter. This newsletter for the first quarter of 2025 takes place against a backdrop of major developments in climate financing and the preservation of ecosystems. Between regulatory advances, new initiatives and crucial issues for forests and biodiversity, international news is constantly demonstrating the urgent need for concerted action.

In this newsletter, we report **on the adoption of PES tools in Central Africa**, an essential step forward for tropical forest management, and on the **key debates at COP16 on Biodiversity**, which highlighted the challenges of financing ecosystem protection. We also focus on the **creation of the Kivu-Kinshasa Green Corridor**, an ambitious project aimed at preserving the Congo Basin, as well as an **update on carbon markets in West Africa**.

At the same time, we invite you to discover the **conclusions of the FFEM round table on carbon finance**, as well as the **first stages of the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park HIFOR pilot project**.

See the end of the newsletter for the latest member news and forthcoming events.

We hope you enjoy reading it!

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1 Adoption of PES tools in Central Africa: a major step forward for sustainable forest management

The countries of the Congo Basin have taken an important step forward with the adoption of two new innovative tools for Payments for Environmental Services (PES) at a meeting in Kinshasa. The tools, developed with the support of the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) and the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP), aim to structure and manage PES initiatives more effectively and transparently.

The first tool, called "**Ground Impact PES**", maps priority areas for PES, identifies local stakeholders and defines clear objectives for each project. It is a strategic tool for maximising the impact of financing on forest preservation and carbon emission reduction. The second tool, entitled "**PES Management**": This tool enables the progress of projects to be monitored in real time, payments to local communities to be managed and full transparency to be guaranteed in the use of funds.

These tools are particularly important in the context of the Congo Basin. PES are a key mechanism for financing sustainable agricultural and forestry practices, while directly remunerating local communities for their efforts to preserve forests.

At the Interministerial Conference on PES held in Kinshasa on 29 January 2025, ministers Eve Bazaiba (DRC) and Rosalie Matondo (Congo) officially launched these tools on behalf of the six countries in the region. This initiative marks a crucial step for the region, which is seeking to reconcile economic development with the preservation of forest ecosystems.

For further information:

- [ENVIRONEWS RDC ENVIRONEWS RDC](#)
- [Linkedin CAFI](#)
- [Youtube CAFI](#)
- [CAFI](#)
- [news.cd](#)

2 COP16.2 on Biodiversity in Rome: progress and challenges

COP16.2 on biodiversity was held from 25 February to 5 March 2025 in Rome, with the main objective of **resolving the deadlock over the financing** needed to preserve flora and fauna. This session followed the 16th Convention of the Parties in October 2024, where the differences between the countries of the North and South had not been resolved, leading to the suspension of the debates. A total of 154 of the 196 signatories to the Convention on Biological Diversity were present to discuss the crucial issues surrounding biodiversity.

The climate on the opening day seemed more constructive than in Cali, although the fundamental positions of the countries remained unchanged. Biodiversity-rich countries, notably those in the BRICS group and African countries, united in calling for the creation of a new fund, accessible and placed under

the authority of the COP. This fund, financed by developed countries, would support projects in developing countries, which often face major environmental challenges.

From the point of view of the countries of the South, in particular the African countries and the BRICS, the creation of a dedicated fund is essential to meet the immediate challenges of biodiversity loss. **These countries, which are home to a large proportion of the world's biodiversity, believe that current funding is insufficient and poorly distributed.** According to a Zimbabwean delegate quoted by *Le Monde* (28 February 2025), "without increased financial support, the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal agreement will remain out of reach". The countries of the South are also insisting on the need to make these funds **accessible and transparent**, in order to avoid the bureaucratic red tape that has often hampered past projects.

On the other hand, Northern countries such as Canada and the European Union have reservations. They fear **that the creation of a new fund will lead to a fragmentation of development aid, which is already complex to manage.** According to *IDDRI* (2025), developed countries are also facing internal budgetary constraints, notably due to the global economic crisis and diverging national priorities. For example, the European Union has pointed out that its budgets are already largely devoted to the ecological transition and the fight against climate change, which limits its capacity to finance new international mechanisms.

For some experts, such as Juliette Landry of *IDDRI*, the issue of funding is not just about the amounts involved, but also about how effectively they are used. She points out that "without monitoring and accountability mechanisms, even the most important funds risk being wasted". According to an article published by Rodrigo A. Medellín in the journal *Science* (2024), "Move past promises for biodiversity", **the non-binding commitments of previous COPs have often failed to produce concrete results, underlining the need to strengthen legal frameworks and monitoring mechanisms.**

In an attempt to overcome this impasse, COP President Susana Muhamad, Colombia's Minister of the Environment, proposed a working process to create or adapt a fund specifically dedicated to biodiversity. This fund was to be placed under the aegis of the COP by 2030, with the emphasis on transparency and efficiency. However, as *Le Monde* (28 February 2025) points out, this plan was described as "a hard-won deal", reflecting the difficulties in reconciling the interests of countries in the North and South.

Another topic discussed at the COP was the negotiation of ways of assessing national policies to halt the loss of biodiversity. According to Juliette Landry, a researcher at *IDDRI*, it was crucial **to include the contributions of non-state actors**, such as NGOs and scientists, in these assessments. This could have strengthened the legitimacy of the policies put in place and ensured that biodiversity issues were taken into account more widely. However, R. Medellín, in his article on *Science* (2024), points out that the commitments made at the COPs are often non-binding, which limits their real impact. This critical perspective highlights the need to **strengthen monitoring and accountability mechanisms.**

The Kunming-Montreal agreement, adopted at COP15 in December 2022, stipulated that **200 billion dollars a year should be mobilised by 2030**, 30 billion of which should be transferred from developed countries to developing countries. At the opening plenary session, a Zimbabwean delegate expressed confidence that this target could be met, although challenges remain.

COP16.2 in Rome represented a crucial opportunity to address the financial challenges associated with biodiversity. African countries' calls for a new dedicated fund demonstrated a collective will to protect nature, but persistent differences with Northern countries underlined the need for constructive dialogue and sincere commitment to achieve sustainable solutions. To move forward, it is crucial to strengthen funding mechanisms, involve local communities and combine global and local efforts.

For more details:

- [CBD](#) and [CBD](#)
- [RFI](#)
- [MTE](#)
- [Le Monde](#)
- [Move past promises for biodiversity, Science \(2024\)](#)
- [IDDRI](#)

3 DRC: Creation of the Kivu-Kinshasa Green Corridor

On 22 January 2025, at the World Economic Forum in Davos, the President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Félix Tshisekedi, announced the creation of the **Kivu-Kinshasa Green Corridor**, the largest protected tropical forest reserve in the world, also known as the Congo River Reserve.

The reserve aims to protect an area of over 100,000 km² of primary forest and 60,000 km² of intact peat bogs. The aim is to safeguard the future of the Congo Basin, recognised as one of the world's largest carbon sinks. President Tshisekedi stressed that the deforestation of this region represents a danger to humanity, and that its preservation is crucial to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The project aims to catalyse a green economy and boost food security in the DRC through agricultural transformation, microfinance and renewable energy initiatives.

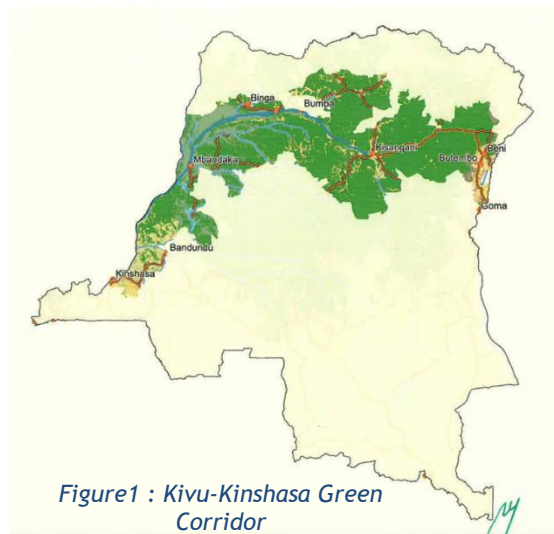


Figure1 : Kivu-Kinshasa Green Corridor

No sooner had the creation of this reserve been announced than it raised **questions and concerns among local and international NGOs**. The DRC has one of the largest tropical forests in the world, and these areas are often exploited for timber, agriculture, mining and other natural resources. In the DRC, a decree stipulates that major development projects must obtain the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous and local communities, guaranteeing their participation in the management of the reserve. However, there is still a risk of conflicts of interest, as forest concessions granted to timber and agribusiness companies could be called into question. This could lead to tensions between economic players, local governments and environmentalists. In addition, many communities depend on these activities for their livelihoods, and restricting or banning these practices could threaten their livelihoods unless sustainable economic alternatives are proposed.

Local people, particularly indigenous communities and rural dwellers, are also concerned about **the impact of the green corridor on their land and way of life**. Large-scale conservation projects can sometimes lead to the displacement of local populations, often without adequate compensation (Mongabay, 2025). Communities depend on forests for food, traditional medicines and building materials, and the creation of the green corridor could restrict their access to these resources, exacerbating social inequalities.

The Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN) has been designated as the main management body, but questions remain about its ability to effectively manage this vast area, which includes forest concessions and agricultural land. Although the project introduces a new concept of "community protected area", there are still gaps regarding the specifics of management and protection measures against extractive industries. Despite progress, the process of creating the reserve has **lacked consultation with stakeholders**, including local communities and civil society, raising concerns about transparency and the real motivations behind the project.

To mitigate these risks, it is crucial to engage local communities, civil society and the private sector to develop a roadmap for participatory management of the reserve. The development of pilot projects in community forests along RN4 can serve as a model for community management and demonstrate the benefits of a sustainable approach.

The Green Corridor represents a major opportunity for the DRC to play a key role in tackling the climate and biodiversity crises. The development of the initiative will require strong engagement with all stakeholders and solid governance to ensure environmental protection and community development.

For more details:

- [Rainforest Foundation UK](#)
- [DRC Presidency](#)
- [RFI](#)
- [Mongabay](#)
- [The fifth](#)
- [Greenpeace](#)
- [News.cd](#)

4 A forum on carbon markets in West Africa

The first West African Forum on Carbon Markets was held in Abidjan on 23 and 24 January 2025. The event, the fruit of collaboration between the Ivorian government and the French Embassy, brought together key players to discuss mechanisms for offsetting greenhouse gas emissions, the role of West African countries in this dynamic, and the investment opportunities offered by these markets

The forum brought together 400 participants, including representatives from governments, non-governmental organisations and financial institutions. **Eighteen projects led by African local authorities and NGOs were presented.** These included the reforestation in Ghana, the waste management initiative

in Dakar, the solar energy promotion programme in Burkina Faso, the wetlands conservation project in Benin and the agricultural training initiative in Mali.

It has been announced that a **Task Force on carbon markets in West Africa** will be set up to support governments in developing their carbon markets. The Task Force will be made up of experts from various fields, including government representatives, non-governmental organisations and private sector players. Its main role will be to provide **technical and strategic support to West African countries, helping them to design and implement policies favorable to carbon markets**. In addition, it will focus on creating a sound regulatory framework that will facilitate investment in carbon projects. This includes the development of **standards and guidelines that will ensure the transparency and credibility** of carbon market **initiatives**. The countries covered by this Task Force include mainly West African nations: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Togo, Niger, Nigeria and Guinea.

The task force will be funded by: member states through their national budgets; institutions such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and other international agencies that provide funds and technical resources; bilateral partners (such as France through AFD); NGOs and foundations; private investors interested in offset projects; and mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (CCF) and other international climate funds.

Côte d'Ivoire is already receiving support from the European Union, via the Low Carbon Transition project (Expertise France) and the Belgian Cooperation Agency (ENABEL), for the implementation of its carbon market strategy. Côte d'Ivoire aspires to become a key player on the international carbon markets, with an ambitious target of reducing emissions by 37 million tonnes of CO₂ by 2030. This figure represents around 30.41% of its projected emissions, and the country is committed to implementing concrete actions to achieve this target. The recent creation of the **Carbon Market Bureau (BMC)** is seen as a decisive step towards establishing a robust legal and regulatory framework for carbon offset projects. The BMC has already begun operations and plays a central role in coordinating climate initiatives. The office is responsible for overseeing the implementation of carbon market policies and ensuring the transparency of transactions.

A number of innovative solutions were proposed at the forum, including the creation of "**carbon offset zones**", which are areas dedicated to reforestation and biodiversity conservation projects. These zones would enable companies and governments to acquire carbon credits while protecting the environment. The importance of biodiversity in the fight against climate change was underlined, with proposals for integrating conservation practices into offset projects.

The use of digital technologies, such as **blockchain**, to ensure the traceability and transparency of carbon credits was also discussed. This would not only boost investor confidence, but also ensure that projects really do benefit local communities. The introduction of digital platforms could make it easier to monitor projects and assess their environmental impact.

The experts present also discussed the importance of establishing quality standards for carbon credits, in order to avoid greenwashing and ensure that only projects that are genuinely beneficial for the environment are valued. Rigorous certification of carbon offset projects is essential to maintain the integrity of the market and attract investors.

Finally, initiatives such as **training programmes** for farmers on sustainable farming practices and solar energy were highlighted as ways of reducing the carbon footprint while increasing productivity. Such training should include regenerative farming techniques and water management methods to maximise resource efficiency.

To find out more:

- <https://cpccaf.org/forum-sur-les-marches-carbone-en-afrique-de-louest-un-pas-vers-la-transition-bas-carbone/>
- <https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Articles/2025/02/05/les-marches-du-carbone-en-afrique-de-l-ouest-une-opportunite-unique-pour-la-france-de-renforcer-son-leadership-climatique>
- <https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Articles/2024/04/15/le-projet-de-marche-carbone-regional-standardise-de-la-cedeao-defis-et-opportunites>
- https://www.gouv.ci/_actualite-article.php?recordID=18164
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QMLf50P5cFA>

To relive some excerpts from the forum:

- **Sustainable development in West Africa:** [Link to the report on Business 24](#)
- **Carbon market: issues and prospects for local and regional authorities (minute 5'16 - 6'55) :** [Link to the RFI Podcast](#)
- **RTI 1 report:** <https://www.facebook.com/RTIinfo225/videos/859866316166537>

5 FGEF - Round Table on Carbon Finance

On Tuesday 21 January 2025, the French Global Environment Facility (FGEF) organised a **round table on carbon finance for developing countries**, featuring several case studies from Africa. Carbon finance is an opportunity in the global fight against climate change and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, the FGEF has played a crucial role by supporting the initiators of carbon finance projects and innovative initiatives since the early 2000s, thereby contributing to the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

The main aim of the conference, hosted by the FGEF, was firstly to present the study carried out by Hamerkop on behalf of the FGEF **entitled "Towards carbon finance: a lever for a sustainable future"**, and secondly to present AFD and the FGEF's carbon finance strategy. Several players in the field were able to exchange ideas and share feedback on the implementation of carbon finance projects. Participants underlined the importance of carbon finance in the fight against climate change and discussed different approaches to improving its effectiveness

This round table highlighted a number of innovative projects, showing how carbon finance can be a lever for sustainable development, particularly in Africa.

1. **In Guinea-Bissau:** An avoided deforestation project (covering 181,200 hectares of forest and more than 150,000 people in two national parks) aimed at protecting biodiversity in two national parks, while providing sustainable financing, involves local communities in the management of natural resources. A benefit-sharing model is being defined to ensure that the benefits reach them directly. To date, the project has generated around €2.5 million through the sale of 196,000 carbon credits (335,603 tonnes of CO₂ avoided to date), part of which is intended to support development initiatives such as the construction of schools and health facilities. The project began in March 2011 and is due to end in March 2031.

2. **In Côte d'Ivoire:** reforestation projects are underway by Nitidae and OIPR (Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves), in collaboration with local authorities to ensure sustainability and social impact. These projects are taking place against a backdrop of rapid and multi-factorial degradation of forest cover (cash crops, subsistence farming, energy needs). These projects aim to restore forest ecosystems while supporting the livelihoods of local populations. The provision of rural infrastructure, such as roads and drinking water facilities, improves access to resources and facilitates access to markets for agricultural produce.
3. **In Madagascar:** the creation of a forest corridor between two protected areas to conserve biodiversity, which has been taking place for 10 years in the Fort Dauphin region. The project involves restoring natural habitats and protecting endangered species such as lemurs. Deforestation in Madagascar is mainly linked to subsistence farming, which has an impact on the mountain range. Local communities are trained to manage natural resources sustainably and take an active part in conservation. This includes training in reforestation and land management techniques, as well as awareness-raising initiatives on the importance of biodiversity.
4. **Mangrove restoration** initiatives have also been set up in West Africa. These initiatives aim to restore coastal ecosystems that are essential for carbon sequestration, protection against erosion and the preservation of biodiversity.
5. **REDD+** (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) initiatives in Central Africa help to protect forests while generating income for local communities.
6. Finally, large-scale **solar power plant** projects in East Africa were highlighted, combining a reduction in carbon emissions with access to energy for rural populations.

To structure the discussions and summarise the issues surrounding carbon finance, a map of the themes addressed was drawn up (see Figure 2), illustrating the different dimensions of carbon finance discussed at the conference: its historical development, the challenges linked to its integrity, recommendations for improving its effectiveness, and concrete case studies in Africa. It highlights the interactions between carbon finance and impact finance, the need for transparent and participatory governance, and the importance of the commitment of public and private players. This visual approach provides a better understanding of the issues at stake and the avenues for development raised during the discussions.

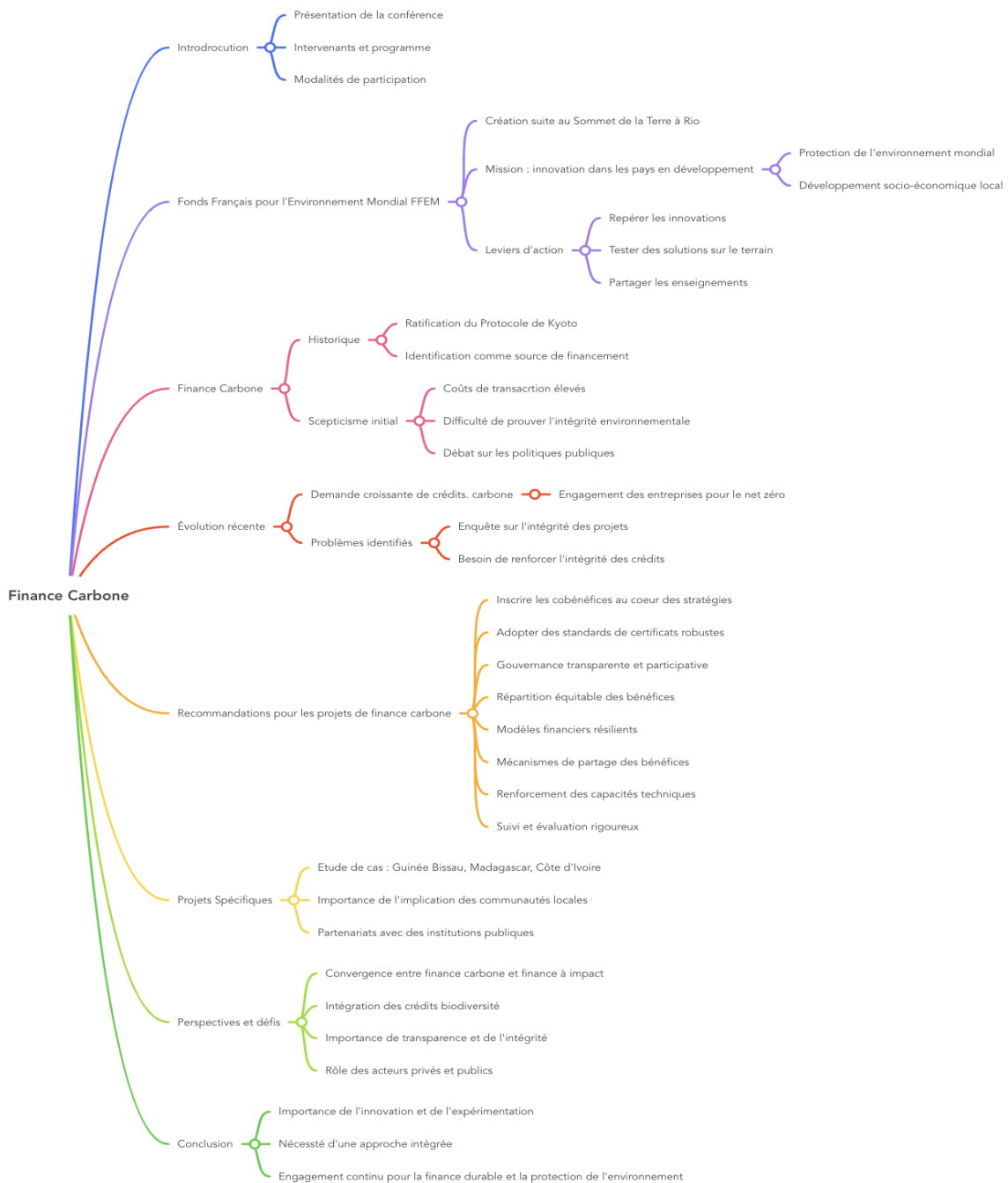


Figure2 - Carbon finance mindmap

Projects should be designed to **maximise environmental benefits while generating revenue**. However, differences in certification methodologies and investor expectations need to be addressed to ensure a consistent approach. The creation of common standards could facilitate this integration.

Countries also need to establish **clear emissions trajectories to ensure that carbon finance projects are truly additional**. This requires coordination between governments, investors and NGOs. The Paris Agreement provides a framework for countries' climate commitments, but its application must be

strengthened at national level. Incentive policies must be put in place to encourage investment in carbon projects.

Involving communities in the management of projects is essential to ensure their long-term success. Projects must be adapted to local needs and cultural contexts. For example, training local communities in sustainable natural resource management practices strengthens their ability to participate actively in projects. Awareness-raising programmes can also be set up to educate younger generations about environmental issues.

During the discussions, a comparison was made between **carbon finance and impact finance**. While both approaches aim to finance measurable outcomes, impact finance can be broader in scope by integrating **social and environmental objectives**. Carbon finance generally focuses on reducing emissions, while impact finance can encompass a broader range of outcomes, including fighting poverty and improving public health.

The implementation of biodiversity credit mechanisms was also discussed. It is crucial to avoid certain mistakes made in the past with carbon credits, in particular by guaranteeing **the additionality and integrity of projects**. It is essential to develop robust methodologies to measure the impact of projects on biodiversity, as well as monitoring systems to assess their effectiveness over the long term.

The event highlighted the challenges and opportunities associated with carbon finance, with a call for greater collaboration between the various players to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of current projects. The discussions highlighted the importance of an integrated approach to tackling climate and biodiversity issues. With this in mind, the FGEF and AFD, which have on several occasions modified their strategic directions on these subjects, will continue to work together to strengthen carbon finance and biodiversity finance, by sharing best practices and supporting innovative projects.

This round table is available in full on YouTube (link below).

To find out more, click here:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YbjO3w1qufM&t=6756s>
- <https://www.ffem.fr/fr/actualites/agenda/table-ronde-autour-de-la-finance-carbone>
- <https://www.ffem.fr/fr/ressources/recommandations-structurer-projets-finances-carbone>
- <https://www.ffem.fr/fr/ressources/note-sur-la-finance-carbone-destination-des-porteurs-de-projet>
- <https://www.ffem.fr/fr/ressources/cap-sur-finance-carbone-levier-avenir-durable>

6 HIFOR: The Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park is officially a pilot project

The Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park, located in the north of the Republic of Congo, covers more than 423,000 hectares of intact tropical forest. This biodiversity sanctuary is recognised as a model of conservation and has been classified as the world's leading site for its ecological integrity according to the international criteria of "areas essential for biodiversity". This recognition was made official in August 2024 by the Forest Carbon Task Force of the Republic of Congo in Brazzaville. Rich in exceptional fauna, the park is home to 649 species, including 313 bird species, 160 fish species, 29 reptiles, 31

amphibians and 116 mammals. These include healthy populations of forest elephants (estimated at over 10,000) and western lowland gorillas (around 1,000). However, Nouabalé-Ndoki faces increasing threats from illegal hunting, fishing and logging. Deforestation has increased by 20% in recent years and forest fires, often man-made, are a serious threat.

Faced with these challenges, the Ministry of Forest Economy, in collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), has launched **the HIFOR initiative**, an investment plan aimed at financing the conservation of the park through the sale of High Integrity Forest Units (HIFOR). These units correspond to one hectare of preserved and actively managed tropical forest. Unlike carbon offset mechanisms such as REDD+, HIFOR certificates do not offset CO2 emissions, but offer buyers the opportunity to claim their contribution to the conservation of forests, biodiversity and local communities (see Commission newsletter #13 - September 2024 for more details on the initiative).

The **Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park pilot project** is based on three pillars: the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable management of forest resources and the involvement of local communities. Around 2,000 people live in the main villages surrounding the park and, if neighbouring villages are included, more than 80% of households have at least one person working in the park. These people are directly dependent on the nature-based economy for their livelihoods.

The HIFOR programme provides long-term funding for park management and the redistribution of revenues between the government, conservation costs and local communities. It also incorporates advanced technologies, such as drone surveillance and artificial intelligence, to better monitor animal populations and detect illegal activities.

Richard Malonga, director of WCS in the Republic of Congo, stressed the importance of the active involvement of local people in this project. The HIFOR initiative seeks to balance economic and ecological benefits, diversifying communities' sources of income to reduce pressure on the park's natural resources. If successful, it could become a **replicable model in other countries seeking to reconcile sustainable development and biodiversity conservation**.

Although challenges remain, particularly in terms of training local teams and maintaining equipment, this initiative offers renewed hope for the preservation of Nouabalé-Ndoki and its priceless natural heritage.

To find out more:

- <https://news.mongabay.com/2024/10/congo-looks-to-monetize-its-high-integrity-forests/>
- https://www.linkedin.com/posts/hifor_nnp-hifor-pilot-ugcPost-7292969242629447682-y9YD/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAAB980BoBEndS_-O-DSSS2owVfsMUIKEx8cQ
- <https://hifor.org/Portfolio/Nouabal%C3%A9-Ndoki-National-Park>
- <https://fr.mongabay.com/2024/09/une-initiative-pour-renforcer-les-efforts-de-conservation-du-parc-national-nouabale-ndoki/>

7 News from the Commission and its members

OBC: the Carbon and Biodiversity Commission has launched the work of the "tropical forests" group

The Organization for Biodiversity Certificates (OBC) is mobilising several working groups to draw up lists of biodiversity-friendly actions, adapted to each ecosystem (temperate, tropical) and management method (agriculture, forests, mangroves, agroforestry, etc.), then to establish a link between the actions and the gains in terms of biodiversity, and a classification of these gains.

A **"tropical forests" working group** has been active for several months, and the ATIBT's Carbon and Biodiversity Commission has been appointed to coordinate it with a view to accelerating discussions on this ecosystem. This working group has begun work on biodiversity-friendly practices for conservation activities and sustainable forest management in tropical forest areas. It should be noted that TEREa has recruited a trainee to coordinate this working group in order to ensure the smooth flow of exchanges between members, the organisation of technical meetings and the achievement of the expected results this year. If you have any questions about the OBC and this group, you can now write directly to Abby Nahnah: a.nahnah@terea.net

We will be asking our members for technical contributions, which will be welcome to feed into this reflection process, particularly at **the next meeting of the Carbon and Biodiversity Committee at the end of April**.

In addition, **the OBC Market Group** and its Board are currently finalising the document presenting the OBC **business model**. This report will be sent to you once it has been made public by OBC. The market framework will shortly be tested on pilot projects in France, and discussions are under way in several tropical countries (Gabon, Peru, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, etc.).

To enrich this section, please let us know about your current initiatives and projects, an event in which you are taking part, or any other useful information for members.

8 Recent and forthcoming events

2nd European Carbon Farming Summit, 4-6 March 2025, Dublin, Ireland

The European Summit on Carbon Farming (soil carbon sequestration, including agricultural and forestry practices) took place in Dublin from 4 to 6 March 2025. This was an opportunity to discuss these practices and also to consider their place in European regulations (CRCF, Green Claim Directive). The issue of Carbon Farming and non-permanence was the subject of debate (see Newsletter 12 from the Carbon and Biodiversity Commission, June 2024).

Summit website: <https://www.carbonfarmingsummit.eu/>

Climate Chance Europe Africa 2025 Summit, 31 March-1st April, Marseille, France

Climate Chance and the city of Marseille are co-organising the Climate Chance Europe Africa 2025 Summit on the theme of "Adaptation: taking action", on 31 March and 1 April at the Palais du Pharo in Marseille. This is the largest gathering ever organised on adaptation issues. Over the course of 2 days, some 30 workshops will bring together high-level experts and players on the ground, focusing on 4 main themes: Deepening our knowledge / Transforming the economy and public action / Strengthening territories / Cooperating between Europe and Africa. Nature-based solutions will obviously be at the heart of the summit.

Economic, financial and legal instruments for climate and biodiversity" training course, Montpellier, France, 14-18 April 2025

Following the success of the first training session in April 2024, CIRAD is organising a new training session on "Economic, financial and legal instruments for climate and biodiversity". The course will take place in Montpellier from 14 to 18 April 2025.

Programme and registration: <https://catalogue-formation.cirad.fr/formation/136/instruments-economiques-et-financiers-pour-le-climat-et-la-biodiversite>

COP Climate Belém 10-21 November 2025

COP30 will take place in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025. 10 years after the Paris Agreement, expectations are high. The ATIBT Carbon and Biodiversity Commission will be following and participating in this event.

Five summits on carbon steps by IETA

IETA, an NGO promoting carbon markets, is organising several summits in 2025 (see figure on the right and [here](#)), on most continents. However, there will be no summit specifically for Africa.



Your contacts at the Carbon and Biodiversity Commission

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