



TOWARDS A GREEN, JUST AND EQUITABLE EU-AFRICA PARTNERSHIP

WWF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EU-AU SUMMIT 2022 •

FEBRUARY 2022



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SUMMARY

Ahead of the upcoming AU-EU Summit on 17-18 February 2022, WWF advocates for both parties to use this opportunity to establish a more balanced, collaborative, and equal partnership between Africa and the EU, and to move from words to action to advance human development and environmental protection.

The Joint Declaration of the EU-AU Foreign Affairs Ministerial Meeting in Kigali in October 2021 has created a strong foundation and should now be followed with concrete and ambitious proposals for people and nature.

Founded on the principles of climate and environmental action, the **EU-Africa Partnership Strategy** must be strongly based on the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant African conventions and environmental policies. It must therefore include a commitment to **support the continent to implement ambitious and just climate and biodiversity actions**.

In particular, WWF calls on EU and AU leaders to:

1. Support the implementation of the **post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework** to bring about urgent transformative action to halt and reverse nature loss. The EU must provide adequate financial support to African partners for conservation and restoration work, as well as relevant capacity building and technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation;
2. Firmly embed an **inclusive approach to conservation and equitable economic development** in Africa in the EU Africa Partnership Strategy, founded on a holistic approach which brings people who share landscapes, seascapes and habitats into each step of the decision-making process and develops solutions that work for all stakeholders;
3. Put forward a comprehensive set of measures and initiatives to **support African producer countries in halting deforestation, forest degradation and conversion** or degradation of natural ecosystems and human rights violations. African partner countries must be supported adequately in their compliance with the new EU law;
4. Put forward a strong commitment to **combat illegal exploitation of natural resources and wildlife trafficking**, in line with the 'African Strategy on combating illegal exploitation and illicit

Trade in wild Fauna and Flora’ and the ‘EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking’; ensure adequate resourcing and sustained support for Africa’s efforts to curb poaching and illegal trade;

5. Include in the EU-Africa Partnership a **focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency**, in order to end energy poverty, create access to energy for all, accelerate renewable energy deployment, power key industries and sectors for Africa’s socio-economic transformation and maximise energy efficiency;
6. Mainstream **climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction** in order to avert, minimise and address **losses and damages** caused by climate impacts. The EU should ensure that adaptation support and finance to Africa substantially increases in the EU budget period 2021-27 to deliver on the Glasgow Climate Pact;
7. Put forward a comprehensive proposal on the **sustainable food systems** which will support diversified, ecologically and socially sustainable food production models, particularly those based on agroecology, seeking nature-based solutions and taking into account the rights, needs and aspirations of local groups and communities;
8. Commit to a rights-based **approach and establish clear governance mechanisms** for the partnership, encompassing a broad multi-actor approach, joint decision-making via transparent and participatory processes, timely, accessible and available information, implementation, monitoring and accountability structures. This should include a meaningful, long-term engagement with CSOs and ensuring that the voices of people most affected by decisions, must be at the core of an effective and transformational AU-EU partnership, such Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC), youth and women.

The time has come for a green, just, collaborative, and equitable partnership between the EU and Africa. WWF calls on both continents’ leaders to use the upcoming Summit as a transformative moment to agree concrete and ambitious proposals to advance human development and environmental protection and to move from words to action to build a positive world.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, Europe and Africa are faced with several ongoing crises: the climate and biodiversity crisis; a crisis of defending basic human rights, democracy and civic space; and the Covid-19 pandemic and its social and economic consequences. Environmental degradation and climate change are undermining hard-won development gains by causing staggering economic costs and losses, and millions of premature deaths annually. They are impeding progress towards ending poverty and hunger, reduction of inequalities and sustainable economic growth and inclusive societies. Existing inequalities and fragilities have been exacerbated and new challenges are arising in a wide range of interconnected sectors. These challenges highlight the urgency for a **green, just and equitable partnership between the EU and Africa**.

On 17–18 February 2022 the African (AU) and European Unions (EU) will hold their 6th Summit in Brussels. This Summit comes at a crucial time following the climate COP26 in November 2021, and ahead of the international biodiversity negotiations at the CBD COP15 and the African climate COP27 in 2022. This could be a transformative moment for Africa and the EU to rebuild trust, to establish a more balanced, collaborative, and equal partnership, and to move from words to action. We therefore urge EU and AU leaders to follow up on the [Joint Communiqué](#) from the EU-AU Foreign Affairs Ministerial Meeting in Kigali in October 2021 by agreeing to concrete and ambitious **proposals for people and nature to advance human development and environmental protection**.

Founded on the principles of climate and environmental action, the EU-Africa Partnership Strategy must be strongly based on the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant African conventions and environmental policies. In line with the Joint Declaration's vow to help African countries implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the new strategy should include a commitment to support the continent to implement ambitious and just climate and biodiversity actions, through supporting effective and inclusive stakeholder participation and governance of NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), as well as the relevant EU legislation, such as the EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreements with African timber producing countries or the new EU Deforestation legislation.

For the EU-AU partnership to achieve transformational results for all, EU and AU leaders must commit to a **rights-based approach**, promoting and demanding success in good governance and guaranteeing early, comprehensive, and meaningful engagement of CSOs, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC), youth and women in the governance and implementation of the partnership.

KEY PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ahead of the EU-AU Summit, WWF puts forward the following **key priorities and recommendations** for future cooperation between Africa and Europe:

1. Cooperation towards the adoption and implementation of the post-2020 GBF

The EU has a duty to continue to play a leading role in shaping and adopting an ambitious post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), including by committing to provide adequate financial support to African partners for conservation, livelihoods and restoration work. Implementing an effective post-2020 GBF will demand ambitious and widespread use of biodiversity policy instruments, and other measures, to promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption. It will also require the EU to scale up biodiversity finance and both parties to reduce finance flows that harm biodiversity.

The EU-AU Summit should put forward a plan for immediate implementation of the GBF upon adoption, particularly through mobilizing resources, including building on the COP26 financial commitments supporting nature-based solutions and other key financial commitments made in recent forums. EU member states will need to mobilise significant financial resources for nature and build on the commitments in the G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration to put the current nature-negative recovery and resilience packages to be in line with a green and just recovery, and align financial flows and risk disclosure in relation to nature.

The EU should substantially and consistently increase support to African governments for the following:

- Enhancing the availability of resources and their effective and efficient use at all levels is critical for successfully implementing the GBF. Therefore, the EU should support its African partner countries to clearly identify all direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss in their **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)** and define all new and complementary activities, including at landscape- and seascape scale, and at the levels of policy and incentives across all of the government, to implement them in the most cost-effective way.
- **Strengthening of capacity** will be required at all levels of the African partner countries' government and across all relevant ministries, including ministries of finance, justice and economy. To successfully implement NBSAPs in line with a transformative GBF, with a whole-of-government approach, all ministries that are responsible for overseeing the sectors that drive biodiversity loss and associated harmful subsidies, require sufficient knowledge, expertise, and capacity to do their

part. As a result, capacity-building, technical assistance, technological cooperation and knowledge-sharing should be significantly scaled up.

- Biodiversity is essential for sustainable development and tackling climate change. **Biodiversity co-benefits should thus be scaled up.** As biodiversity is essential for meeting the commitments under the Paris Agreement, financing equitable and rights-based **nature-based solutions** for climate change adaptation and mitigation with co-benefits to biodiversity should be scaled up as well.
- **Foster multilateral environmental governance** through the adoption of environmental assessments and ecosystem accounting across multiple institutions and multiple scales to highlight the state, and, where possible, the value of natural capital assets such as biodiversity and ecosystem services. These natural capital accounts could institutionalise the monitoring of the state of the natural environment, and reflect changes in the natural environment as changes in the African partner countries' asset base. It should also provide guidance for identification of Key Biodiversity Areas to be protected and/or restored.

2. Foster inclusive conservation

The EU Africa Partnership Strategy should further scale up an **integrated approach to conservation and equitable economic development in Africa**. It must be built upon an inclusive approach which encompasses a holistic outlook of working that brings people into each step of the decision-making process and develops solutions that work for all stakeholders ensuring the people that share landscapes, seascapes and habitats are included in the critical decisions that affect their livelihoods and in the benefits.

To achieve this, new stakeholders and partnerships outside of the usual conservation circles must be included to achieve a truly inclusive conservation approach, while continuing to enhance the capacity of IPLCs to sustainably manage their territories and resources in a manner that positively contributes to their livelihoods. The proposed NaturAfrica initiative should support African governments and local populations to tackle major drivers of biodiversity loss and environmental degradation in a holistic and systematic way. This should include support for well managed protected area networks that involve and respect the rights of communities and indigenous peoples and that create alternative livelihood opportunities enabling people to benefit from the protected areas while safeguarding its natural heritage.

The EU-Africa partnership on conservation should:

- Promote **integrated and inclusive landscape approaches** that ensure ecological connectivity to deliver multiple benefits for local communities and critical biodiversity. Encompassing terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, the long term sustainability of essential landscapes depends on an inclusive and participatory conservation approach that highlights their inherent value to local livelihoods, regional economies and climate change adaptation.
- Foster inclusive conservation through participatory approaches, develop and implement cross-border strategies for protecting critical habitats in key biodiversity areas (KBAs) based on **inclusive and equitable conservation models that respect environmental and social safeguards while bringing tangible benefits to communities**. Link the well-being of people and nature through effective and participatory land use planning that includes restoration, sustainable agriculture and freshwater resource management, infrastructure and other economic sectors where conservation drives inclusive green economic growth. Promote development of employment and income generation based on or related to biodiversity conservation and restoration, including tourism, commercialisation of non-timber forest products, responsible production of forest related products like cacao, conservation agriculture, employment in conservation, payments for ecosystem services, wildlife ranching etc.

- Expand and improve **equitable and effective management of protected and conserved areas** and ensure solutions for shared-governance models, strengthen community wildlife stewardship and the flow of benefits from wildlife and natural habitats, and promote sustainable community enterprises. Promote the application of sustainable practices (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries production practices), and sustainable use of wild resources in target areas as a means of positively transforming critical biodiversity areas, supporting species conservation, enhancing ecosystem services, and addressing climate change impacts.
- **Embed climate change mitigation and adaptation** by creating conservation approaches that are climate smart to ensure that nature is resilient to current and emerging climate change challenges and that nature is recognized as a critical component of the climate change solution through both adaptation and mitigation. Ensure that nature-based solutions for climate adaptation are unlocked and scaled up within priority landscapes.
- **Recognise the important role that African Indigenous People and Local Communities** have played as nature custodians for generations and continue to play in safeguarding most of Africa's remaining biocultural diversity. The EU can play an important role in working with African governments, civil society and private sector to advocate and promote the recognition of those IPLCs who have been custodians of their lands and territories over generations and intend to conserve these areas effectively for the long-term, support their efforts to secure rights, and strengthen the governance systems of their territories, lands and waters and their culture.
- Support the development of **sustainable, long-term and diversified protected area financial portfolios** for preservation of Africa's critical ecological assets, including a range of innovative financing tools and improving wider policy and market conditions for sustainable financing of Africa's extensive protected areas network.

3. Halt deforestation and impact of EU consumption on African countries

The EU is the second largest importer of tropical deforestation and associated emissions behind China. Soy, palm oil and beef were the commodities with the largest embedded tropical deforestation imported into the EU, followed by wood products. The EU, together with other countries, committed to halt deforestation by 2020 under the Sustainable Development Goals – and although 2020 has gone by, we are far from achieving this goal.

In November 2021, the European Commission published a legislative proposal on deforestation to avoid the placing of products associated with deforestation or forest degradation on the EU market and to promote forest-friendly imports and value chains, and this law is set to be adopted by the EU by the end of 2022. The EU-AU Summit should put forward a comprehensive set of measures and initiatives to support **African producing countries in halting deforestation**, forest degradation and conversion or degradation of natural ecosystems and human rights violations. **African partner countries must also be supported adequately to achieve compliance with the future EU law.**

Working in partnership with African producer countries, the implementation plan of the EU-Africa Partnership Strategy should prioritise **protection, restoration and sustainable management of forests and other important ecosystems** through inclusive governance and human-rights based approaches. Such interventions should focus on regions with high concentrations of deforestation (such as Congo basin) and preventing conversion in new frontier landscapes. This should include scaled-up finance and technical support for legal production and trade of timber, forest products and Non-Timber Forest Products, and the transition to sustainable agriculture practices and to strengthen enabling conditions for fair, sustainable production and value chains. Other important responses that require support include land use and tenure rights, better governance, multi-stakeholder land-use planning, payments for ecosystem services and developing alternative livelihoods.

Specific commitments should be made to:

- Capacity building for African producers, in particular smallholders and IPLCs to be included in EU supply chains, and for producer countries to address the drivers of deforestation with the relevant stakeholders
- Capacity building for IPLCs as well as other marginalised groups to participate in the political discussions and represent their interests
- Support to address land use and tenure rights, improve law enforcement and strengthen the relevant legislative frameworks to protect forests and other ecosystems
- Scaled up finance and technical support for legal production and trade of timber, forest products and Non-Timber Forest Products, the transition to sustainable agriculture practices and to strengthen enabling conditions for fair, sustainable production and value chains
- Better governance, multi-stakeholder land-use planning, payments for ecosystem services and developing alternative livelihoods
- Engagement with sustainable business networks to support the private sector transition through production, consumption and conservation efforts and support independent monitoring of corporate pledges, fair prices for producers and the establishment of real-life pilots.
- Pilot companies and incentives for lessons and scale-up. This would improve traceability and support EU Timber Regulation enforcement as well as minimize risks of loopholes in FLEGT VPAs implementation. Invest in secondary transformation, to create jobs and tax revenues for the country, increasing the economic value of their forests and securing their long-term importance for the national economies.

4. Commitment to combat wildlife trafficking

The EU has been at the forefront of the fight against illegal wildlife trade (IWT), both domestically and globally and is a key player in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Despite strict rules and enforcement efforts, the EU remains one of the most important markets for the trafficking in endangered species and it is also a major transit point for illegal trade in wildlife, in particular between Africa and Asia.

EU-Africa Summit should put forward a strong commitment to combat illegal exploitation of natural resources and wildlife trafficking, in line with the 'African Strategy on combating illegal exploitation and illicit Trade in wild Fauna and Flora' and the 'EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking'. High level political commitment is also essential in ensuring adequate resourcing and sustained support for Africa's efforts to curb poaching and illegal trade, particularly:

- **Effective implementation of the anti-corruption CITES resolution:** Tools and guidance need to be developed to assist African countries in mitigating the risks of corruption in the wildlife sector and to provide officials with a practical framework for understanding and eliminating corruption.
- **Enhanced EU-AU interagency collaboration** and training of customs officials, police, Interpol, prosecutors, national parks officials in the latest technology, sharing of information, transboundary collaboration and investigating illicit financial flows and payment mechanisms.
- **Professionalisation of the ranger force** and development and adoption of the policies, resources and standards that build an effective and equitable ranger workforce, based on ethics and conduct that value and build trust with communities and the public, and promote responsibility and accountability.

- Strengthening of **regulatory frameworks**, developing appropriate economic and market incentives and shifting consumer behaviour, both in the EU and Africa
- Complementary efforts should aim at promoting **sustainable and resilient alternatives to support the livelihoods** of those who currently rely on wild meat as a protein or income source, ensuring biosafety standards are taught and respected and increasing coordination between public health, agriculture and environmental agencies.

5. Support just and inclusive energy transition: renewables and energy efficiency

As a sector that is critical to socio-economic development, the cooperation between Europe and Africa on the energy transition should focus on:

- **ending energy poverty** and creating universal (decentralized) energy access, including to clean cooking;
- **accelerating renewable energy deployment;**
- powering key industries and sectors for **Africa's socio-economic transformation;**
- **maximizing energy efficiency**

African countries should benefit from the full part of the value chain of their transformed, renewable-based economy and not be limited to raw material providers. To achieve this, the EU-Africa partnership should promote technology transfer, economic progress, and job creation opportunities and minimize ecological and social challenges. Such pursuit, in turn, requires capacity and skills training to ensure that people are qualified to fulfil labour market requirements to access these jobs. Any efforts pursued should align with existing visions and frameworks of Africa-owned initiatives such as the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), The Least Developed Countries Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiative for Sustainable Development (LDC REEEI) and the Africa Energy Transition Program (AFRETRAP); respect and support an African agenda; support African energy coordination; and support African capacity mobilisation and development.

To tackle energy access problems, climate goals, and inequalities hand-in-hand requires the **appropriate technologies**: solar; wind; modern and sustainably sourced biomass; geothermal; and the promotion of the full range of renewable electricity applications, from grid-connected to mini-grids to small stand-alone systems, as well as other forms of energy, with particular consideration being paid to applications that meet the needs of poor people and that are not harmful to biodiversity.

Particular consideration should be paid to applications that meet the African household needs, including supporting universal access to clean cooking. Meeting the urgent needs for overcoming energy poverty, clean cooking solutions, and affordable and **universal access to electricity does not require any expansion in fossil gas production**. There should be support for and earmarking of women's sustainable energy initiatives in the form of small-scale individual or community-owned off-grid projects as well as efforts and mechanisms for tackling inequalities within and between communities, countries and regions. Modalities of support should also be assessed from a gender perspective, and consideration of grants-based, micro-financing, and re-structuring of blended finance to ensure women, women's organisations and enterprises (notably micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises) are direct beneficiaries.

Developing **climate innovation technologies** such as 100% renewable hydrogen and derivatives can bring intersecting benefits for African countries' sustainable socio-economic development and provide leapfrogging opportunities, if guided by comprehensive policies, strict social and environmental safeguards, and implemented as one part of a greater strategy for Africa's green and inclusive transition.

Finally, in a time of constrained resources and climate crisis, the EU, African countries, and financial institutions should work out ways to **accelerate phasing out all fossil fuel subsidies**, including through direct foreign investment, ODA, support from development banks, and export credits. This must be accompanied by cooperation on just transition out of fossil fuels for workers and affected communities.

6. Deepening cooperation on adaptation and loss & damage in order to build resilience

The 1°C warmer world already presents a huge challenge to Africa in terms of adaptation needs and in losses and damages; stronger action on adaptation and loss and damage is essential to build societal and economic resilience. The new EU-AU Partnership strategy offers opportunities to strengthen alliances on adaptation and loss & damage, with a view to 'the African COP27' in 2022.

A key priority for the African Union, and in the EU's new Adaptation Strategy, will be **mainstreaming adaptation and disaster risk reduction** through the strategy, averting, minimising and addressing losses and damages caused by climate impacts. EU should ensure that adaptation support and finance to Africa substantially increases in the EU budget period 2021-27 to deliver on the Glasgow Climate Pact and the African Adaptation Initiative (AAI) with **substantial increases in grant-based funding** to sectors underpinning adaptation in LICs and LMICs, such as water and approaches which protect and restore nature, and following the Principles for Locally Led Adaptation.

The EU should also provide greater support to:

- Support enhancing adaptation in partner countries' climate plans and national adaptation plans (NAPs)
- Make specific commitments to supporting **dedicated adaptation projects** and programmes, spanning infrastructure and natural resource management, including water, agroecology and development of climate-resilient agriculture by smallholders and small-scale farmers, community-based projects and disaster risk reduction and preparedness which can help to address and prevent the risks of forced displacement.
- Support African-owned and led initiatives from local, regional to intercontinental level, including exploring support for the **African Adaptation Initiative**.
- Averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage, through more attention to disaster risk reduction, but also a more targeted approach through **accessible risk insurance** to small businesses and through loss and damage financing for communities.
- Mainstreaming adaptation and addressing loss and damage when addressing peace, security and migration can be particularly important to lowering risks around conflict and forced displacement and enabling choice.
- **Mainstream water-focused climate adaptation projects** and investment at scale: There are important learnings from the EU's transformational Water Framework Directive that can be shared and adapted, such as the importance of connectivity and ecological flows, water quality, and data quality and monitoring systems for effective management. Critical to successful climate change adaptation will be investment in **nature-based solutions** (NbS) to reduce the risk of water related disasters on rural communities and cities, such as extreme floods, droughts, and storms by enhancing the natural functioning of rivers, lakes and wetlands.

African countries need **reliable financing options** to be able to invest upfront to maximize return on investment. The EU-AU Summit should also identify a way forward for the loss and damage finance discussion and formulate solutions and close financial gaps on how additional institutional arrangements for loss & damage financing, to be decided at the Africa-hosted COP27. The EU should ensure that it takes further action to meet its Official

Development Assistance (ODA) commitments of providing at least 0.7% of GNI and that it provides new and additional climate finance for African countries. New and additional climate finance is required to support the full delivery of the collective goal of an annual average of \$100 billion climate finance for developing countries over 2020-25, equating to \$600 billion over six years, and achieving 50% of the goal in adaptation finance at the latest by 2025. The EU should help to ensure that a new financing target is worked out by 2024 that is based on clear definitions and on the actual needs of the countries (including adaptation, mitigation and loss & damage finance, grants over loans, etc). As countries' climate finance needs remain widely unknown, the EU should provide financial and technical means to African countries to support them in identifying their actual climate finance needs.

Finally, the EU and AU should cooperate to fill existing gaps, including assisting countries to cope with non-economic loss & damage, helping countries cope with slow-onset impacts of climate change, and building linkages between insurance systems and social safety nets.

7. Tailored solutions for resilient and environmentally and socially sustainable food production

The African agricultural sector faces serious threats from both climate change and land degradation. If land degradation continues at the current pace, more than half of the cultivated agricultural area in Africa will be unusable by 2050. Now more than ever is the time to investigate tailored solutions to support the sustainable evolution of Africa's food systems, covering the full spectrum of drivers from climate change through to governance and the outcomes that shape the future of food on the continent. There is an opportunity to **redesign food systems so that they are both resilient and sustainable, working with, rather than against, nature**.

The new **EU Farm-to-Fork strategy** aims to promote an agroecological, healthy, and affordable food system in the EU. As part of the strategy, the EU seeks to promote new global food standards with the aim of becoming a standard setter for sustainability. Requiring compliance with food regulations as a condition for accessing the EU market, African exporting countries will need to be supported to adapt to the EU's new standards as well as to counteract the impacts of climate change with the use of agroecological technologies.

The EU-Africa Summit should put forward a comprehensive proposal on the sustainable food production initiatives which will support **diversified, ecologically and socially sustainable food production models**, particularly those based on agroecology, seeking nature-based solutions and taking into account the rights, needs and aspirations of local groups and communities. Support to the agroecological transformation must go hand in hand with shorter territorially-embedded food systems – which is in line with the EU own objectives under the Farm to Fork Strategy.

The implementation of the EU Africa Partnership strategy should prioritise:

- Adoption of sustainable agriculture practices based on agroecology principles, such as regenerative and organic agriculture, which embrace the diversification of farming systems.
- Activities that avoid any further natural habitat conversion, rebuild ecological systems and enhance farm resilience, conserving natural resources and reducing agrochemical inputs like synthetic fertilisers and pesticides;
- Sustainable land use planning to eliminate deforestation and conversion of natural habitats from food supply and value chains;
- Agricultural systems that support ecological connectivity of the broader landscapes in which they sit, by allowing the flow of wildlife and ecological processes through them
- Promotion of small and subsistence farming, land rights and farmers' rights to seeds and other genetic resources for agriculture in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants;

- Establishment of sustainable and transparent value chains with special focus on local communities and short supply chains;
- Investments in digital technology including for better weather information, traceability of supply chains, early warning of pest and disease outbreaks;
- Strengthen and support local and regional food markets, where most economic interactions around food take place. Select priority crops; develop value chain upgrading strategy (to include climate mitigation and loss prevention).
- Investment in supply chain infrastructure and storage facilities to reduce post-harvest food loss including equipment and techniques;
- Support of short supply chain management (e.g. transport to local markets; urban-rural linkages; and connection between food producers and consumers);
- Investment in renewable energy and energy-efficient cold chains

Resources:

- [NGO Recommendations on the EU Sub Saharan Africa Regional Programme for 2021 - 2027](#)
- [Africa in the context of Covid 19: Economic measures for Green and just recovery](#)
- [Reimagining Africa's food future: Pathways to sustainable agriculture and resilient communities](#)
- [The case for investment in green infrastructure in African cities](#)
- [Joint letter](#) from African European CSOs monitoring African renewable initiatives
- [Addressing the EU's role in the destruction and degradation of natural forests and natural ecosystems](#)



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