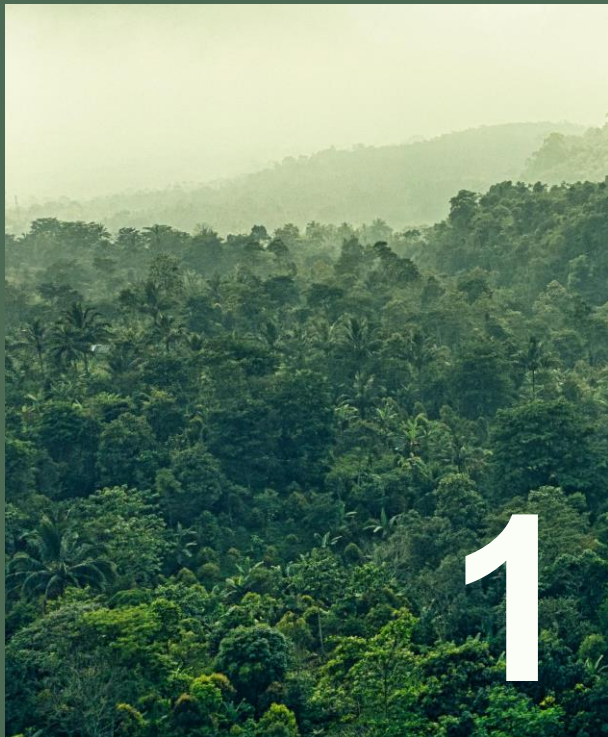




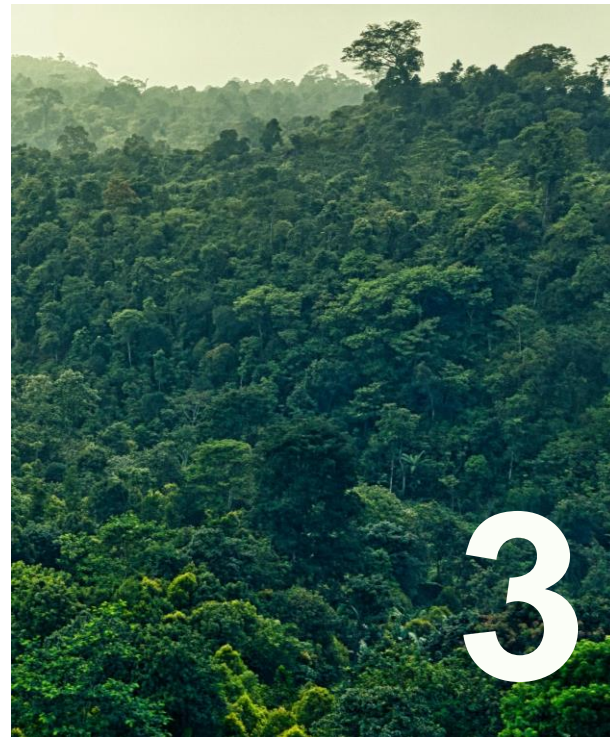
GlZ as your partner to comply with the EUDR



WHO WE ARE



OUR SERVICES FOR YOUR EUDR NEEDS



PROJECT REFERENCES

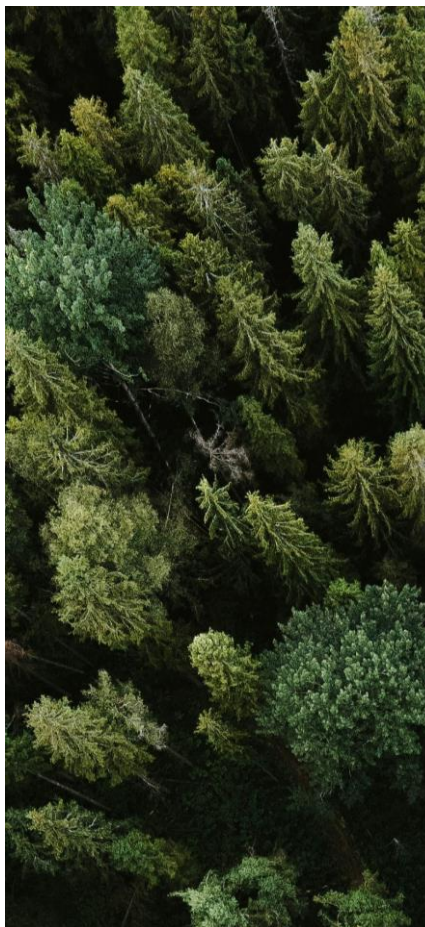
With its local presence and global network of experts, GIZ is an indispensable partner in helping companies improve sustainable agricultural supply chains and comply with the EUDR.



GIZ IN NUMBERS

- Over 50 years' experience in a wide range of areas
- with a project volume of 4 Billion Euros and 1,700 current projects
- in about 130 countries
- with 25,634 employees worldwide
- of which almost 70% are national employees (17,098).

Through GIZ International Services, we provide the full range of GIZ services and expertise to more than 200 international clients from the EU, national governments, companies and foundations worldwide.

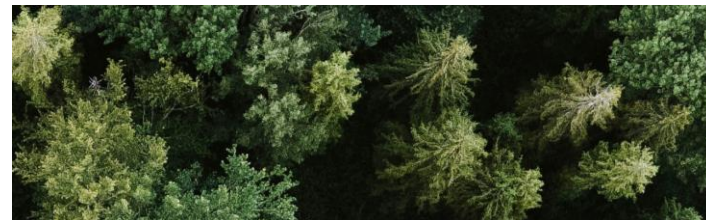


OUR EUDR EXPERTISE

The EU Zero Deforestation Hub promotes sustainable agricultural value chains, supports smallholders and local communities, and drives knowledge-sharing to decouple agriculture from deforestation. EUDR-relevant activities are also part of our large overall agricultural portfolio.

GIZ is a key partner for the EU, responsible for implementing several high-impact flagship projects:

- Sustainable Agriculture for Forest Ecosystems (SAFE)
- EU Sustainable Cocoa Initiative (SCI)
- EUDR Engagement
- Sustainability and Value Added in Agricultural Supply Chains (AgriChains)



International Services
is GIZ's unit that
perfectly meets the
needs of the private
sector.

1. GIZ can be **commissioned** through International Services by companies
2. We support a project from the initial idea through project implementation to evaluation.
3. **Solutions are tailored to a company's specific challenge**, as quickly and flexibly as possible. We can work directly for the core business of companies and their immediate supply chain.
4. We are **not limited by the scope of government-funded projects**.
5. We can directly negotiate project scope and budget with the funder, **reducing the administrative burden and time required to begin implementation**.
6. We leverage on the strengths, networks, and experience of GIZ.
7. Companies get impact that utilizes GIZ's network, expertise and advisory services on EUDR.



These are the initial steps that a regular GIZ private sector project goes through.

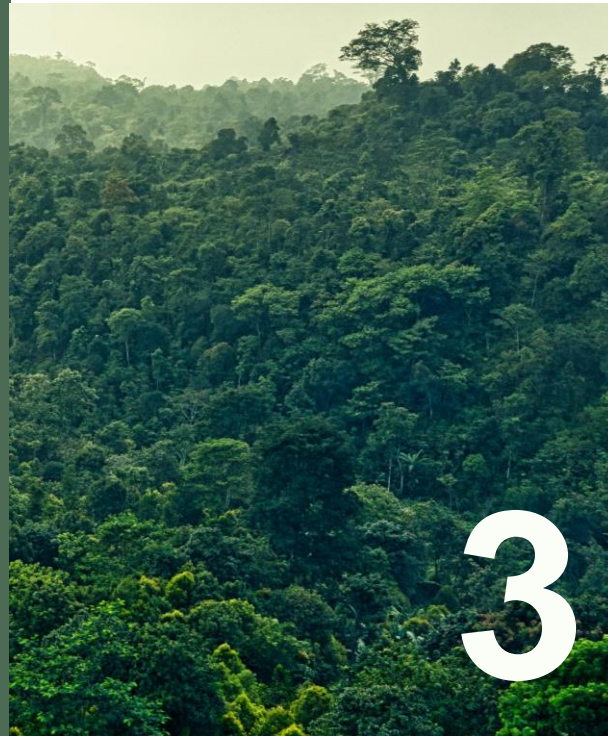




WHO WE ARE



OUR SERVICES FOR YOUR EUDR NEEDS



PROJECT REFERENCES

The EU's Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) aims to minimize the EU's contribution to deforestation and forest degradation worldwide, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss.



The EUDR requires companies to respond to risks in their supply chains - and GIZ is helping them to do so.

How the EUDR works...

The EUDR mandates that companies ensure key commodities are not linked to deforestation before they can

- be placed on the EU market,
- be exported from the EU market.

The EUDR includes the commodities listed here and all related products. An extension to other commodities is considered likely.

Soy



Soybeans, soy meal, soybean oil, oilcake, soybean flour

Natural Rubber



(Un)vulcanized rubber, plates, sheets, strips, new pneumatic tyres of rubber

Coffee



Coffee and substitutes containing coffee

Wood



Plywood, crates, pulp and paper, printed books, wooden furniture

Cocoa



Cocoa butter, cocoa fat and oil, cocoa paste, cocoa powder, chocolate

Palm oil



Palm kernel and babassu oil, oilcake and other solid residues, palmitic acid

Beef



*Meat of cattle, fresh or chilled/frozen
Raw hides and skins of cattle, leather*

The products listed here are not an exhaustive list.

The EUDR requires companies to respond to risks in their supply chains - and GIZ is helping them to do so.

... and what it implies for you.

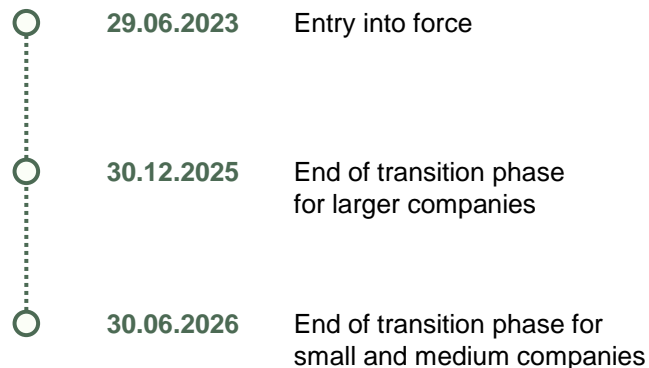
According to Article 3, the operators and traders concerned must ensure that

- the raw materials and products are **deforestation-free** (after 31.12.2020),
- the raw materials and products have been **produced in accordance with relevant legislation** of the country of production,
- and both criteria are confirmed by a due diligence statement.

To do this, your company must comply with three requirements

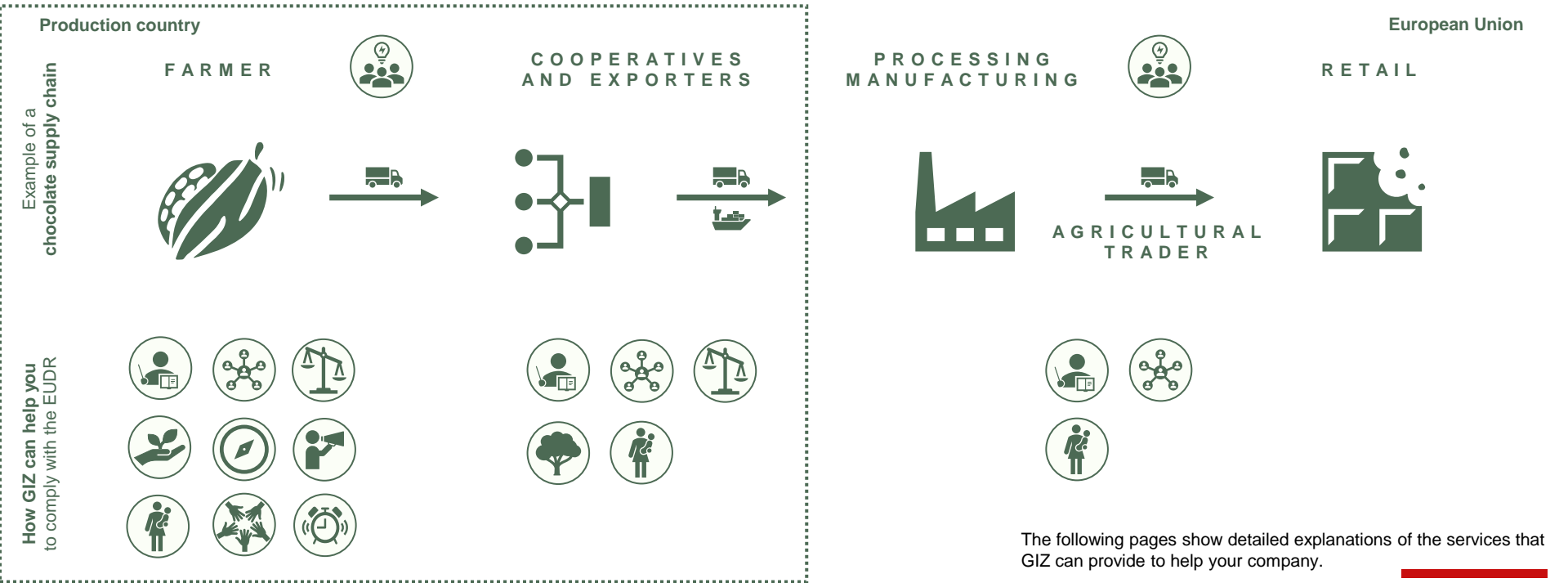
- Collection of comprehensive **information** (including geolocation of all plots of land where relevant commodities were produced)
- **Risk assessment** measures,
- **Risk mitigation** measures (including capacity building and investments for smallholders), submission of a due diligence statement.

Timeline



Looking at an exemplary simplified supply chain makes it easier to understand how GIZ supports your EUDR compliance.

GIZ can provide support and services along the entire supply chain. However, our expertise and geographical reach is particularly suited to work on upstream challenges and thus helps importers in the EU to meet their obligations.



GIZ can support ensure your EUDR compliance offering a wide range of services.

Several services address challenges along the entire supply chain of your company.



Collect and register **geolocation data, analysis and interpretation** of land-use (change) and land cover data, & assessment of satellite imagery



Capacity building on **Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)** and deforestation-free agricultural production + digital and financial literacy



Advisory on the use of **digital public infrastructure**, including interoperable **digital traceability systems**



Special attention to the **inclusion of women, indigenous groups and marginalised groups** into project planning and implementation to prevent unintended adverse impacts of EUDR



Support the establishment of **due diligence systems (information collection, risk assessment and mitigation)**



Strengthen **inclusive business models** for the benefit of smallholder farmers



Raise awareness on land-use rights, accompanying the process of clarification and formalization of **land (use) rights**



Establish what legal production means, developing and implementing **strategies** together **with local authorities** for smallholders to demonstrate legality of production



GIZ can support ensure your EUDR compliance offering a wide range of services.

Several services address challenges along the entire supply chain of your company.



Facilitate access to financial incentive mechanisms (including payments for ecosystem services) and develop management approaches for **forest protection**



Set-up and support multi-stakeholder dialogue (public-private) and knowledge exchange



Set up or accompany **grievance mechanisms** and procedures, including their role-out into communities



Conduct **risk assessments** at country or value chain level, regarding environmental or social risks

Deep dive into the different services of GIZ





Collection and registration of geolocation data, analysing and interpreting land-use data

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- High numbers of scattered smallholders with limited capacities to collect geodata
- Intermediaries do not collect data on the origin a product
- Data quality

It is our common goal ...

- ... to make sure smallholder farmers are able to collect and store geodata and are the owners of this data.
- ... that smallholder farmers remain in supply chains to the EU by providing farm level data and demonstrating no deforestation occurred on their plot of land.

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Recommendation on how to select tools for geodata collection
- Training of smallholders to collect their farm geodata
- Trainings to local actors, including intermediaries, to collect and register geolocation data
- Support in interpreting land-use (change) data, e.g. with the tool WHISP or accessing other types of land use maps
- GIZ has developed a mapping guide for geodata collection
- Background information on the use of satellite imagery and geodata

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

EUDR Article 9: Information requirements

Operators shall collect information, documents and data which demonstrate that relevant products comply with Article 3.

d) the geolocation of all plots of land where the relevant commodities that the relevant product contains, or has been made using, were produced, as well as the date or time range of production.

Article 3: Prohibition

Relevant commodities and relevant products shall not be placed or made available on the market or exported, unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- a) They are deforestation-free
- b) Have been produced in compliance with local laws
- c) Is supported by a due diligence statement



Advisory on the use of digital public infrastructure including interoperable digital traceability systems

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- Obtaining data from other digital data & traceability systems beyond their own systems
- Lack of harmonization of data

It is our common goal ...

- ... to make sure that farmers and other value chain actors can use digital tools, including traceability tools at a low price.
- ... that data can be easily shared with other public or private systems so that data does not have to be collected multiple times.

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Advise on the selection of digital tools, including traceability tools
- Organise actors to input their data into (interoperable) systems
- Advise on the way to collect data, data formats and standards
- A multi-stakeholder platform and network on data formats and standards in the context of DIASCA

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

EUDR Article 8: Due Diligence

Traceability is not directly mentioned in the regulation, but it is a tool to know the origin of a product.

In the FAQ, the section 1 refers to traceability which is required as part of the due diligence process with regard to all relevant products. Operators will have to communicate to operators and to traders further down the supply chain all information necessary to demonstrate that due diligence was exercised and that no or only a negligible risk was found.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)



GIZ is your partner to build an effective Digital Public Infrastructure.



INATrace

- An open-source traceability solution from the cooperative to the end product.
- Mobile app to collect polygons
- It is adaptable, transferable and scalable
- Source-code is publically available on [GitHub](#)



AgStack Asset Registry

- Anonymous and attribute-less assets registry. Field boundaries can be identified and stored.
- Includes Geo-/Field-IDs and Farmer-IDs
- Will include automatic field boundary detection

[Agstack – Open-Source Digital Infrastructure for the Agriculture Ecosystem](#)



Whisp - What is in that plot

- open-source solution which helps to produce relevant forest monitoring information
- support compliance with deforestation-related regulations.
- Whisp is publicly available.

[Whisp – Open Foris](#)



DIASCA - Digital Integration of Agricultural Supply Chains Alliance

- Multistakeholder platform on DPI
- Working groups (traceability, Forest Monitoring, Living Income)
- Exchange Platform
- Country projects
- Standards and Interoperability

<https://www.sustainable-supply-chains.org/topics/digitalisation-traceability/diasca>





Capacity building on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and deforestation-free agricultural production

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- Farmers are not delivering the right quality and quantity of the produce
- Low productivity
- Impact of the production on the environment and forests, in particular
- Lack of knowledge of smallholder farmers what deforestation means and that it is not accepted by buyers
- Lack of digital literacy

It is our common goal ...

- ... to turn agricultural production more sustainable, reducing pressure on forest ecosystems
- ...improving livelihoods of smallholder farmers

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Developing training modules on sustainable agriculture, adapting training modules to the respective context
- Integrating aspects linked to EUDR requirements (forest definition, geolocation data collection, digital skills, etc.)
- Training of trainers on good agricultural practices and EUDR, integration into extension services
- Conducting trainings of smallholders on good agricultural practices, digital and financial skills

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

Recital (17) of the EUDR:

Production of feed for livestock can contribute to deforestation and forest degradation. Promoting alternative, sustainable agricultural practices can address environmental and climate challenges, and prevent deforestation and forest degradation worldwide.

Article 30: Cooperation with third countries

Such partnerships and cooperation mechanisms shall focus on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forests, deforestation, forest degradation, and the transition to sustainable commodity production, consumption, processing, and trade methods.



Strengthen inclusive business models for the benefit of smallholder farmers

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- Farmers do not have access to financial means, trainings or markets and do therefore not deliver adequate quality and quantity
- Cooperatives are inefficient, unable to support on EUDR requirements, and agricultural inputs unnecessarily important
- Farmers sell their produce to other companies/intermediaries

It is our common goal ...

- ... to establish stable and fair working relationships between agri-trade companies and producers
- ... to generate benefits for smallholder farmers and businesses who buy and/or process the products

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Advise on inclusive business models
- Support the organization of smallholder farmers, strengthening farmer cooperatives
- Support smallholder groups improving the quality of their production and their financial, managerial and digital skills (e.g. through farmer business schools)

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

Article 30:

Partnerships and cooperation shall allow the full participation of all stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, women, the private sector, including microenterprises and other SMEs, and smallholders.



Supporting Multi-stakeholder Dialogue (public-private) and knowledge exchange on EUDR-related topics

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- A lack of information and understanding on the requirements of the EUDR
- A lack of tried and tested approaches to risk identification, risk mitigation, traceability, forest monitoring, capacity building of smallholder farmers, etc.
- Actions of actors in the value chain are not aligned and efforts are being duplicated
- **Incentives** at the local level are insufficient to prevent deforestation and often require multi-stakeholder alignment

It is our common goal ...

- ... to gather all actors in the value chain and agree on joint positions
- ...to build a similar level of knowledge of all actors involved
- ... to organize technical support regarding the EU Deforestation Regulation to its Members

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Convene various stakeholders from the public and the private sector, civil society and academia
- Identify good practices regarding EUDR implementation, e.g. related to risk identification, risk mitigation, traceability, forest monitoring, capacity building, etc.
- Disseminate knowledge about the content of the EUDR and related regulations and national policies
- Support actors in reaching common positions and goals, through e.g. facilitation
- Advice on incentive structures

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

Article 30:

Partnerships and cooperation shall promote the development of integrated land use planning processes, relevant legislation of producer countries, multi-stakeholder processes, fiscal or commercial incentives and other pertinent tools to improve forest and biodiversity conservation, sustainable management and restoration of forests [...]



Supporting incentive mechanisms and access to finance or forest protection and sustainable management of forests

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- Smallholder farmers and communities may be cutting down trees or degrading forests if it makes financially more sense to convert the forest to another use
- Overall high deforestation dynamic in the sourcing region could endanger future EUDR compliance

It is our common goal ...

- ... to make financial resources available for communities and farmer cooperatives to allow sustainable production of agricultural commodities and sustainable management of forests
- ...to establish procedures at (local) government level to reduce deforestation in a production region

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Identify suitable financial mechanisms that could be tapped by smallholders and communities
- Support stakeholders to access these financial resources through business plan development, trainings in business skills
- Advise regarding the design of financial mechanisms/incentives, overcoming potential obstacles for smallholder farmers
- Support farmer cooperatives or communities managing their land sustainably in order to become eligible for sustainable finance mechanisms or carbon markets
- Support to (local) governments putting in place processes and incentive structures for forest conservation
- Implement multi-stakeholder landscape or jurisdictional approaches to reduce and prevent deforestation

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

Article 30:

Access to finance is a tool to help the transition to sustainable commodity production and to achieve forest and biodiversity conservation, sustainable management and restoration of forests, optimise gains for the landscape, tenure security, agriculture productivity and competitiveness.



Support company due diligence systems (information collection, risk assessment and mitigation)

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- It may be difficult for the private sector to obtain access to data at farmer, farmer cooperative or processor level
- Work directly with producer groups and address structural weaknesses in the producing regions
- Identify adequate mitigation actions/plans

It is our common goal ...

- ... companies should gain a good understanding of risks in their supply chains
- ... that risk in supply chains are mitigated effectively

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Research where deforestation (linked to specific commodities) occurs
- Screening reports on human rights violations linked to the production of the relevant commodities
- Identification of duly reasoned claims related to land use by indigenous peoples
- Identification of illegal production linked to land use, environmental law, violations of labour law, etc.
- Consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples in the country of production or parts thereof (FPIC processes)
- Train farmers and cooperatives on the EUDR and risks regarding deforestation or legality aspects
- Work with local actors to overcome structural challenges, e.g. with regard to legality of production and promoting sustainable production practices

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

Article 10: Risk assessment and Article 11: Risk mitigation

Operators shall verify and analyse the information collected in accordance with Article 9 and any other relevant documentation. On the basis of that information and documentation, the operators shall carry out a risk assessment to establish whether there is a risk that the relevant products intended to be placed on the market or exported are non-compliant. The operator shall, prior to placing the relevant products on the market or exporting them, adopt risk mitigation procedures and measures that are adequate to achieve no or only a negligible risk.



Establish what legal production means, developing and implementing strategies together with local authorities for smallholders to demonstrate legality of production

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- Private sector companies do often not have the expertise on the specific land rights situation in a country and do not have the capacities to support farmers in obtaining (formal) land rights

It is our common goal ...

- ... to ensure that farmers produce in line with national legislation and ensure that land conflicts are mediated
- ... to demonstrate legal production to buying companies

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Study the situation of land rights in the respective context (customary land rights, land reform settlements, formal land titles available, land conflicts, etc.)
- Organise events to raise awareness about land rights in the respective context
- Support smallholder farmers in starting a process of land rights recognition, support to provision of the right information
- Exchange with local authorities on processes of obtaining land rights

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

Article 3: Prohibition

Relevant commodities and relevant products shall not be placed or made available on the market or exported, unless all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- a) They are deforestation-free
- b) They have been produced in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of production; and
- c) They are covered by a due diligence statement.

Relevant legislation of the country of production means the laws applicable in the country of production concerning the legal status of the area of production in terms of: land use rights.

Article 30: Cooperation with third countries

Partnership and cooperation shall improve tenure security and strengthen the rights of forest-dependent communities, including smallholders, local communities, and indigenous peoples.



Strengthening civil society groups and setting-up/supporting grievance mechanisms

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- Lack of knowledge about risks and negative impacts in supply chains linked to deforestation, human rights violations, labour rights violations, land conflicts, etc.

It is our common goal ...

- ... to mitigate risks and negative impacts for smallholder farmers or workers, i.e. with regard to land use, violations of human rights or labour rights
- ... to mediate conflicts at local level

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Setting-up company-based or independent grievance mechanisms to receive and address human rights or environment-related complaints
- Build capacities to investigate and analyse complaints or reported cases of social or environmental incidents
- Raise awareness about social or environmental impacts
- Build capacities of civil society organisations to document cases of deforestation, land use conflicts, human rights violations, labour rights violations, etc.
- Support mediation processes at local level

EUDR REQUIREMENTS

Recital (17) of the EUDR:

Chapter 6: Substantiated concerns

Natural or legal persons may submit substantiated concerns to competent authorities when they consider that one or more operators or traders are not complying with this Regulation.



Special attention to the inclusion of women, indigenous groups and marginalised groups into project planning and implementation

STATUS QUO

Challenges for the private sector

- If women, indigenous groups and marginalised groups are excluded from EUDR-related supply chains, a huge potential is being lost and unintended adverse impacts can occur. Women may have less capacities related to sustainable farming practices and business skills

It is our common goal ...

- ... to ensure that women, indigenous or other marginalised groups have the same opportunities in participating in activities and are ultimately empowered

WHAT GIZ CAN OFFER

- Developing adequate training modules for women, indigenous and marginalised groups, addressing their specific needs, translating it to their language and include possible time constraints
- These trainings can be linked to sustainable farming practices, financial and digital skills, business skills etc.
- Including women, indigenous and marginalised groups in activities related to geodata collection, traceability and sustainable farming practices as well as dialogue formats

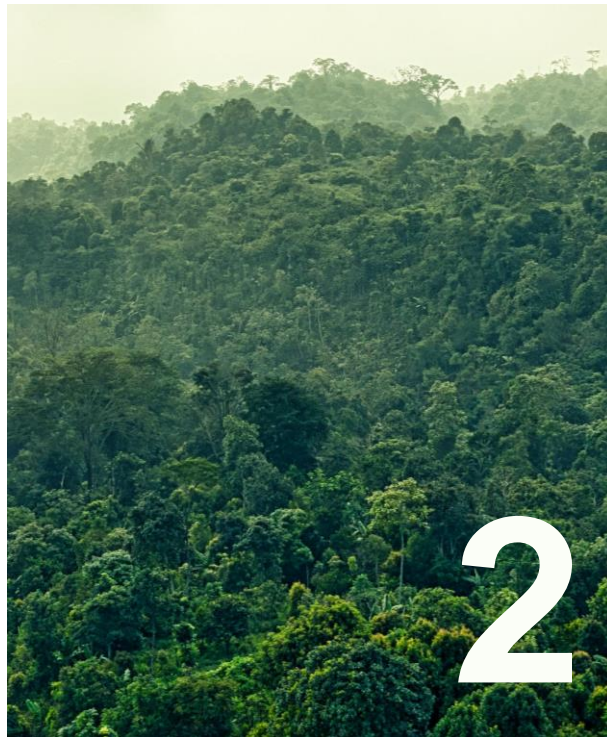
EUDR REQUIREMENTS

Article 30 Cooperation with third countries

Partnerships and cooperation shall allow full participation of all stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities, women, the private sector including microenterprises and other SMEs, and smallholders.



WHO WE ARE



OUR SERVICES FOR YOUR EUDR NEEDS



PROJECT REFERENCES

From farm to fork: Deforestation-free and traceable cocoa from Peru and Colombia (Open Cocoa Chain)

The project aims to enable farmers, cooperatives, traders and other supply chain partners to document deforestation-free and sustainable cocoa via a digital traceability tool. The data is verified and traceable at every step of the supply chain through a transparent blockchain.



Peru and Colombia



Helvetas and Colombia's National Association of Cocoa (FEDECACAO)



12/22 - 12/25



APPROACH

Interoperability for scaling up: Supply chain data on cocoa is standardized and interoperable for use across the supply chain. An open blockchain enables partners to connect ERP systems via APIs. The technology can be adapted to other crops, e.g. coffee.

Boosting digital skills: Trainings on traceability allow farmers and cooperatives to build key skills for digital supply chain management. Digital and data literacy are the foundations of traceability from farm to fork.

Leveraging EUDR for transformation: EUDR compliance is at the core of the traceability tool. By increasing the visibility and participation of sustainable farmers, supply chains become more resilient. At the same time, gender inequalities are tackled to improve women's access to income and farm resources. The impact can be used for communication with consumers.



Sustainable Cocoa for Forest Ecosystems (SCORES)

Achieving sustainable production of cocoa and higher incomes for smallholder farmers. Securing smallholders' access to the EU markets, while preserving the ecosystem of adjacent rainforest areas.



Villages in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia



Mondelez Europe GmbH, Guan Chong Berhad and SNV



11/24 - 05/26



APPROACH

Cocoa traceability: Smallholder farmer plots will be mapped and farmers will be registered. Protected areas, production areas, high-risk disaster areas, etc. will be identified in a participatory approach. The project will establish an integrated traceability system throughout the supply chain. An alarm mechanism will be established that detects if production areas are within forest areas.

Support to smallholder farmers: Farmer groups will be established, where needed, and trainings on Good Agricultural and Good Environmental Practices, including Agroforestry will be conducted.

Access to finance: Farmers (with a focus on women) will be trained in financial literacy. Village Savings and Loan Associations will be established. Payments for Environmental Services, focusing on agroforestry and reforestation will be introduced. Measures to provide environmental services will be tested and the amount of compensation needed will be identified.



Strengthened cocoa agroforestry systems in Ecuador and Peru

Strengthening economic resilience and resilience of cocoa farmers to climate change through agroforestry systems.



Ecuador and Peru



Halba/Coop Group plus TRIAS DEG, Nature Conservancy, Heifer and UNOCACE



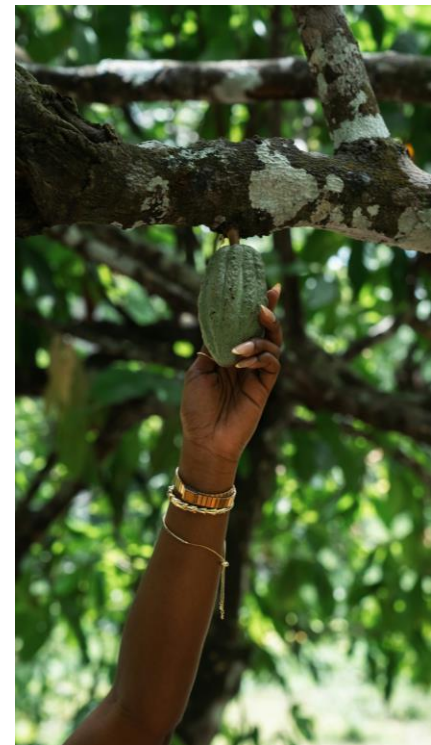
03/20 - 04/27

APPROACH

Support to smallholder farmers: In the previous project phase, training modules on dynamic agroforestry systems and organic production have been developed. Future trainings will include additional climate-related aspects (higher humidity and management of diseases) as well as strategies for income diversification. Trainings will target women and youth more strongly.

EU-regulations: New requirements related the EU Deforestation Regulation and EU Organic Regulation will be covered in the new phase: Support to traceability, georeferencing of farms, proof of deforestation-free and legal production, risk mitigation in supply chains.

Access to finance: The project will develop HALBA's climate finance concept further. Financial incentives for smallholder farmers will be set through, e.g. Payments for Ecosystem Services or the use of HALBA's Climate Mitigation Fun. Research projects on agroforestry systems will be expanded and knowledge transferred from Ecuador to Peru.



Sustainably and legally produced rubber in Lampung

Improving smallholder farmers' livelihoods and safeguarding forest ecosystems through promoting sustainable natural rubber production, aligned with international market requirements.



Lampung province, Indonesia



Olam Agri Pte Ltd. (PT Agro Lino Sejahtera)



09/24 - 09/26



APPROACH

Upscaling of smallholder mapping activities: The project will support mapping activities of up to 40,000 smallholder farmers. The project will engage with smallholder farmers and local authorities to develop a data access and data sharing mechanism across stakeholders and facilitate the issuing of STDB cultivation licenses.

Smallholder trainings: Based on an assessment of current supply chain practices, the project will develop training materials for sustainable rubber farming and improved livelihoods.

Strengthening farmer organisations: The Project will develop a training program to strengthen Farmer organisations (internal control systems, marketing, data management), as well as develop a grievance mechanism to resolve complaints and conflicts. The Project will further facilitate the development of formalised partnerships between Farmer organisations and supply chain partners.



Better incomes from sustainable rubber in West Kalimantan



FACTS & FIGURES

SERVICES BY GIZ

Smallholder farmers produce high-quality natural rubber under clearly defined sustainability criteria, thereby increasing their income.



Indonesia



Continental Reifen Deutschland GmbH



01/2021 – 12/2024



APPROACH

- Smallholder farmers in Kapuas Hulu are linked directly to the global supply chain, improving efficiency and farmer prices.
- **Good Agricultural Practices Trainings** for 5.000 smallholder farmers for improved productivity, better rubber quality in order to increase their incomes.
- Digital **traceability system** ensures deforestation-free sourcing and transparent monitoring.
- Creation of **high quality consumer product** with natural rubber from Kapuas Hulu
- Strengthening an enabling environment for sustainable rubber supply to foster long-term growth and community engagement



HCV assessment to reduce the negative impact of soybean expansion



OBJECTIVE

This project is a preparatory phase, including an assessment of the VAC. This has resulted in a project proposal that proposes measures at several levels to protect natural vegetation from the spread of soybean and to encourage the creation of alternative sources of income.

FACTS & FIGURES



Maranhão, Brazil



IKEA



08/21

SERVICES BY GIZ



APPROACH

Governance and social inclusion: Existing efforts of stakeholders, agencies and organisations are streamlined to create synergies and achieve institutionalisation with the help of a multi-stakeholder platform.

Value chain development: Local commodity value chains become more sustainable. Development and strengthening of new value chains based on non-timber forest products from the Cerrado. Assistance to local stakeholders in organizing smallholder supply chains.

Ecological corridors: Based on maps of high conservation value areas, ecological corridors between the various landscape types and land uses are carefully planned and established.



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