

My region - Your region

Let's come together and solve the climate crisis, RIGHT NOW!

# Twin Regions Basics

Frame for self-determined global collaboration for:

- mitigating climate change
- restoring ecosystems and livelihoods

February 2022

Marc Bernard



## Purpose of this document

The purpose of this document is to share the basic ideas about the Twin Regions Action and to receive your questions and suggestions for improvement.

Most importantly, we'd love to hear from you about how you would get the movement going and what you see as entry points.

We will take your feedback into account when finalizing this reference document. It will be the basis for further discussions, the development of target group-specific information material and the organization of start-up activities.

To this end we will organize a series of virtual meetings and consultation hours for ideation.

Go to <https://twinregions.org> to provide feedback and express interest.

# Origin

- The idea of Twin Regions came to mind at the COP25 in Madrid, at a meeting of the ["4 per 1000: Soils for Food Security and Climate"](#) international Initiative.
- "4 per 1000" is an international initiative, launched by France at the occasion of the COP21 in Paris in 2015. It functions as global multistakeholder platform. Its 646 member organizations from 101 countries work together to improve the framework conditions for climate and environmentally friendly agriculture.
- The "4 per 1000" initiative recognizes the enormous synergistic potential of the Twin Regions concept and the opportunity it offers to promote global climate action at the grassroots level. Promoting the adoption of the concept is one of the 24 goals of the initiative's strategic plan. The goal is to introduce the concept in 20 countries by 2030 and in all countries by 2050.
- To this end, "4 of 1000" collaborates with AFRIS (African Innovation Services - NGO) in the development and management of the action.
- The Twin Regions concept takes a [holistic and inclusive approach](#) and is open to partner with organizations, networks, initiatives and programs in other thematic areas and in all regions of the world.



This note has four parts:

1. Motivation and Description
2. RUN Service Franchising System to secure results
3. Key Facts and Concepts
4. The link to the “4 per 1000” Initiative

# 1. Motivation and Description

Finally, it is official:

Climate change is the effect, and our behavior is the cause!

From the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [\(IPCC\)](#)

*“It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred.”*

The same behavior is increasing polarization in a common world, resulting in many existential problems and immense suffering.

This presentation outlines how we can use diversity and complementarity of our regions to solve problems, reduce suffering, and increase happiness.

## What is the problem?

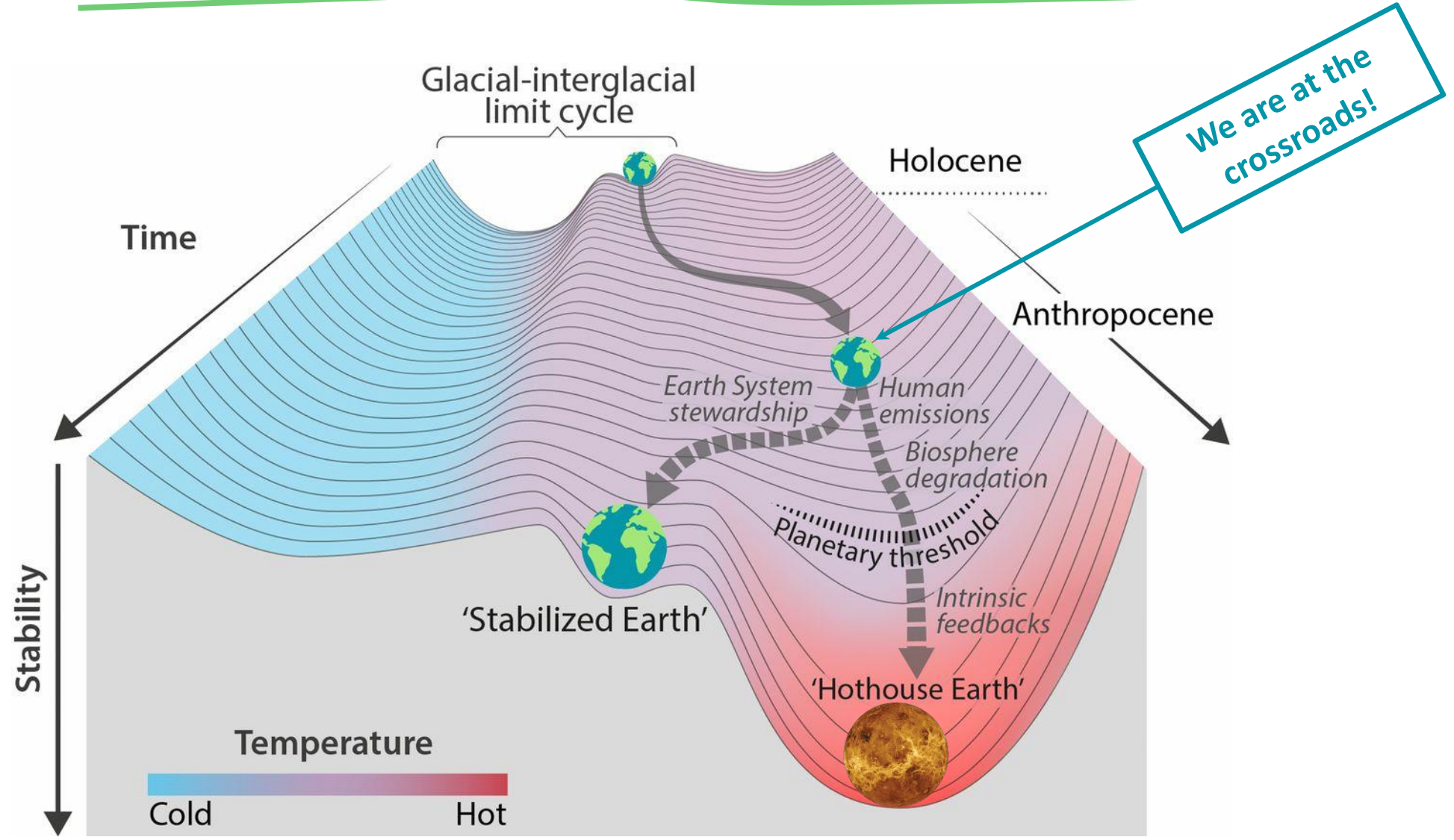
From the [IPCC](#)

*“The report provides new estimates of the chances of crossing the global warming level of 1.5 °C in the next decades, and finds that*

*unless there are immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to close to 1.5 °C or even 2 °C will be beyond reach.”*



# Trajectories of the Earth System in the Anthropocene

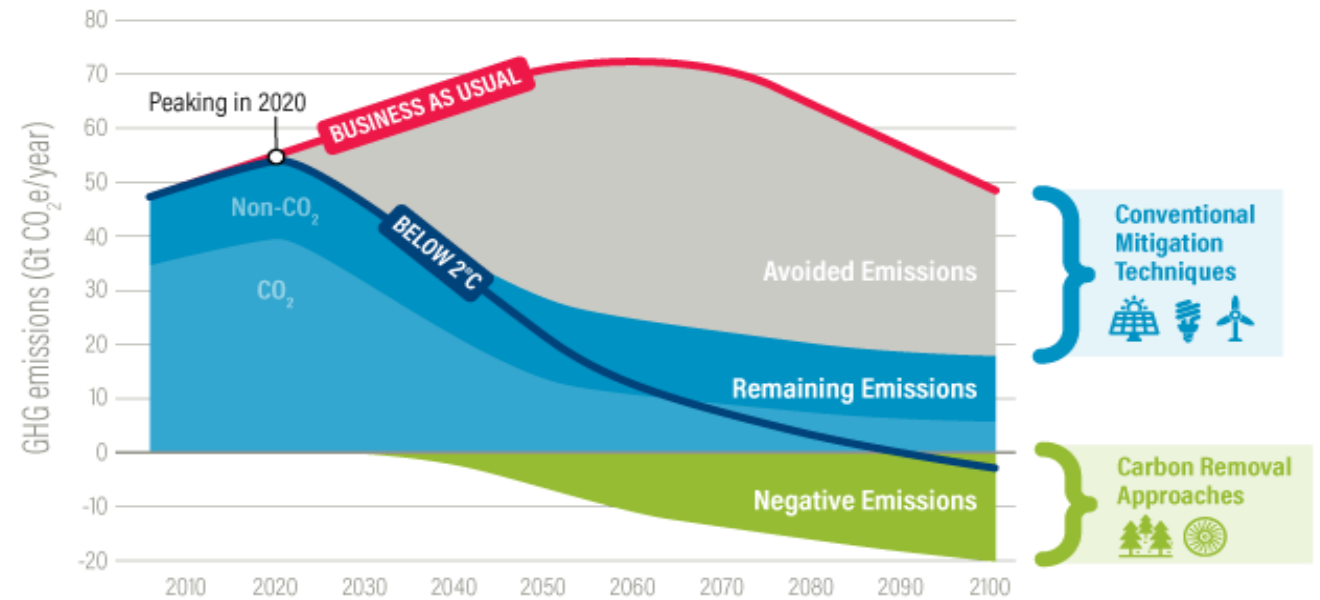


Source: <https://www.pnas.org/content/115/33/8252>

# What needs to be done?

- Emissions reductions alone are no longer an option to prevent reaching the planetary threshold beyond which a cascade of [tipping points](#) makes a return to normalcy unrealistic and threatens us with catastrophe - "Hothouse Earth."
- Climate policies commit us to a calamitous 2.9C of global heating, but catastrophic changes can occur at even 1.5C or 2C [\(1\)](#).
- Reduce greenhouse gas concentrations by reducing emissions while removing excess carbon from the atmosphere to reach net zero well before 2050.
- Reduce atmospheric warming by improving vegetative land cover to manage radiation and evapotranspiration [\(2\)](#).
- Artificially reducing solar radiation is almost impossible, extremely risky and can only be considered an act of absolute desperation.

## Staying Below 2 Degrees of Global Warming



Source: Adapted from UNEP 2016.  
For more information, visit [wri.org/carbonremoval](http://wri.org/carbonremoval).

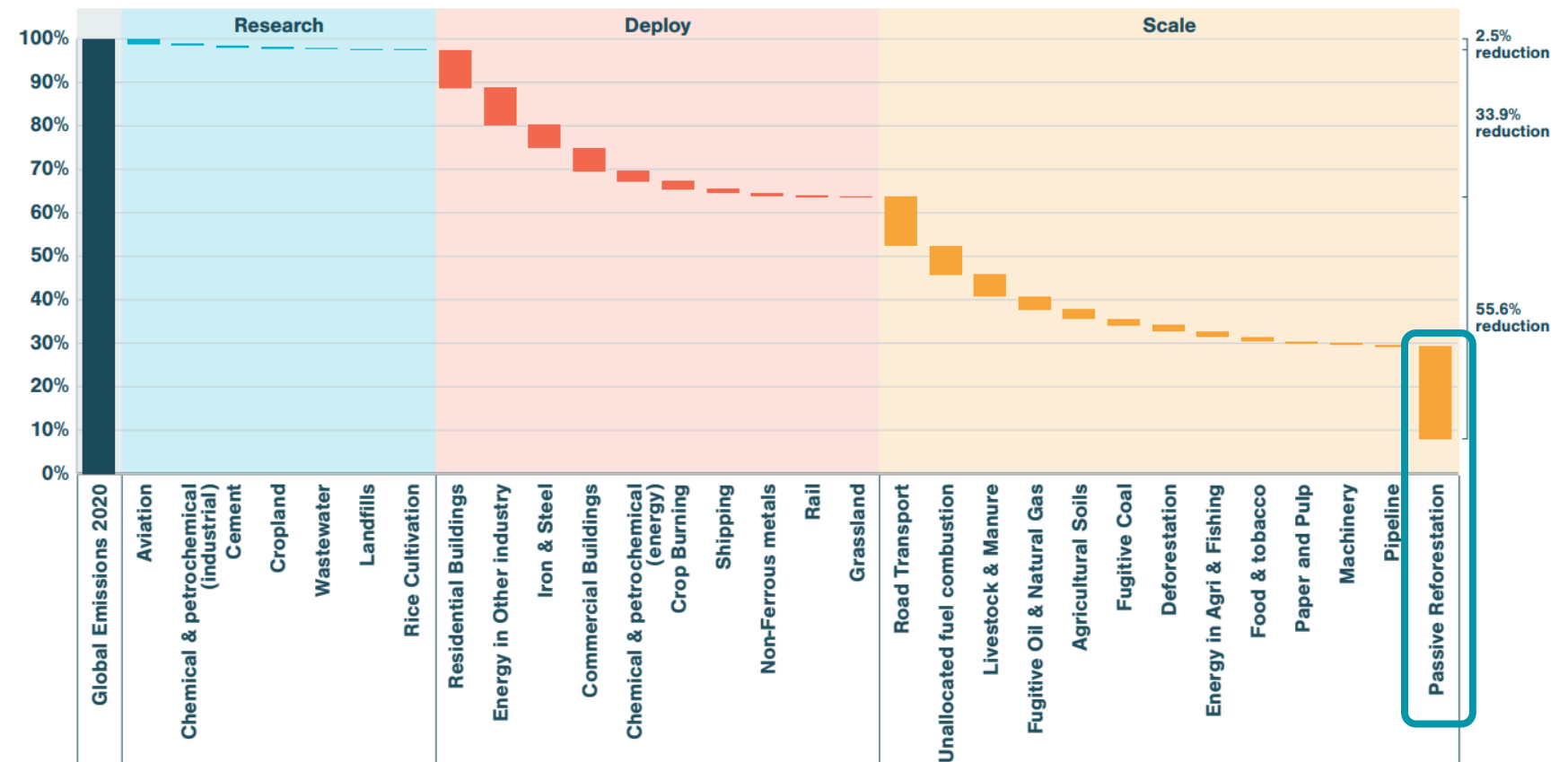
# How can we achieve it?

The technologies to reduce global emissions by 90 % by 2035 are available (3). However, they are underutilized. 55.6% can be achieved by scaling up proven technologies. These include the potential of reforestation, improved agricultural practices and changing dietary habits. Passive reforestation alone accounts for 20% of the total reduction potential.

## Intervention types

- **Research:** Technological potential to decarbonize the sub-sector has been identified, but substantial progress is still required to reach commercial viability
- **Deploy:** The technology needed to decarbonize the sub-sector has been validated and is ready for commercial deployment, but must be refined through experience in order to become competitive
- **Scale:** The technology needed to decarbonize the sub-sector is proven and ready to scale

Figure 11: Emissions Reductions by 2035 by Decarbonization Readiness Stage in the 'Be Sensible' Scenario

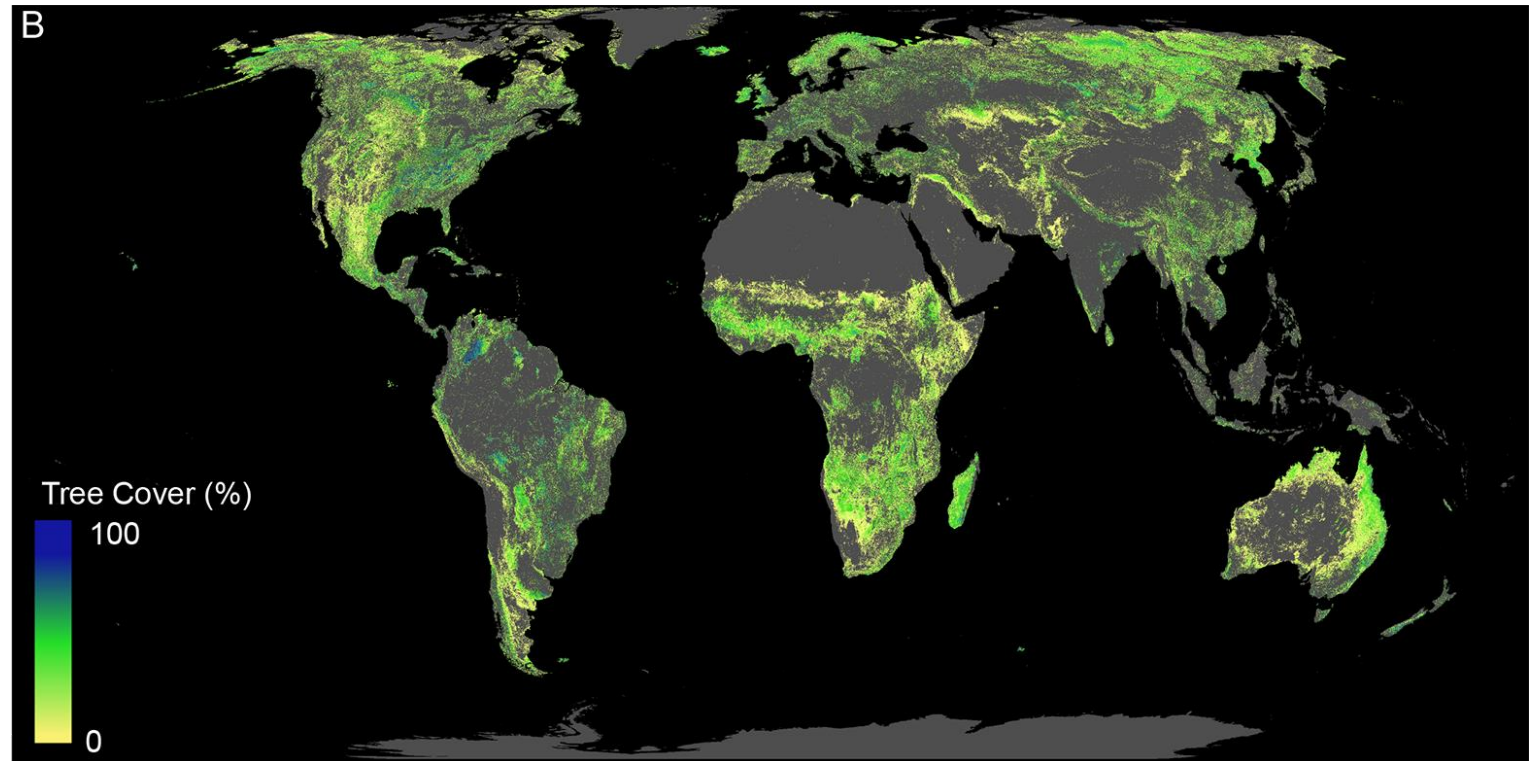


Source: RethinkX.

# Where is the potential for reforestation?

- ETH-Zürich, CIRAD and FAO estimated that 0.9 billion hectares of additional forest can be grown without impinging on existing urban or agricultural lands (4).
- +/- 205 gigatons of carbon can be captured, equivalent to 100 ppm of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>
- However, if we do not deviate from the current climate change trajectory, we are estimated to lose 0.2 billion hectares of potential additional tree cover by 2050, mainly in the tropics.

The colored areas show where additional tree cover can be achieved



Source: ETH Zurich 'How trees could help to save the climate' (04 Jul 2019)

<https://ethz.ch/en/news-and-events/eth-news/news/2019/07/how-trees-could-save-the-climate.html>

# What prevents us from changing course?

Inaction is rapidly diminishing our options and exponentially increasing the suffering and cost of climate change mitigation!

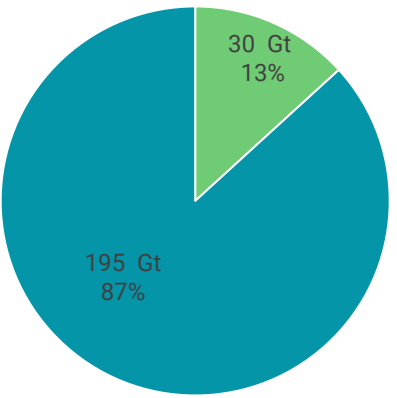
One reason for our failure (5) to act adequately is lack of will. We avoid conflicts based on short-sighted interests and get bogged down in negotiations on fair burden sharing,

but it is also because in most regions either the ecological or the economic conditions are not in place.

The following graphs highlight the synergistic potential of contrasting regions.

**Carbon debt**

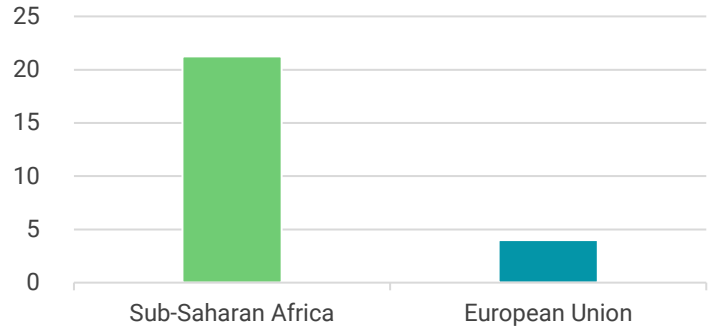
CO2 Emissions since 1960 (Gt)



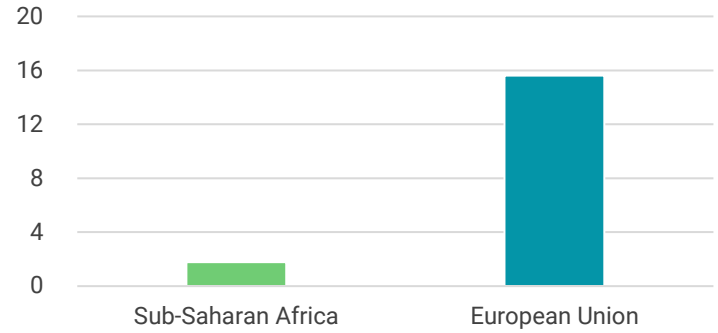
■ Sub-Saharan Africa ■ European Union

**Land and wealth distribution**

Land area (million sq. km)



Wealth (Current GDP US\$ trillions)



World Bank Open Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/>

Note, this is just an example. Twin Regions is a global action, open for all regions and earth citizens.

## What is a Twin Region?

A **Twin Region** consists of two opposite places that come together to overcome their mutual environmental, economic and social constraints by using their complementary skills and resources.

Typically, a place in a region with low living standards, low emissions, but high ecological potential to sequester carbon, a **CO<sub>2</sub>-sink region**, teams up with a place in a region with high living standards, high emissions, but low ecological potential to sequester carbon, a **CO<sub>2</sub>-source region**.

Together, they are pursuing the goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2035, paying off their historic carbon debt from then on, and building a system of environmental stewardship and global equality.

# An imaginary Twin Region

## Copargo (Benin)



## Alfter (Germany)



	Copargo	Alfter
Population	71,000	24,000
Emissions per person (CO2 t/yr)	0.4	12.5
Total emissions (CO2 t/yr)	28,400	<b>300,000</b>
Area (ha)	<b>87,600</b>	3,400
GDP per capita (USD)	1,300	<b>45,000</b>
Rainfall (mm/yr)	<b>1,050</b>	650
Average annual temperature (C°)	<b>26</b>	10

This is an illustrative example. In reality, combining larger or smaller regions might be better.

## What is the objective of the Twin Regions concept?

---

The Twin Regions concept seeks a framework for decentralized international action and solidarity that enables self-determined and self-reliant citizen engagement in climate change mitigation and ecosystem restoration that addresses the three challenges of the climate crisis:

1. **Innovation:** Development and widespread adoption of appropriate solutions to reduce emissions and remove carbon from the atmosphere to rebalance its composition.
2. **Global cooperation:** Unlike waste and wastewater disposal, which can be solved locally or regionally, the removal of excess CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases requires global cooperation.
3. **Conflict management:** Both the consequences of climate change and the necessary profound transformation of our way of life harbor an enormous potential for conflict that must be managed in order to turn it into an opportunity.



## How are regions merged into a Twin Region?

---

A **Twin Region Carbon Market** will be established to bring the regions together.

**CO<sub>2</sub>-sink regions** will need to develop a carbon sequestration **offer**. For example, they could specify the areas suitable for active and passive afforestation, describe how they will proceed with carbon sequestration, and what system they will use to demonstrate how much they have achieved.

**CO<sub>2</sub>-source regions** need to express their **demand** for carbon sequestration by implementing a carbon accounting system and an equitable cost-sharing mechanism, like what they currently do for waste and wastewater management.

The price is a matter of supply and demand. Currently, it is likely to be between US\$ 50 and US\$ 150 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> (6). Depending on the lifestyle, the average annual cost of securing the future in Alfter is around US\$ 1,250 per person.

Market forces will help ensure that emissions i.e., demand for sequestration decreases, the cost of sequestration remains realistic, and a sustainable equilibrium is achieved.

A Twin Region Market Authority will set the rules and monitors the market to ensure development goals are met.

# How do they achieve their climate goals?

---

**Action:** The Twin Regions focus on reducing emissions, especially in **CO2-source regions**, increasing biomass to capture and store carbon, cooling the atmosphere through smart land use management, and protecting biodiversity, especially in **CO2-sink regions** according to the principles of agroecology. Of particular interest are areas that are not used for agriculture, where passive and active reforestation can be promoted through protection, improved fallow and soil health management. Passive reforestation has by far the greatest carbon capture potential of all technologies available (5). They also seek increasing carbon capture and emission reduction in agriculture, which is presently responsible for 18% total emissions including 4.1% from agricultural soils. Depending on local conditions, this can be achieved, for example, by promoting regenerative practices, agroforestry and set-aside, which is possible by intensifying production on the remaining land and reducing the share of animal products in our diet. Integrated land use planning and management is key.

**Motivation:** To incentivize emission reduction, carbon capture and storage, polluters will have to pay waste gases removal fee, analogous to waste and wastewater disposal fees. The fees are intended to adequately compensate producers and land managers for carbon capture and storage and facilitators promoting the innovation process. The cost of decarbonization will vary from place to place and over time. Each region sets its emissions fees, determines the arrangements for managing the fund and for making payments for carbon capture and storage and to facilitators.

**Synergy:** The synergy between the two regions is explained not only by the complementarity of natural and financial conditions, but also by the complementarity of skills and culture for conflict management. This will create unprecedented, exciting opportunities for developing solutions and overcoming barriers to promote widespread adoption. Complementarity can also be used to access financing programs and carbon markets to accelerate the transition process and pull carbon out of the air beyond the Twin Region's own needs.

# How are Twin-Regions organized ?

---

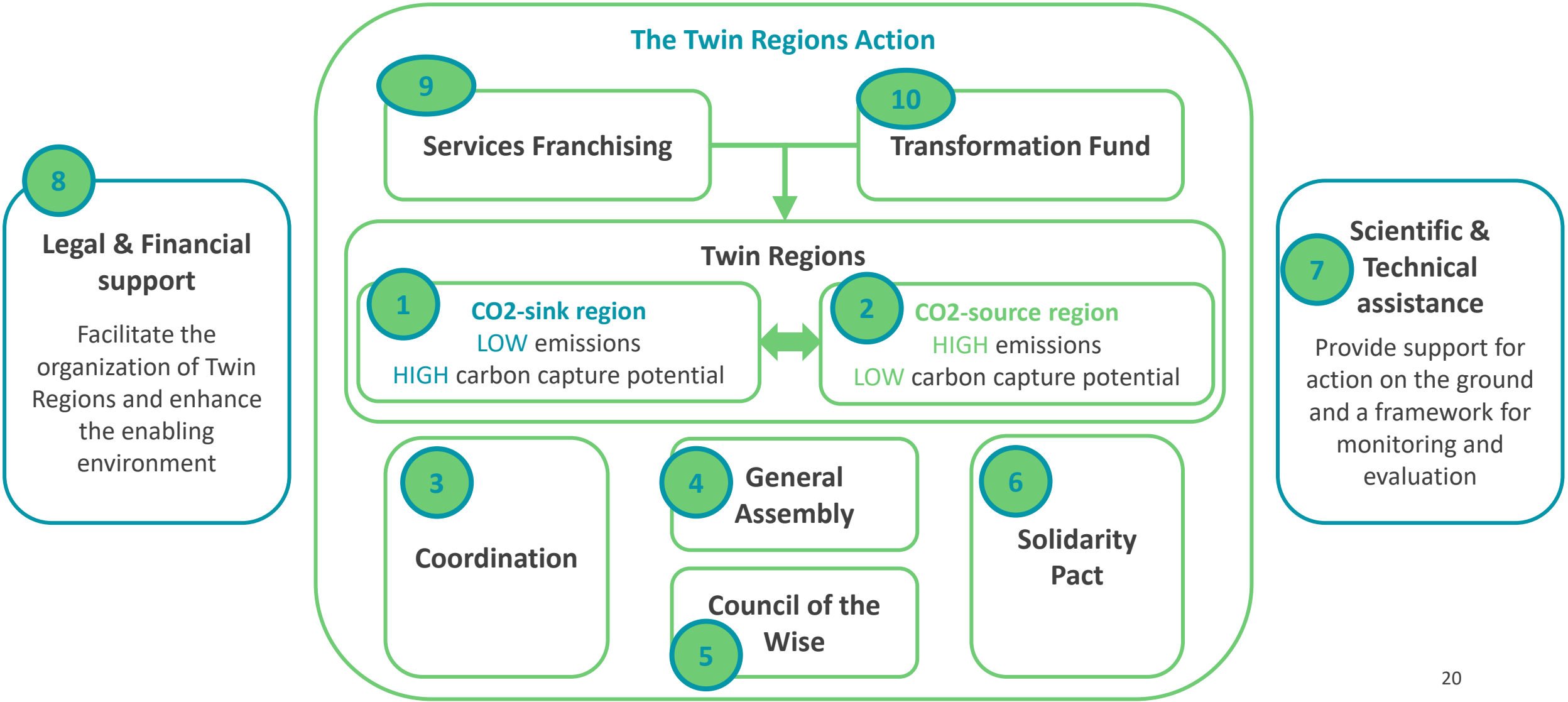
**Coordination** will be ensured by a global coordinator and a team of sub-regional coordinators appointed by and accountable to the **General Assembly** of the Twin Regions. Exchanges and working meetings will be virtual as much as possible. This will reduce the ecological footprint and transaction costs, promote self-determination and strengthen inclusivity, transparency and local ownership. The basic rules and regulations that govern the initiative at all levels will be reviewed by a **Council of the Wise** as needed, ensuring that planetary boundaries [\(7\)](#) and the Fundamental Principles are respected.

The Twin Regions will enter a **Solidarity Pact** to learn from each other, support each other in times of need, run joint facilities and overcome barriers together.

Partners from research and development will help to improve the **Enabling Environment** providing **Technical and Scientific Assistance** on one side and **Legal and Financial Support** on the other. Technical and scientific assistance comprises a series of facilities for knowledge, technology, and skills development. An essential facility is an independent system for monitoring, reporting, and verification, the **MRV framework**. It will allow a holistic assessment of ecological and societal developments. Progress will be measured against the Twin Region's joint development. It will be the foundation for trust-based collaboration. Legal and Financial support comprises a series of facilities to assure the alignment with governmental actions at local, national and regional level and facilitate access to funds for the establishment of Twin Regions. To support the action, initiatives such as "4 per 1000" encourage the development of **Regional Roadmaps** by governments, international organizations and financial institutions. This enables them to achieve their climate and sustainability goals ([NDG](#) / [SDG](#)) much faster and more effectively, thus reducing the overall societal costs enormously.

**Facilitators** will support producers and citizens and promote the action. They may be staff from producer organizations, non-governmental, civic and faith-based organizations, the private and public sectors, senior citizens and young people. They are organized by NGOs and will be deployed in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity. The proven and trusted "**RUN Service Franchising System**" will ensure that services are provided in a cost-effective and reliable manner. The services are designed by experts providing the technical and scientific assistance based on scientifically proven methods. All Twin Regions follow the same protocols to assure sharing and facilitate learning. The RUN system ensures real-time documentation of the entire process in compliance with standards and data protection. A **Transformation Fund** ensures payment of the facilitators upon delivery. The development of services is facilities provided by R&D organization responsible for technical and scientific assistance.

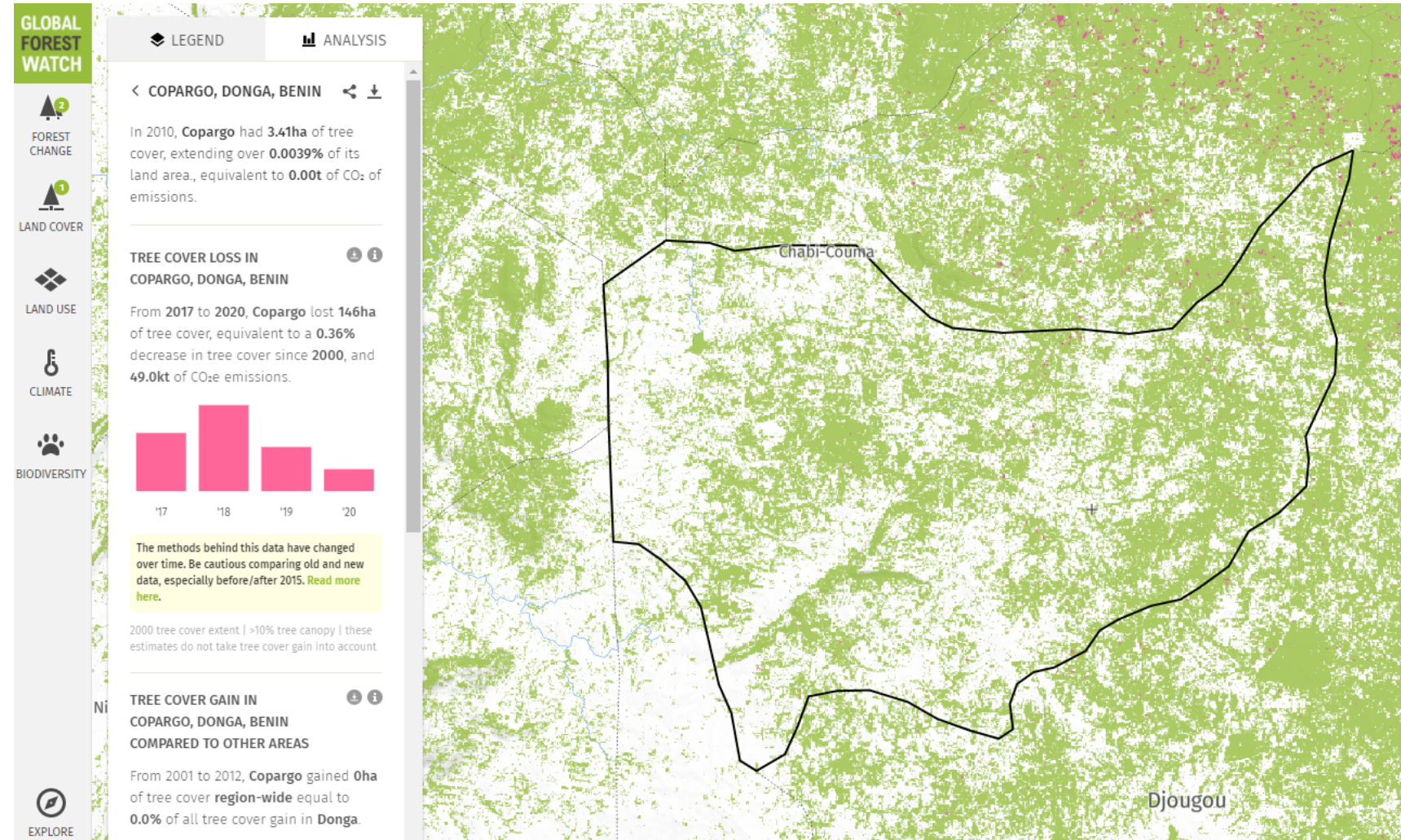
# Envisaged organization of the action



# How can we monitor developments?

MRV framework  
for building trust and ownership

- **Local planning** based on human rights and [SDGs](#).
- **On-the-ground inventories** to monitor and assess the ecological wealth and happiness of regions are essential.
- **Satellite-based monitoring** facilities are key for monitoring and reporting . Global Forest Watch is a good example [\(7\)](#).



## Beliefs and fundamental principles

---

- We realize that our SELF is part of creation from conception and cannot be without it. Our self is thus connected to all living beings and belongs to the greater WE that encompasses creation. Doing good to creation and nurturing it is therefore the main purpose of life and the source of true happiness and joy.
- We are committed to human rights, equality, inclusion and solidarity.
- We adhere to rationality and science-based action that is guided by wisdom. Wisdom being the capacity to realize what is the value in life for oneself and others.
- **Ownership is stewardship:** The world belongs to all beings. Wealth and power is a responsibility and a means to achieve our aims and not an entitlement to exploit natural and human resources for oneself.
- **Individual ecological balance:** To live a life with a positive ecological and societal balance. Self-realization is not living well or showing off well, but, doing good.

## Why is the idea so attractive? (1 of 2)

---

**Speed and Economy:** The complementarity of the regions and the decentralized approach allows to drastically reduce the time and cost needed for solving the climate crisis.

**Equality & Fairness:** The polluter pay principle will lead to a redistribution of wealth that is expected to set in motion a virtuous cycle of development, that will enable key social and environmental problems such as poverty, migration and biodiversity loss to be addressed.

**Free up resources:** Solving these fundamental problems will free up resources that are currently invested in mitigating their negative effects and will enable the transition to a system of environmental, social and cultural responsibility for sustainable development that benefits all.

**Low transaction costs:** Exchanges and transactions between twins take place directly. Thus, there are less costs for intermediary activities, as is the case with interventions that are led by governments and external organizations.

**Employment opportunities:** Twin Regions offer a variety of employment opportunities in the regenerative sector in which old and young can participate to shape their future.

## Why is the idea so attractive? (2 of 2)

---

**Proximity and ownership:** Citizens can experience change directly, can closely monitor the impact of their efforts, and adjust their actions, as necessary.

**Integration:** Self-determination and self-reliance will favor the development of cost-effective solutions that fit the local conditions and have a high degree of co-benefits.

**Advanced learning:** Systematic and comprehensive documentation of the process and information exchange will accelerate learning of all stakeholders.

**Mutual understanding:** It is expected that the cooperation will lead to a friendship between places, which will help to resolve conflicts and improve the quality of life.

**Public support:** Active participation of the population will contribute to better awareness and understanding of climate issues and thus increase public support for mitigation measures.

**Aid effectiveness:** Linking up with Twin Regions will help partners of development to accelerate and increase their impact.

**Proud and happy generation:** The success of the movement will produce a generation that can be proud and celebrate its achievements.



# How do we kickstart the movement ?

---

**AFRIS** (African Innovation Services - NGO) is investing into the development and management of the action. A partnership agreement between the "4 per 1000" initiative and AFRIS forms the basis for the cooperation.

The action will begin with a **call for expressions of interest** to join the Twin Regions action through the "4 per 1000" network of members and friends.

This will be followed by a **social media campaign** asking communities, individuals and groups to join and support the movement.

The concept will be presented at the "4 per 1000" day in Glasgow during the **COP26**.

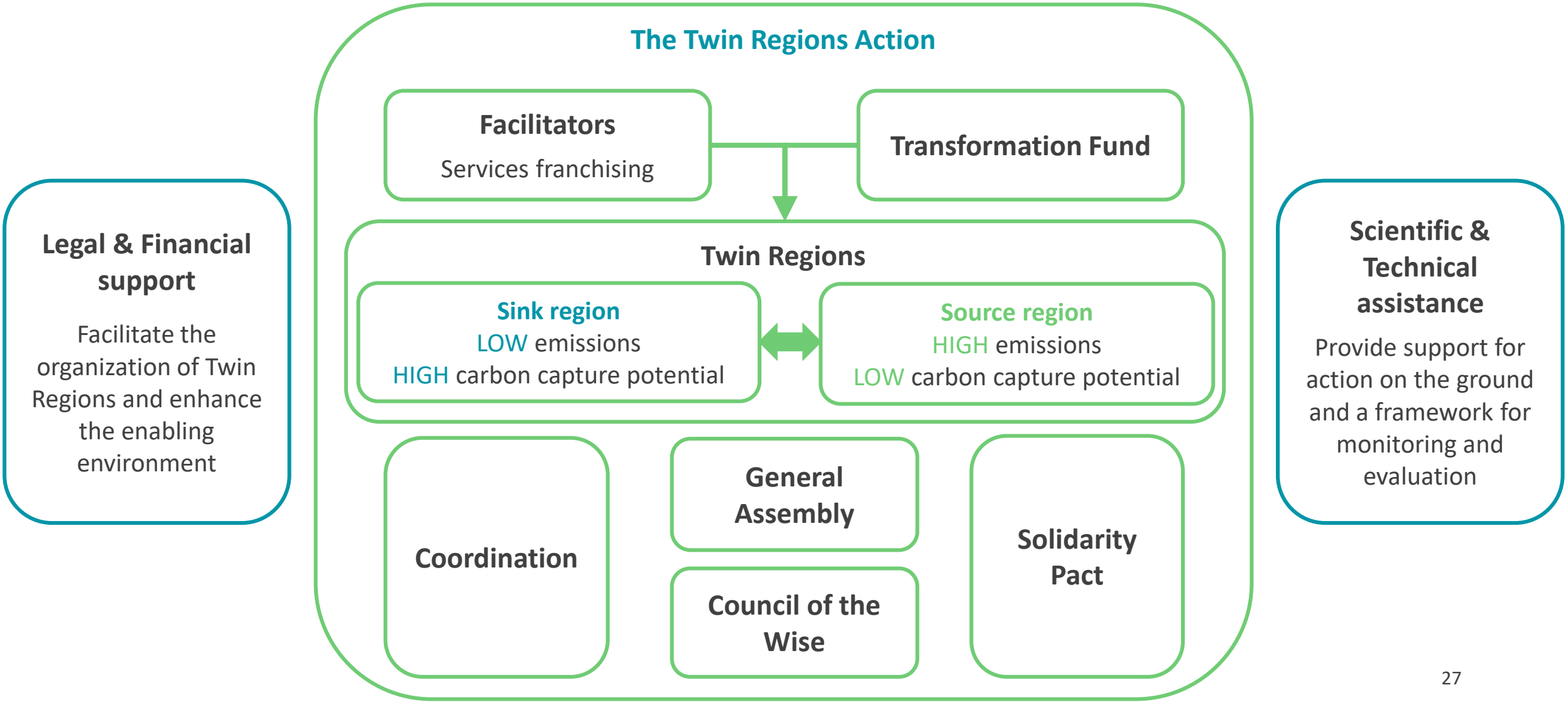
After the COP26 AFRIS will organize a series of virtual workshops with committed stakeholders to address critical questions, evaluate opportunities for collaboration and **plan start-up activities**.

This will hopefully result in a series of pioneering projects.

At present the movement relies on the **voluntary support** of engaged stakeholders.

Go to <https://twinregions.org> to provide feedback and express interest.

# Actors and roles





## 2. RUN service franchising to secure results

Achieving impact at an affordable cost!

# Objectives of Service Franchising

---

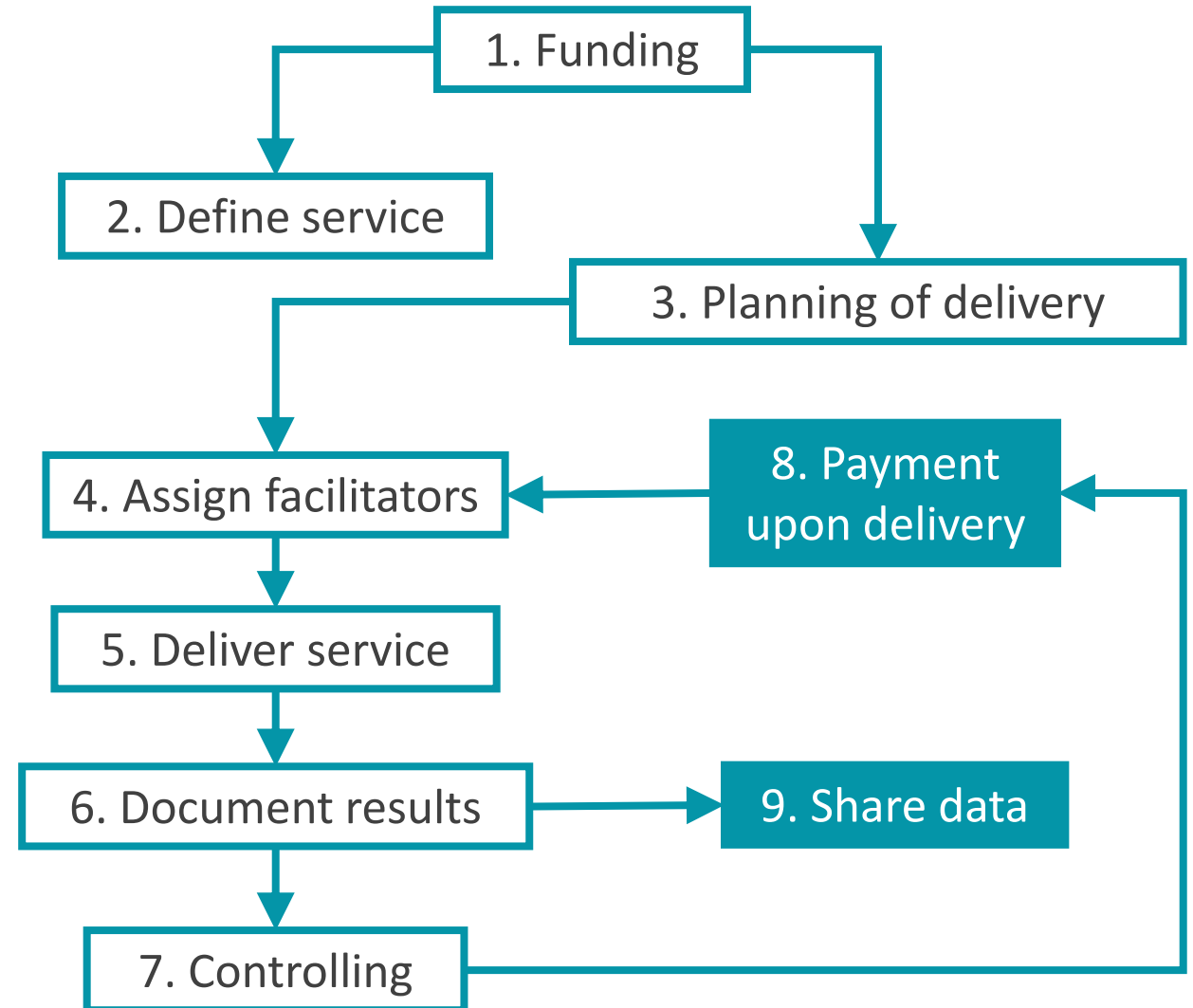
Improving the performance of the innovation system through:

- **Enabling agile collaboration** between many independent actors and organizations in the delivery of paid development services.
- **Meeting beneficiaries' needs** in a collaborative, results-oriented and demand-driven approach.
- **Strengthening local economy** through the use and training of freelance local service providers to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services.
- **Facilitating learning, ensuring accountability and building trust** through fully transparent and complete documentation of the entire process.

## Key characteristics

- **Demand-driven:** All services are defined and delivered based on requests from individuals.
- **Result-oriented:** A service consists of a set of tasks, deliverables and outputs that are clearly defined by experts and may involve multiple service providers (facilitators) with complementary skills.
- **Payment upon delivery:** Facilitators are paid when deliverables and outputs are achieved and documented.
- **Transparency:** The information system ensures full tracking of progress in real time.
- **Affordability:** Prices for services are based on the actual prices of goods and services in the local economy.
- **Strengthening the local economy:** Everything needed to deliver the services is procured locally, unless this is not possible.

## The Service Franchising System



# Defining services

The definition of a service is the art of devising a standardized workflow that produces a desired output at a fixed price. The result of an investment thus becomes calculable. Services are developed by experts in exchange with the service providers involved. Here are the steps for defining a service.

1. **Planning:** Services are usually part of a project that needs different outputs to achieve a certain goal. Most of the outputs of a project can be delivered through a corresponding service.
2. **Describe the service:** Name, justification, purpose and outputs.
3. **Define a workflow:** Services consist of a series of tasks to achieve outputs. Each task involves one or more activities that are performed by a single agent without the agent having to interact with any other agent.
4. **Definition of tasks:** Title, activities, outcome, criteria and source of verification (evidence), required skills (type of agent), expenses, honorarium.
5. **Detailed instructions:** Procedures, rules and regulations that must be followed.
6. **Draft forms:** Request, response and evaluation forms.
7. **Pricing:** Cost calculation according to local prices, while considering third party contributions.

# Typical Services

## Examples

1. Organize a village meeting to inform citizens and identify local leaders.
2. Support in the formulation and submission of an expression of interest.
3. Developing a community profile to capture the baseline
4. Developing a rough estimate of the carbon sequestration potential
5. Developing an action plan to increase biomass
6. Monitoring and evaluation of progress
7. Survey to assess impact
8. Organize the necessary inputs
9. Organize field activities
10. Training producers and land managers
11. Calculation of emissions
12. ...



# A proven and trusted system

---

RUN stands for "[Rural Universe Network](#)". The project was initiated on the occasion of [Expo 2000](#) in Hanover (Germany) in cooperation with partners from India, Jamaica, South Africa and Benin and with the support of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). The aim of the project was to explore how the internet can be used to give a voice to poor smallholder farmers and promote rural development. It led to the development of one of the first blogs on the internet, long before Facebook.

The idea for the [RUN service franchising system](#) came about when engaging facilitators doing field work and experts to enable rural people to use the internet to get advice on how to solve a particular problem on their farm ([video](#)). With the support of the European Commission and the African Development Bank, the system was perfected and successfully deployed to run a demand-driven question and answer service in eight African countries.

The special initiative "[One World - No Hunger](#)" launched by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in 2016 made it possible to expand the system and use it as the basis for an [operational framework for innovation and youth employment on a large scale](#). In 2017 and 2018 it was successfully used to identify and promote the adoption of innovative technologies for rice and soybean value chains in 173 municipalities covering 1/3 of rural districts of Benin. It enabled the involvement of over 440 local service providers who directly supported over 8,000 smallholder farmers and effectively reached over 50,000 beneficiaries. As a result, rice productivity increased by 72% and soybean productivity by 97%, at a cost of less than 20 UDS per person, all costs included.

Go to <https://twinregions.org> to provide feedback and express interest.

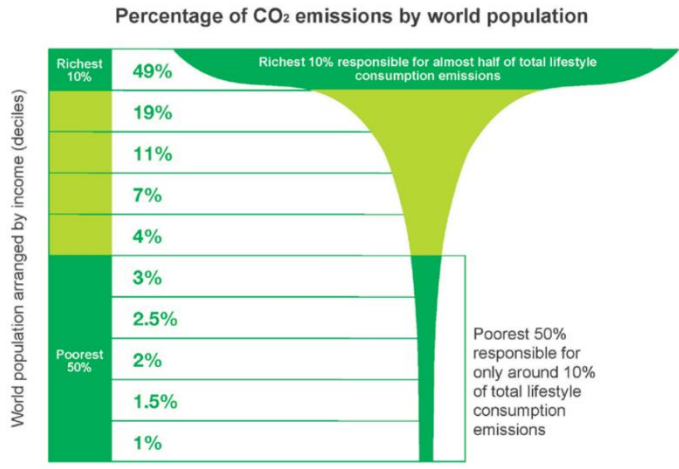
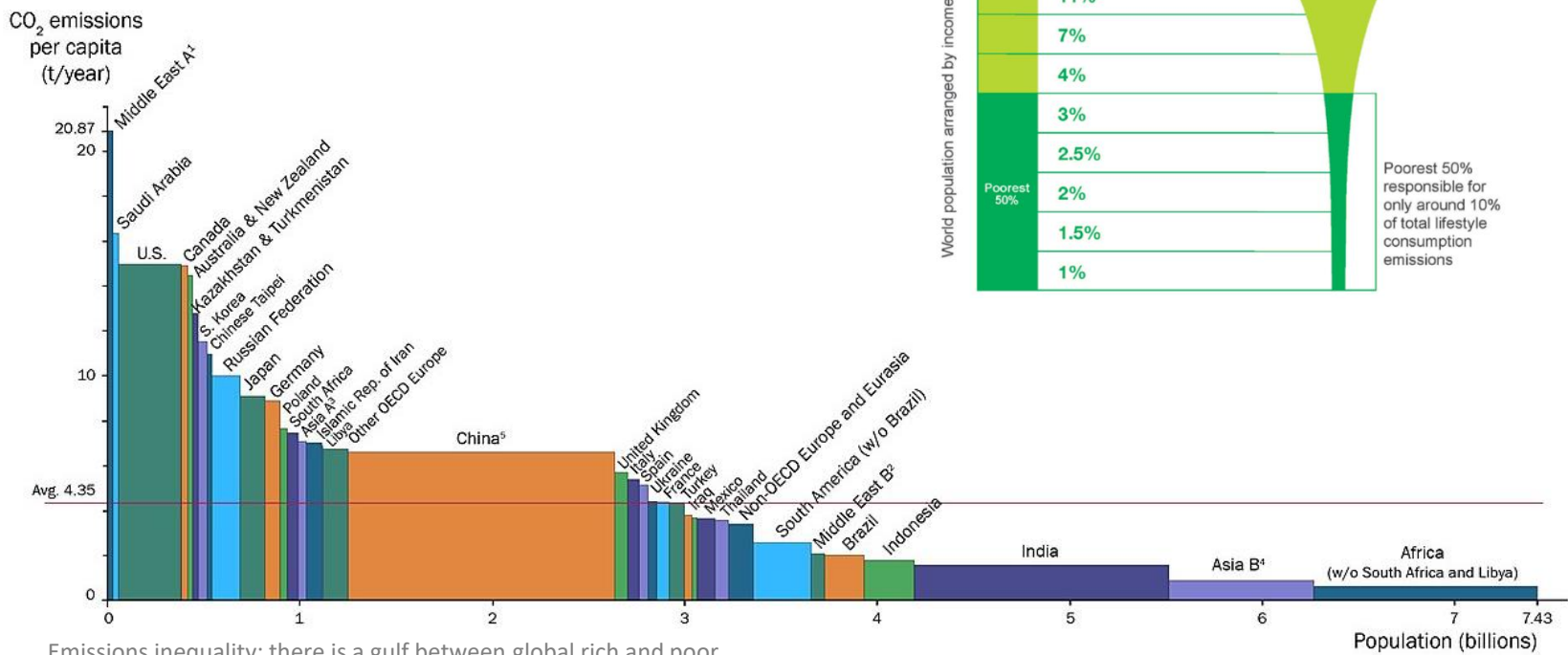
### 3. Key facts and concepts

# Who is responsible?

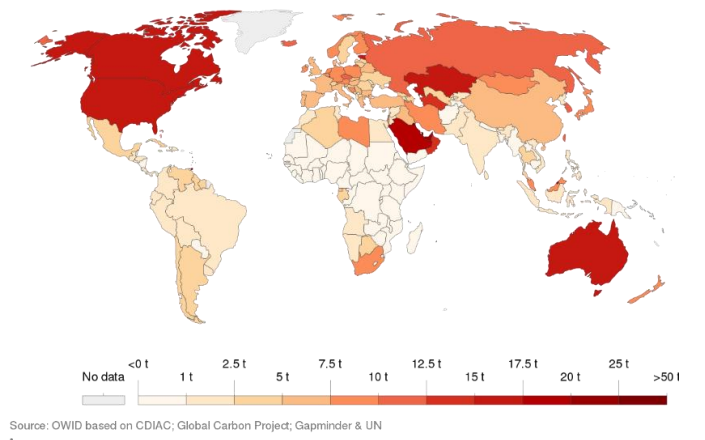
China produces 30% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, followed by USA 15%, EU 9%, Indian 7%, Russian Federation 5%, Japan 4% and the others 30%. Per capita emissions are much higher in industrialized countries. 10% of the world's rich are responsible for 50% of the total CO<sub>2</sub> lifestyle consumption emissions. In contrast the world's poorest 50% are responsible for 10% of the total.

[Video | A Brief History of CO2 Emissions](#)

## Worldwide CO2 Emissions 2016



CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita, 2017  
Average carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per capita measured in tonnes per year.

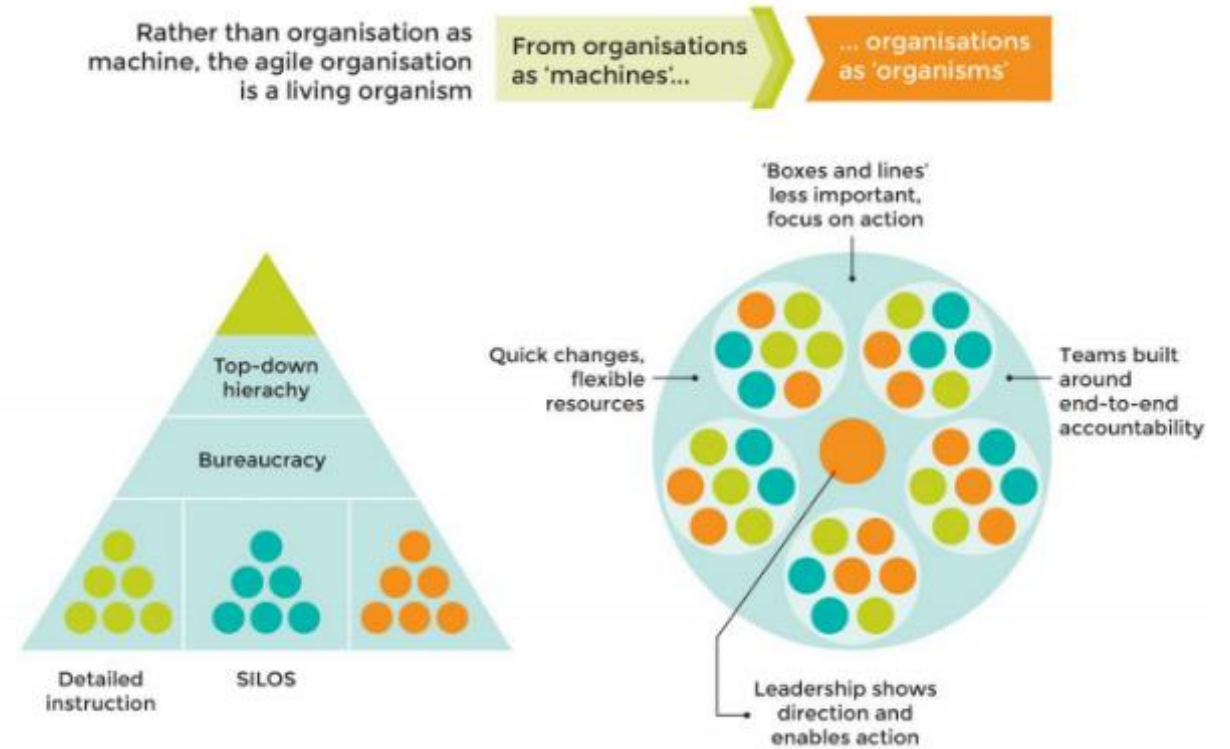


Emissions inequality: there is a gulf between global rich and poor  
<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/04/emissions-inequality-there-is-a-gulf-between-global-rich-and-poor/>

# Essential Success Factors

- Wisdom inquiry: a goal concept of rationality, not just a problem-solving concept of rationality.
- Fairness: the polluter pays.
- Flexibility: we must take advantage of local conditions and diversity and respond to a changing environment.
- Teamwork: set clear goals and rules, be action-oriented, pool skills and capacity as needed, and ensure accountability throughout.
- Mutual support: sharing solutions and helping others overcome obstacles and disasters.

## Leadership & Enable Agility



Source: <https://factor10consulting.co.za/trademarks-of-agile-organisations/>

## Barriers



- The failure to act wisely
- Political will
- Lack of awareness
- Denial
- Conflict of interest
- Lack of incentive
- Lack of ideas and solutions
- Poor organization
- Limited resources
- Limited knowhow
- Bureaucracy
- .....

*“We are in a state of impending crisis ... all of this has come about because some of us have acquired unprecedented power to act via science and technology, without the power to act wisely.*”

*We urgently need a revolution in our universities all around the world, so that the basic aim becomes not just knowledge but rather wisdom.*

*Wisdom being the capacity to realize what is the value in life for oneself and others. So, wisdom includes technological knowledge and knowhow but much else besides.”*

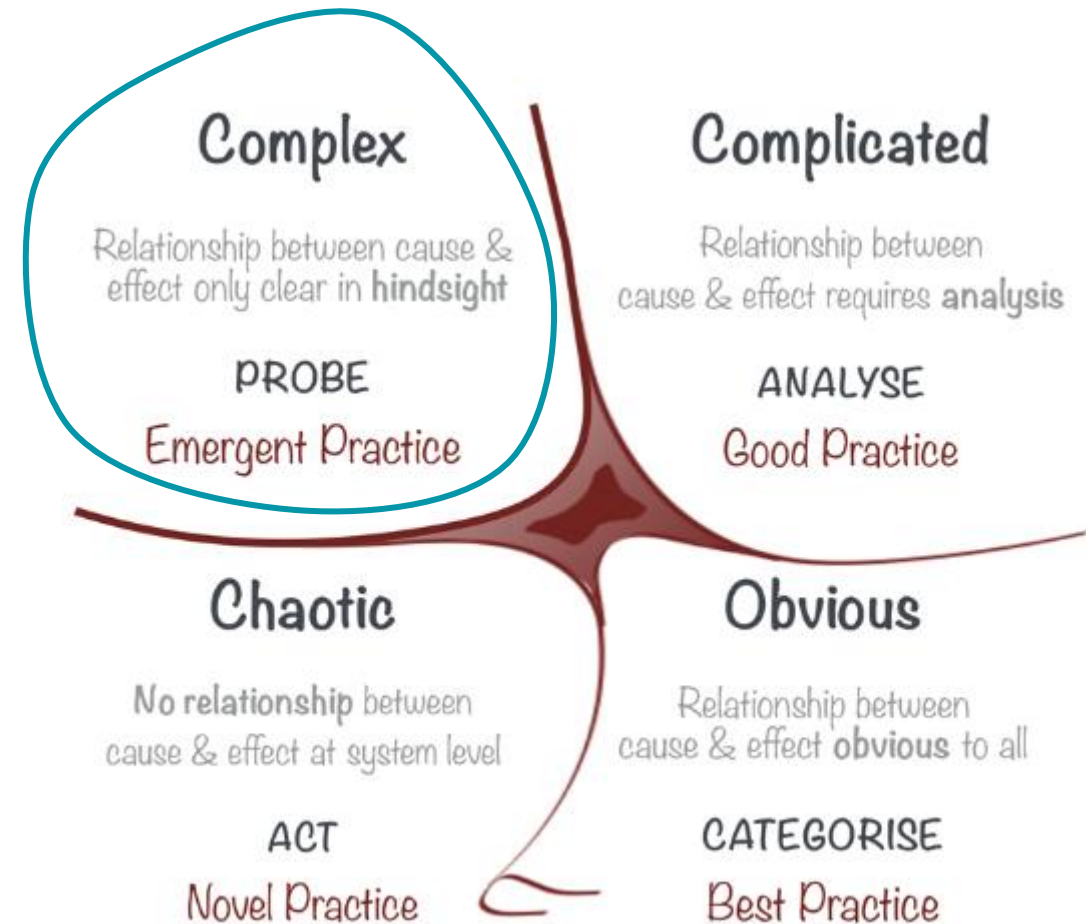
2013 Nicholas Maxwell

Further reading

# Approach

- The required change of the collective behavior is a complex issue.
- If the push for the Covid vaccine has proven anything, it is that while big government can provide a technical solution (9), citizen confidence in the system is critical to success.
- The climate crisis is much bigger and more complex. We must dare to experiment, learn from it, and spread what works.
- Decentralized action that empowers citizens is necessary to address local conditions, mobilize their support, and harness their ingenuity.
- We must dare to make far reaching decisions regarding our way of live to alter the course of our trajectory.

The Cynefin Framework (10)



# Synergy of Skills to Power Development

Knowhow = The competence to perform a task

Collective Knowhow = The competence to do things that no individual can do

Collective Knowhow combined with wisdom is the Basis of Success!

If you have three letters...

A<sub>1</sub> C<sub>3</sub> T<sub>1</sub>

You can write 4 words:

A<sub>1</sub>T<sub>1</sub> C<sub>3</sub>A<sub>1</sub>T<sub>1</sub>  
 A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>1</sub>C<sub>3</sub>T<sub>1</sub>

Now you have four letters...

A<sub>1</sub> C<sub>3</sub> T<sub>1</sub> R<sub>1</sub>

You can write 8 words:

A<sub>1</sub>T<sub>1</sub> C<sub>3</sub>A<sub>1</sub>T<sub>1</sub> R<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub>T<sub>1</sub> C<sub>3</sub>A<sub>1</sub>R<sub>1</sub>T<sub>1</sub>  
 A<sub>1</sub> A<sub>1</sub>C<sub>3</sub>T<sub>1</sub> C<sub>3</sub>A<sub>1</sub>R<sub>1</sub>  
 A<sub>1</sub>R<sub>1</sub>T<sub>1</sub> T<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub>R<sub>1</sub>

Think about all the words you could write with:

A<sub>1</sub> C<sub>3</sub> T<sub>1</sub> R<sub>1</sub> O<sub>1</sub>  
 I<sub>1</sub> N<sub>1</sub> S<sub>1</sub> G<sub>2</sub> L<sub>1</sub>

You could write 595 words such as:

S<sub>1</sub>O<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub>R<sub>1</sub>I<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub>G<sub>2</sub> S<sub>1</sub>L<sub>1</sub>O<sub>1</sub>G<sub>2</sub>A<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub>  
 A<sub>1</sub>C<sub>3</sub>T<sub>1</sub>I<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub>G<sub>2</sub>S<sub>1</sub>I<sub>1</sub>R<sub>1</sub>A<sub>1</sub>T<sub>1</sub>I<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub>G<sub>2</sub>





## 4. The link to the “4 per 1000” Initiative “Soils for Food Security and Climate”

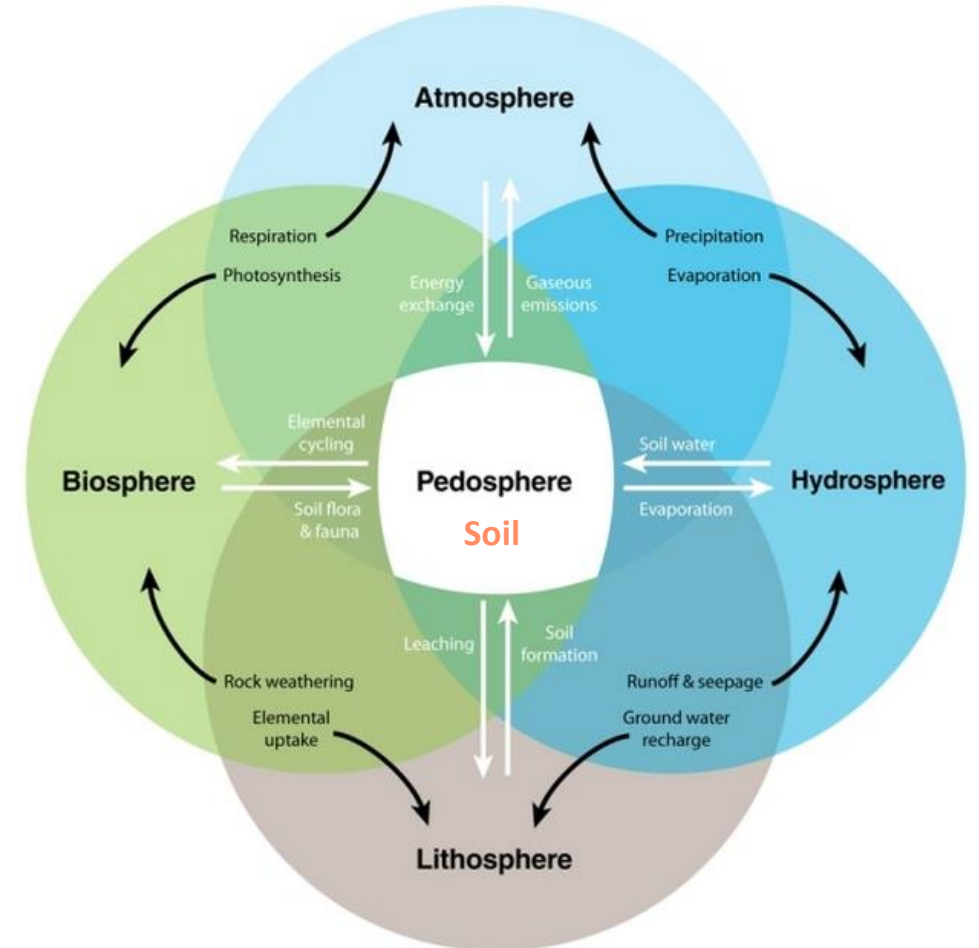


## Soils – Functions and Processes

Interactive processes linking the pedosphere with the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere.

### Soil, the Foundation of life

A 'biological universe' exists in a gram of soil. Soil biota within this tiny universe transform energy, create and modify their habitat, influence soil health, and aid in the regulation of greenhouse gases.



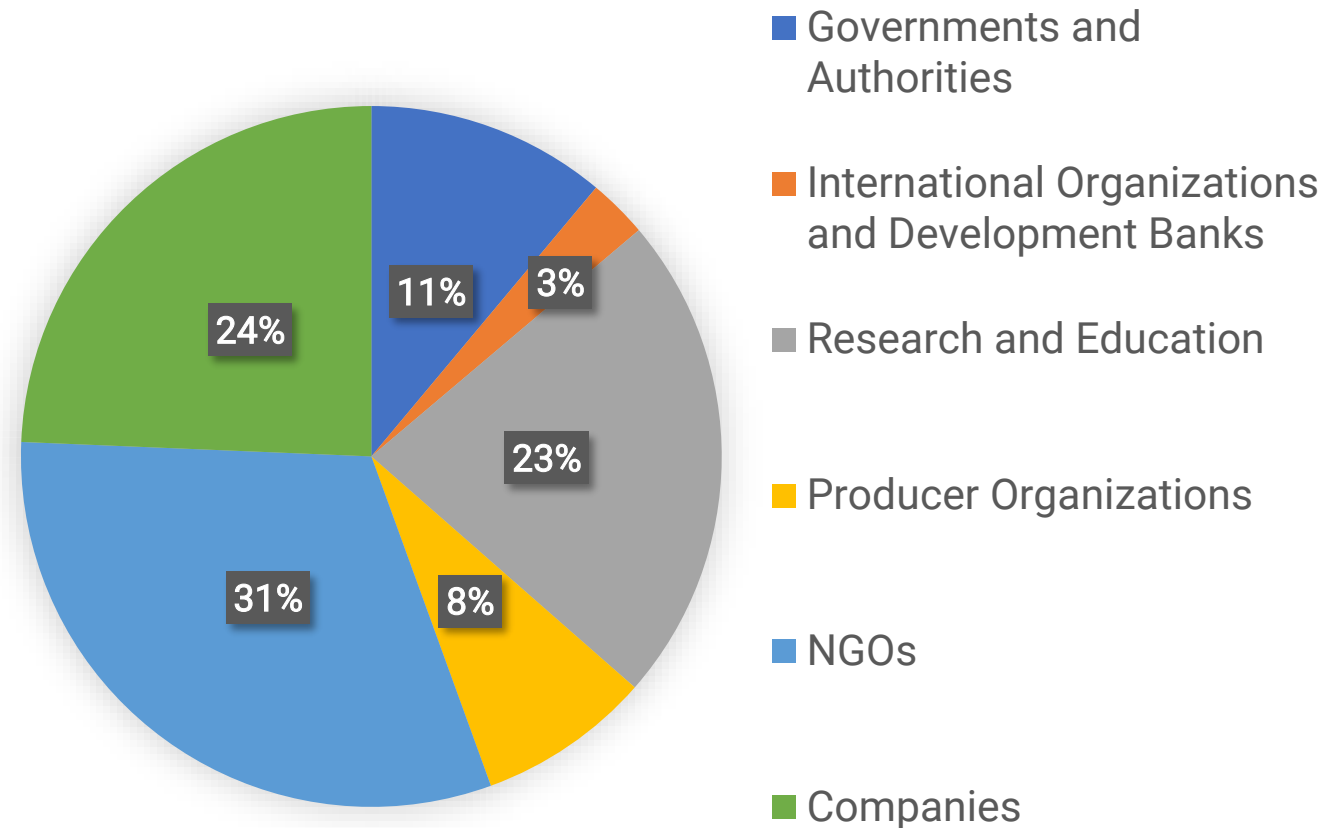
Source: The Soil Biota

<https://www.nature.com/scitable/knowledge/library/the-soil-biota-84078125/>



## “4 per 1000” is a global multi-stakeholder platform

- Initiated by France at COP21 - Paris 2015
- 659 member organizations (incl. 39 countries).
- It is a pool of 2000 professionals with different skills and backgrounds.
- **Vision:** "Worldwide healthy and carbon-rich soils to combat climate change and end hunger."
- **Mission:** Facilitate transformative action
- **Approach:** Decentralized, networking, dare and learn with stakeholders on the ground
- **Primary beneficiaries:** Producers, Citizens and Facilitators

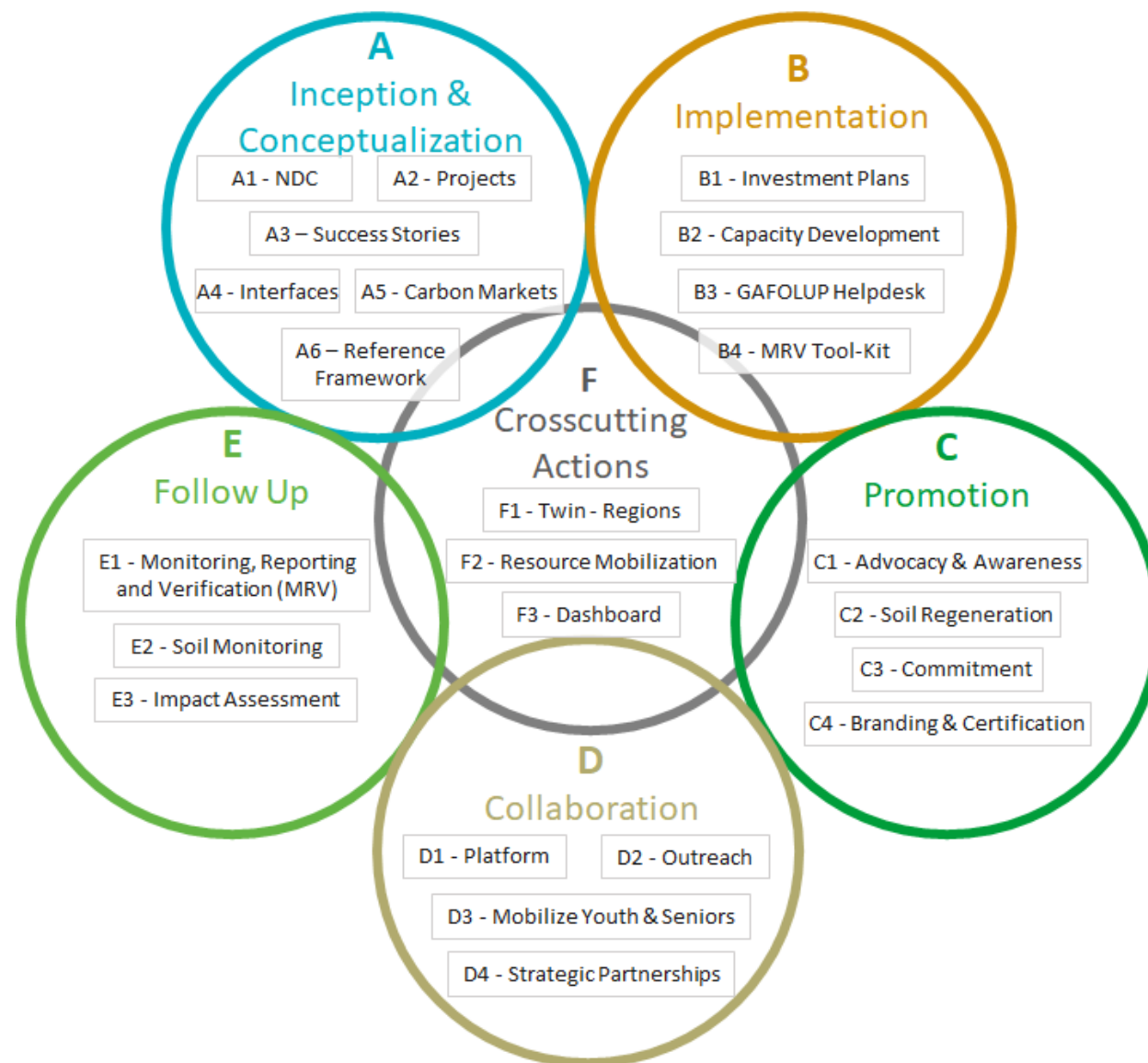




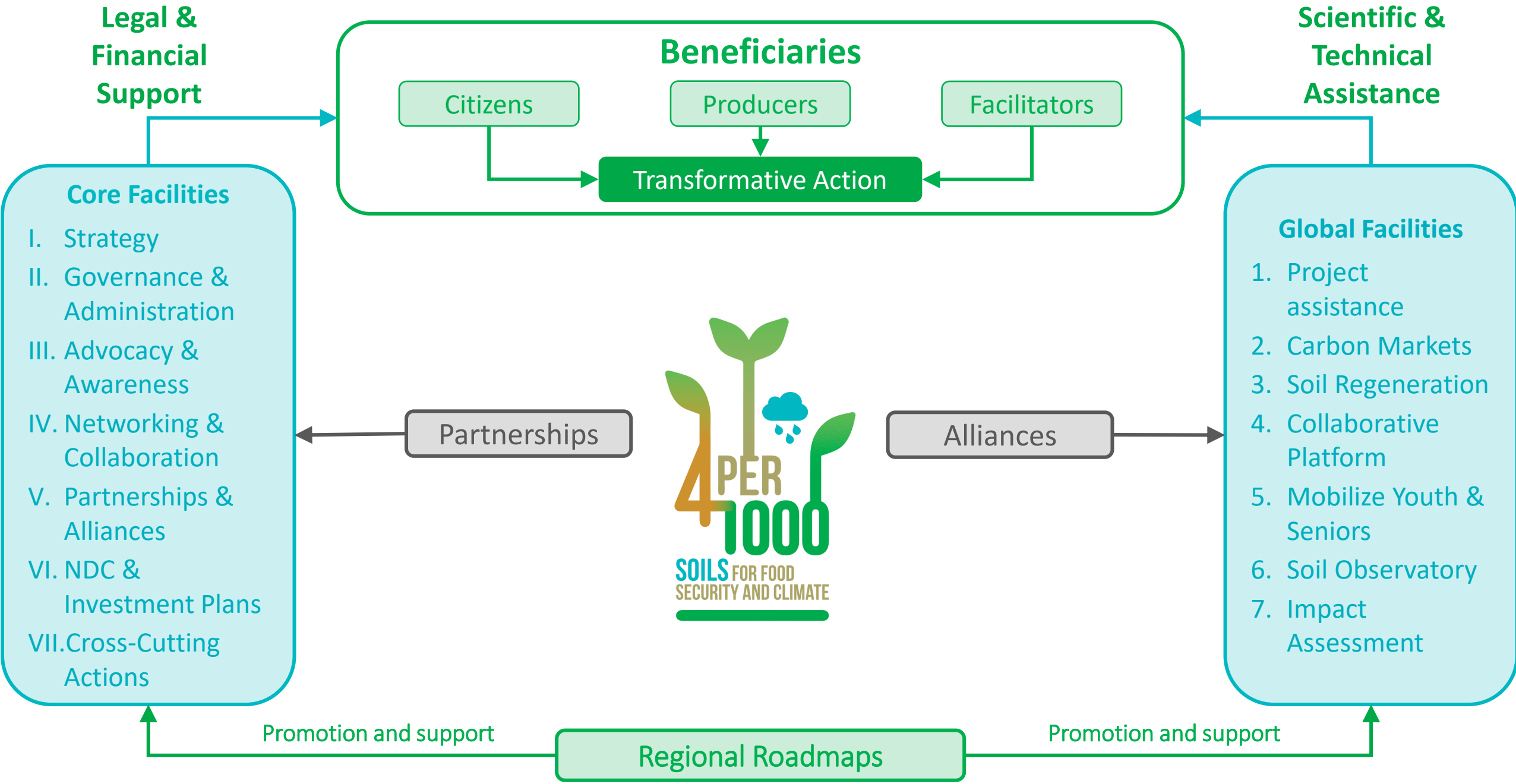
# Guiding Principals

- Soil health is at the center of actions
- Farmers/foresters are key actors at the center and managers of their farming/forestry systems
- A territorial approach that respects land rights and holders, adjusts to local conditions, follows the subsidiarity principle and strengthens local ownership of action
- A science-based and result-oriented approach, with the help of an international multidisciplinary “4 per 1000” Initiative Scientific and Technical Committee (STC)
- A “4 per 1000” Initiative Executive Secretariat that facilitates and organizes, and Members and Partners who voluntary act and implement
- A focus on strengthening inter-institutional collaboration.
- A multi-stakeholder approach and a public-private cooperation that promote mutual support between actors, open access and open data and optimal allocation of resources including to farmers/foresters
- The ability to learn, agility, willingness and team spirit at all levels provide the flexibility and drive needed to meet the complex challenges ahead
- Gender equality and the empowerment of women and young people in agriculture
- The inclusion of ethnic minority groups.

## Strategic Plan 6 Goals & 24 Objectives



# The "4 per 1000" Operational Framework



Go to <https://twinregions.org> to provide feedback and express interest.

Thank You!