



INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR BIODIVERSITY 2025

Harmony with nature and sustainable development

ACTIVITY REPORT

RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ITS ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



22nd May 2025, CERECAF

Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo

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With the support of student's delegation, precisely:

Emmanuel MWEPU SIMBI, Faculty of Agronomic sciences.

Dieu merci MULUMEODERHWA, Faculty of Agronomic sciences.

Acknowledgments

The first-ever celebration of International Biodiversity Day at the *Faculty of Agronomic Sciences, University of Lubumbashi*, was organized by MSc **SPIBES** students with the invaluable support of the **CABES** team. We extend our gratitude to the *German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection (BMUV)* through the *International Climate Initiative (IKI)* for funding the **CABES** project and, consequently, this activity.

We sincerely thank the *University of Lubumbashi (UNILU)*, particularly the *Faculty of Agronomic Sciences*, for hosting the **SPIBES** MSc program and for their unwavering support in organizing the event. Additionally, we acknowledge the student delegation from the *Faculty of Agronomic Sciences* for their dedication to mobilizing students and ensuring the seamless organization of the event.

A special appreciation goes to the students who actively participated as moderator, speakers, protocol officers, and security personnel, contributing their time and effort to make the event a success. Finally, we extend our heartfelt thanks to all students who took the time to attend, whether in part or in full—your engagement and enthusiasm are truly inspiring.

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List of acronyms

CABES Capacity development of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Experts

IPBES Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

SPIBES Science-Policy Interfaces on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

UNILU University of Lubumbashi

UN-SDGs United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

MEDD Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

ICCN Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation

ACE Congolese Environment Agency

FSA Faculty of Agronomic Sciences

1. Background and objectives

Biodiversity is at the core of our existence and our economies, as it provides food, energy, medicines, genetic material, and other useful products, and regulates our climate and other natural processes essential to life. Globally, biodiversity is declining, negatively impacting the ecosystem services that nature provides for human well-being. This decline is due to anthropogenic factors such as pollution, changing land use, overuse of resources and climate change.

To that effect, it is high time to preserve, conserve and repair damaged. However, in order to bring about transformative change in biodiversity conservation, the indirect social and economic factors that contribute to biodiversity loss need to be addressed. This involves raising awareness among youth, on their perception and use of biodiversity.

Hence, the celebration of the **World Day for Biodiversity, 2025** edition marked under the theme "*Harmony with nature and sustainable development*" aimed to challenge everyone to reflect on the way they interact with nature and take initiatives to ensure the sustainability of ecosystems.

It is in this context that **SPIBES** MSc students, of the **CABES** project at the *Faculty of Agronomy*, undertook to organize this conference to celebrate the **International Day for Biodiversity**. Specifically, the objectives of this event were:

- To raise students' awareness of the current trend of biodiversity loss in Africa, highlighting the factors responsible for this degradation;
- To inform about the actions undertaken by **IPBES** to promote harmony with nature, as well as the commitments made by local authorities to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in the *Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)*;
- Encourage students to engage in biodiversity conservation and explore entrepreneurship opportunities related to biodiversity and sustainable development.

2. The Conference

2.1 General organization of the conference and audience

The conference was held at the **CERECAF** hall, located on the Che Guevara Street, on the Kasapa campus. The agenda of the event is presented in Appendix 1. The workshop was attended by over 300 participants, made of students and commercials around the Kasapa Campus. After the opening ceremony, commercials returned to their occupations and 193 participants remained still the end of conference. The list of participants and faculties is provided in Appendix 2. The workshop participants were mostly students. An evaluation of the activity was equally carried out at the end. The evaluation form is found in Appendix 3. During the conference, flyers with an overview of biodiversity conservation were distributed to participants. The flyer is provided in Appendix 4.

The local organizing team consisted of the **SPIBES** students, student's delegation which include Ms. Iragi Muligano Pamela, Mr. Jean-Paul Bamba, Mr. Mbuyu Jems Kabange, Mr. Mwepu Simbi Emmanuel, Mr. Dieumerici Mulumeoderhwa and Mr. Mbwamba Kapumpa Alphonse. The organization was coordinated by **CABES** team from Lubumbashi which include Prof. Mylor Ngoy Shutcha, Dr. Paul Kazaba Kaseya and Mr. Ir Yannick Itete Ilopili. The team was joined by Mr Daniel Alphonse Nkombe, to handle the moderation.

2.2 Opening ceremony

The conference began at 10:00 am, due to the late show-up of participants. The moderator presented the agenda, followed by a welcoming speech of the students' delegate, Ms. Iragi Muligano Pamela. The opening remarks were delivered by Prof. Mylor Ngoy Shutcha, Dean of the *Faculty of Agronomic Sciences* and **CABES** Coordinator for Central Africa. He explained to participants the concept of biodiversity, as well as the impact of plastic wastes on biodiversity, and encouraged students to participate in the 15 minutes' plastic collection which was launched by the Rector of **UNILU**.

Subsequently, Ms Asongnia Roxanne, gave an overview of the conference, objectives and activities of the day. Participants were invited for a family photo. The opening ceremony was closed by a poetry slam on the beauty of biodiversity was performed by Mr Jean Hortone,



Figure 1 : opening ceremony

20% of tropical forests (Congo Basin). Additionally, he mentioned the importance of ecosystem services such as 63% of rural Africans depend directly on nature, 60% of Africa's GDP is based on biodiversity-related sectors and in the **DRC**, the services provided by forests are worth USD 223 to 398 billion/year. Moreover, direct causes of biodiversity degradation include deforestation, intensive agriculture, urbanization, overfishing, hunting, pollution, climate change and demographic pressure. It was highlighted that there have been a 76% decline in vertebrates between 1970 and 2020 in Africa, 4 million hectares of forest lost per year, 65% of degraded arable land and Critical areas: Madagascar, Southern Africa, Congo Basin.

Faced with this decrease in biodiversity, some recommendations proposed were:

- Reforming the economy: remove harmful subsidies, finance sustainability.

2.3 First session of presentations

It comprised three consecutive presentations, closed with a discussion phase.

a. The determinants of biodiversity degradation, the trend of decline, ecosystem services and sustainability issues in Africa

Speaker: Mr. Soussia Moksia, SPIBES student

He highlighted that Africa is home to 25% of the world's biodiversity, including 50,000 species of plants (35% endemic), 1,100 species of mammals (25% unique to Africa) and

- Protecting ecosystems: aiming for 30% protected land by 2030.
- Valuing indigenous knowledge: guarantors of nature protection.

It was concluded that Africa is rich in biodiversity but very vulnerable.

b. IPBES' Contributions to Promoting Harmony with Nature, Key Pillars for Addressing Transformative Change

Speaker: Mr. Daniel Mukabila, SPIBES student

He provided a brief presentation on **IPBES** and the urgent transformative change concept in biodiversity conservation. The transformative change involves changing mindset, actions and structures. Additionally, the pillars of transformative change such as pluralism and inclusion, equity and justice, and integrated policies were highlighted. Moreover, IPBES supports indigenous knowledge, capacity building, participation of African institutions and local ownership of policies.

c. Indigenous and local knowledge approaches as a solution to the biodiversity crisis

Speaker: Séraphin Irengé, Phd Student in Remote Sensing and Forest Management, Member of Observatoire des Forêts Claires de la RD Congo

He defined and differentiated indigenous and local knowledge, which is respectively, transmitted over several generations by indigenous peoples, culturally and territorially anchored, and from local communities, which is more adaptive and recent. The roles of local knowledge were cited as intergenerational oral transmission, traditional sustainable management practices such as, agroforestry, seasonal fishing, regulated hunting, customary prohibition of exploitation of certain species or sacred areas. Some case studies were illustrated in this presentation, such as:

- Dogon (Mali): Agriculture integrating useful trees and botanical knowledge.
- Maasai (Kenya, Tanzania): Mobile pastoralism and protection of wildlife corridors.

- Batwa (DRC): Knowledge of medicinal plants and sacred areas.



Figure 2 : First session of presentation

The integration of indigenous and local knowledge in conservation can be achieved via capacity building at local communities, respectful and fair dialogue between indigenes and policy makers, legal protection of knowledge and co-production of solutions between science and local culture. Hence, the integration of local knowledge into conservation requires a holistic, sustainable and equitable approach. This knowledge enriches modern science and empowers communities. These presentations were closed a by a series of questions arising from the participants who wished to know more about the causes of biodiversity loss in **DRC**, the ways in which youths can contribute in **IPBES** assessment and the role of youths in the transfer of indigenous knowledge. This session was closed by participants sharing their experience regarding indigenous knowledge and practices.

2.4 Second session of presentations

The session commenced with a poetry slam by Elisé Kitemi, on the importance of biodiversity, followed by a drama on plastic litters and the act of raising awareness. This session was equally made of three consecutive presentations and a discussion phase.

a. Factors limiting biodiversity conservation

Speaker: Mr. Jean Daniel Ella, SPIBES student

The speaker highlighted the main challenges identified in the conservation of biodiversity, among others: demographic pressure and economic growth, climate

change, weak environmental governance and criticized them as inadequate. He also proposed some solutions, such as strengthening governance (better legislation, budget implementation), promoting ecotourism and ecosystem services, adopting a holistic approach to conservation, involving local communities and integrating indigenous knowledge.

b. Engagement of political decision-makers (government) in the conservation of biodiversity in the DRC

Speaker: Mr. Fabien Riziki Mbale , holds Master's degree in Ecosystem Management and Biodiversity, Assistant in projects and logistics at the NGO Congo Environment Nature and Logistics.

The speaker began by highlighting the richness of biodiversity in the **DRC** which is home to about 10% of the world's biodiversity, various ecosystems (tropical forests, savannahs, rivers, lakes) and emblematic species (mountain gorillas, okapis, forest elephants...). Key government institutions involved in biodiversity conservation in the **DRC** include **MEDD** (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development), **ICCN** (Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation), **ACE** (Congolese Environment Agency). The *Ministry of Mines and Land Affairs*, indirectly influences through resource development and exploitation.

The **DRC's** main commitments include: protecting 30% of the territory's biodiversity by 2030, restore 8 million degraded hectares, doubling community forest to 5 million hectares, reduce the use of charcoal, ban agro-industrial concessions in sensitive areas and strengthening the protection of Indigenous peoples' rights.

Some major challenges to the **DRC's** commitments to biodiversity conservation were also revealed, such as corruption, poor governance, illegal exploitation of natural resources and the effects of climate change.

c. The role of youths in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development: Entrepreneurship opportunities

Speaker: Mr. Chanis Enyanga, SPIBES student

He highlighted the active role of youths in protecting biodiversity and promoting sustainable development, while exploring the related entrepreneurial opportunities. Some of the roles include raising awareness, educating, act on the ground, participate in policy development and adopt a sustainable lifestyle. Moreover, the 17 **UN-SDGs** were presented and students encouraged to promote them by taking initiatives which align with the goals. Some entrepreneurial opportunities include agroforestry, recycling of plastic waste into other products such pavement blocks, trainings.

Some examples of youth projects presented were:

- **MJAD (Congo-Brazzaville):** Hub for young farmers, waste recycling.
- **RAFIKI-Plastik (Lubumbashi):** Recycling of plastics into ecological paving blocks.
- **Metanoia Afrika (Lubumbashi):** ecological charcoal, reforestation, ecological education.



Figure 3 : Second session of presentation

These presentations were closed a by a series of questions arising from the students, on the impact of war on biodiversity conservation, indicators of evaluating the limiting factors, the place of the **DRC**

government on charcoal production, the basis of decision making in conservation, the risks associated with ecological paving blocks and concrete examples of entrepreneurship.

2.5 Quiz session and closing ceremony

The session opened with an ecological rap, performed by Daniel Mukabila. The students partaking in the quiz were from the different departments of the Faculty of Agronomic Sciences. The students were:

- **Mazela-Ntinta Mardochée** – Department of Soil, Water, and Sanitation Management (GSEA)
- **Kalonji Kanyiki Jean-Claude** – Department of Plant Production (PV)
- **Fwamba Iyolo Marc** – Department of Food Science and Technology (STA)
- **Ntumba Tshiyoyi Rachel** – Department of Animal Production (PA)
- **Wayway Tambi Dieudonné** – Department of Agricultural Economics (AGREC)
- **Mythe Shindanga Xavier** – Department of Renewable Natural Resource Management (GRNR).

The quiz was coordinated by Mr. Soussia Moksia. The first winner was **GRNR**, second –**GSEA** and third was **AGREC**.

The closing ceremony unfolded in three stages. The awarding of certificates and prizes to the winners of the quiz, the closing remarks and the cocktail. Following the award of prizes and certificates to the winners, Prof. Mylor Ngoy Shutchu expressed his appreciation to the participants and the organization committee for the success of the event and invited students to equally show up for upcoming environmental day on the 5th of June. Next, Ms. Iragi Pamela, reiterated her appreciation to **CABES** team and **SPIBES** students for engaging the students' delegation in the organization of the conference. She equally invited students for the environmental day and wished all participants a safe journey home. Finally, a cocktail was made available for participants. This ended with students exchanging contacts with **SPIBES** students and engaging in photos.

3. Evaluation and recommendations for subsequent events

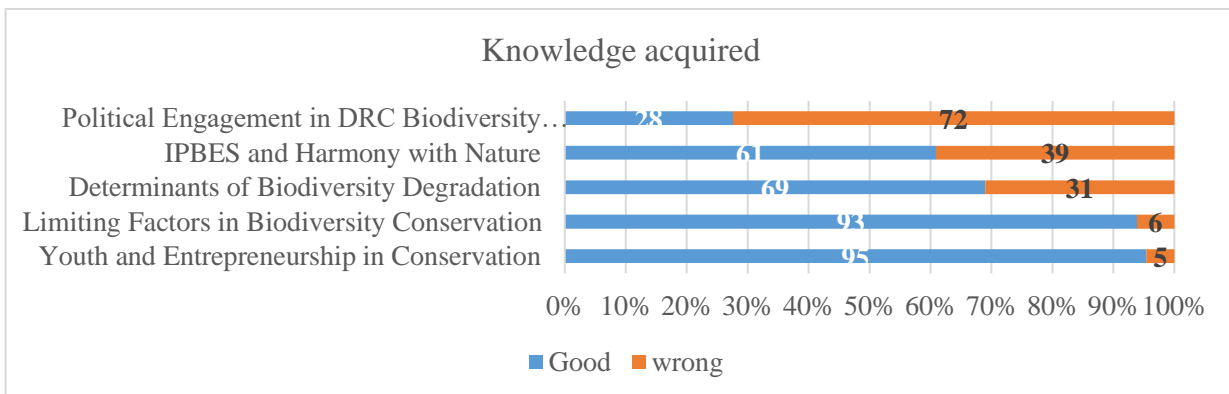
An evaluation form (Appendix 3) was handed to participants in order to evaluate the knowledge gained from the different presentations, as well as their apprehension of the



Figure 4: Quiz session and closing ceremony

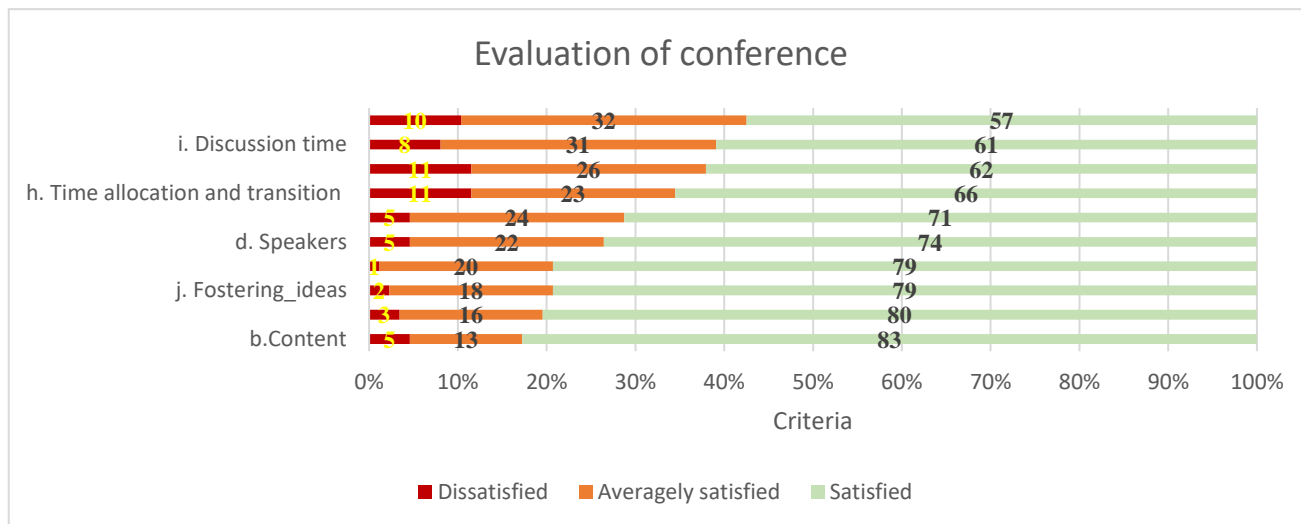
conference. To that effect, 87 participants completed the form. The graph below, shows the percentage of knowledge acquired. It is observed that more than 50% of students grasps at least a correct answer to questions on the various themes, except for the topic on the engagement

of decision makers in biodiversity conservation in **DRC**, where 72% of students did not fully understand. Therefore, more actions need to be carried out to raise students' awareness of environmental policies and implementations gaps. This can foster



student's contribution to policy development and implementation in their future career.

The conference was equally graded based on participants' satisfaction in terms of organization, content, speakers, time allocation. The graph below shows the appreciation of conference by participants.



Overall, the conference was successful and well appreciated by participants, as more than 50% were satisfied. However, 8-11% were dissatisfied with time allocation and transitioning, organization, discussion time and animation. Hence, those aspects need to be improved in subsequent events.

Appendix

Appendix 1 : Agenda

Activité	Modérateur	Ouverture officielle	Acteurs	Durée
Accueil des participants	Protocole	Mise en place terminée	Protocole	7H00-8H00
		Arrivée de différents invités		8H00-8H30
		Arrivée des délégations estudiantines des facultés d'UNILU		8H30-8H40
		Arrivée de la mairie estudiantine		8H50-9H00
		Arrivée de Monsieur le Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques		9H00-9H05

Allocations inaugurales	M. Daniel Alphonse Nkombe	Début de la manifestation : Hymne national + La Kasaparde	Protocole	9H05-9H15
		Présentation du programme de la journée	Modérateur	9H15-9H20
		Le prononcé de Madame la délégué de UNILU	Mme. la délégué	9H20-9H30
		Le prononcé du Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de l'UNILU et Coordonnateur CABES Afrique Centrale	M. le Doyen	9H30-9H40
		Lecture de l'argumentaire et des objectifs des assises	Asongnia Roxanne	9H40-9H45
		Photo de famille		9H45 -10H05
		Animation-Slam	M. Jean Horton	10H05 – 10H10
Modérateur	Rapporteur	Conférences et débats	Orateur	Durée
M. Daniel Alphonse Nkombe	M. Chanis Enyanga, M. Emmanuel Mwepu	Les déterminants de la dégradation de la biodiversité, les dynamiques du déclin, les services écosystémiques et les enjeux de durabilité en Afrique	M. Soussia Moksia	10H10-10H20
		Contributions de l'IPBES à la promotion de l'harmonie avec la nature, piliers clés pour aborder le changement transformateur	M. Daniel Mukabila	10H20-10H30
		Approches savoirs autochtones et locaux comme solution à la crise de la biodiversité	Ass. Séraphin Irengé	10H30- 10H40
		Exchange et discussions		10H40-11H10
Pause-café				11H10-11H55
Modérateur	Rapporteur	Conférences et débats	Orateur	Durée

M. Daniel Alphonse Nkombe	Mme Asongnia Roxanne et Mme Patricia Kabele	Animation-Slam	M. Elisé KITEMI	11H55-12H00
		Facteurs limitant la conservation de la biodiversité	M. Jean Daniel Ella	12H00-12H10
		Engagement des décideurs politiques (gouvernement) dans la conservation de la biodiversité en RDC	M. Fabien Riziki	12H10-12H20
		Le rôle des jeunes dans la conservation de la biodiversité et le développement durable, Les opportunités d'entrepreneuriat dans la conservation de la biodiversité et le développement durable	M. Chanis Enyanga	12H20-12H35
		Exchange et discussions		12H35-13H00
Pause				13H00-13H10
Modérateur	Rapporteur	Conférences et débats	Orateur	Durée
M. Daniel Alphonse Nkombe	M. Amancio Mortove, M. Sylvano Bertonis, M. Alucious Menyani	Quiz	M. Soussia Moksia/M. Emmanuel Phiri	13H10-13H55
		Animation	M. Daniel Mukabila	13H55-14H10
		Remise des prix	Invités	14H10-14H30
		Mot de clôture du Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques	M. le Doyen	14H30-14H35
		Mot du fin du Comité d'Organisation	Iragi Pamela, délégué de FSA	14H35-14H40
		Cocktail		14H40

Appendix 3: Evaluation form

Fiche d'évaluation de l'évènement

Section 1: Evaluation des connaissances acquises (*Veillez cochez ce qui convient*)

1. 1. Quelle affirmation reflète une cause indirecte majeure de la perte de biodiversité en Afrique ?

- A- La chasse illégale
- B- Le changement climatique
- C- La pression démographique et les subventions nuisibles
- D- La pollution des sols et des eaux

2. 2. Quel levier stratégique a été proposé pour enrayer le déclin de la biodiversité ?

- A- Augmenter la production agricole intensive pour compenser les pertes naturelles
- B- Accroître l'exploitation minière dans les zones forestières protégées
- C- Supprimer les subventions néfastes et financer les pratiques durables
- D- Imposer des taxes aux communautés rurales vivant autour des parcs

3. Dans la résolution des questions liées à la préservation de la biodiversité, une approche holistique consiste à traiter :

- A- Ensemble les problèmes sociaux, économiques, politiques, environnementaux et climatiques ;
- B- Uniquement les questions environnementales indépendamment des autres aspects de la société ;
- C- Ensemble uniquement les questions environnementales et de croissance économique.

4. Les programmes de conservation de la biodiversité en Afrique peinent à atteindre les résultats escomptés du fait de :

- A- La non implication suffisante des communautés locales dans les projets de création des aires protégées ;
- B- La pression des politiques sur les responsables de mise en œuvre des projets de conservation ;
- C- Conflits entre les acteurs de conservation.

5. Quelles lois sont-elles pour la protection de la biodiversité en RDC ?

- A- L'Ordonnance-loi n° 23-007 du 03 mars 2023 et Loi n°22/030 du 15 juillet 2022
- B- Loi n°24/020 du 30 décembre 2024 et Loi n°14/003 du 11 février 2014,
- C- Ordonnance-loi n° 23-007 du 03 mars 2023 et Loi n°24/020 du 30 décembre 2024
- D- L'Ordonnance-loi n° 23-007 du 03 mars 2023 et Loi n°14/003 du 11 février 2014,

E-Loi n°22/030 du 15 juillet 2022 et Loi n°24/020 du 30 décembre 2024

6. Quelles institutions gouvernementales sont responsables de la conservation de la biodiversité ?

- A- MEDD et ACE
- B- MEDD, ACE, ICCN
- C- DDD, MEDD, ICCN, ACE
- D- ICCN

7. Quel est l'un des rôles clés que les jeunes peuvent jouer dans la préservation de la biodiversité ?

- A- Exploiter massivement les ressources naturelles pour créer des emplois
- B- Sensibiliser les communautés locales à la conservation de la biodiversité
- C- Ignorer les politiques environnementales existantes

8. L'IPBES est ...

- A-Organisation non gouvernementale (ONG)
- B- Plateforme intergouvernementale
- C- Plateforme nationale
- D- Toutes les réponses sont bonnes

9. Parmi les options suivantes, laquelle représente une opportunité entrepreneuriale durable dans le domaine de la biodiversité ?

- A- La déforestation pour l'agriculture intensive
- B- L'élevage intensif sans gestion des déchets
- C- L'écotourisme communautaire dans les aires protégées

10. Les évaluations de l'IPBES se basent principalement sur...

- A- L'harmonie entre l'homme et la nature
- B- Le climat
- C- La biodiversité et les services écosystémiques
- D- Toutes les réponses sont bonnes

Section 2 : Evaluation de l'événement

Bien vouloir attribuer des grades (numéro).



1- Très insatisfait(e), 2- Insatisfait(e), 3- Moyennement satisfait(e), 4- Satisfait(e), 5- Très satisfait(e)


Critères	Grade
a. Organisation matérielle (signalétique, espace de pause, confort de la salle).	
b. Cohérence et adéquation du contenu du programme avec le thème général « Harmonie avec la nature et développement durable ».	
c. Votre appréhension des enjeux abordés au regard des interventions des différents orateurs et modérateurs.	
d. Aisance, clarté et enthousiasme des intervenants lors de leurs présentations.	
e. Qualité des échanges et discussions entre participants et l'audience.	
f. Contribution des segments d'animation, tels que la séance de slam et la photo de famille pour un atmosphère conviviale et dynamique.	
g. La qualité du quiz et des enseignements délivrés.	
h. Qualité de la répartition de temps et transition entre conférences, échanges formels et pauses (pause-café, cocktail) afin de garder l'attention et l'énergie de l'audience tout au long de la journée.	
i. Le temps alloué aux discussions et aux questions par rapport aux présentations formelles.	
j. Niveau de l'événement à inspirer des idées pour des actions concrètes dans le domaine de la conservation et du développement durable.	

- k. Pensez-vous qu'un tel événement contribue à renforcer l'engagement des décideurs politiques et des jeunes dans ces domaines ?
- l. Suite aux conférences et débats, estimez-vous avoir approfondi votre compréhension des enjeux de la biodiversité et des facteurs de dégradation évoqués ?
- m. Quelles nouvelles informations ou perspectives avez-vous retenues particulièrement utiles pour vos activités ou votre réflexion personnelle ?

- n. Quel segment de la journée (conférences, débats, animations ou quiz) avez-vous trouvé le plus pertinent et pourquoi ?

Appendix 4: Flyer



JOURNÉE MONDIALE DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ 2025


Harmonie avec la nature et développement durable

Ce qu'il faut comprendre...


La biodiversité est au cœur de notre existence, de nos économies, de la qualité de vie de tous les individus et de la jouissance réelle des droits de l'homme. Elle fournit des denrées alimentaires et des aliments pour animaux, de l'énergie, des médicaments, du matériel génétique, du bois et d'autres produits nécessaires, et régule notre climat et d'autres processus naturels essentiels à la vie.

À l'échelle mondiale, la biodiversité est en net recul, ce qui a un impact négatif sur les bienfaits que la nature apporte à l'homme.


Ce que nous pouvons faire...




Le respect des lois environnementales est essentiel pour la conservation de la biodiversité, car ces réglementations visent à protéger les ressources naturelles, les écosystèmes et la faune en prévenant la pollution et la dégradation de l'environnement.




Le respect de ces lois permet de protéger les espèces, les habitats, les écosystèmes et les ressources naturelles garantissant ainsi un avenir durable pour tous. En outre, la protection de la biodiversité est fondamentale pour la santé de la planète et le bien-être des générations futures.




Le recyclage est important car il permet de préserver les ressources naturelles, de réduire la pollution et de contribuer à un avenir plus durable. En réutilisant les matériaux, nous réduisons la nécessité d'extraire des nouvelles matières premières, nous diminuons la consommation d'énergie et nous atténuons le changement climatique.




La plantation d'arbres est bénéfique pour l'environnement et la société, car ils produisent de l'oxygène, purifient l'air, réduisent l'érosion des sols, contribuent à lutter contre le changement climatique et constituent un habitat pour la faune et la flore.




La protection de l'eau est cruciale pour notre survie et le bien-être de la planète. C'est une ressource vitale pour la vie, l'agriculture, l'industrie et la santé humaine. La surexploitation et la pollution de l'eau ont des graves conséquences sur la santé publique, l'économie et les écosystèmes, toute en minimisant la pollution et la dégradation de biodiversité.








Salle CERECAP,
Avenue Che Guevara



22 Mai,
de 8:00 à 16:00h



+243 998 902 193

Appendix 5: Communication banner



Université
de
Lubumbashi
Faculté des Sciences
Agronomiques et environnement



JOURNÉE MONDIALE DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ 2025

**Harmonie avec la *nature*
et développement
durable.**

*Sensibilisation à la conser-
vation de la *biodiversité*
et ses *services écosystémiques*.*

Organisé :
par les étudiants du programme de Master
SPIBES - UNILU, dans le cadre du projet **CABES**



Supported by:
Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection
Based on a decision of
the German Bundestag

📍 **SALLE CERECAF, CAMPUS**
Date : 22 mai 2025
Heure : 08H00 à 16H00