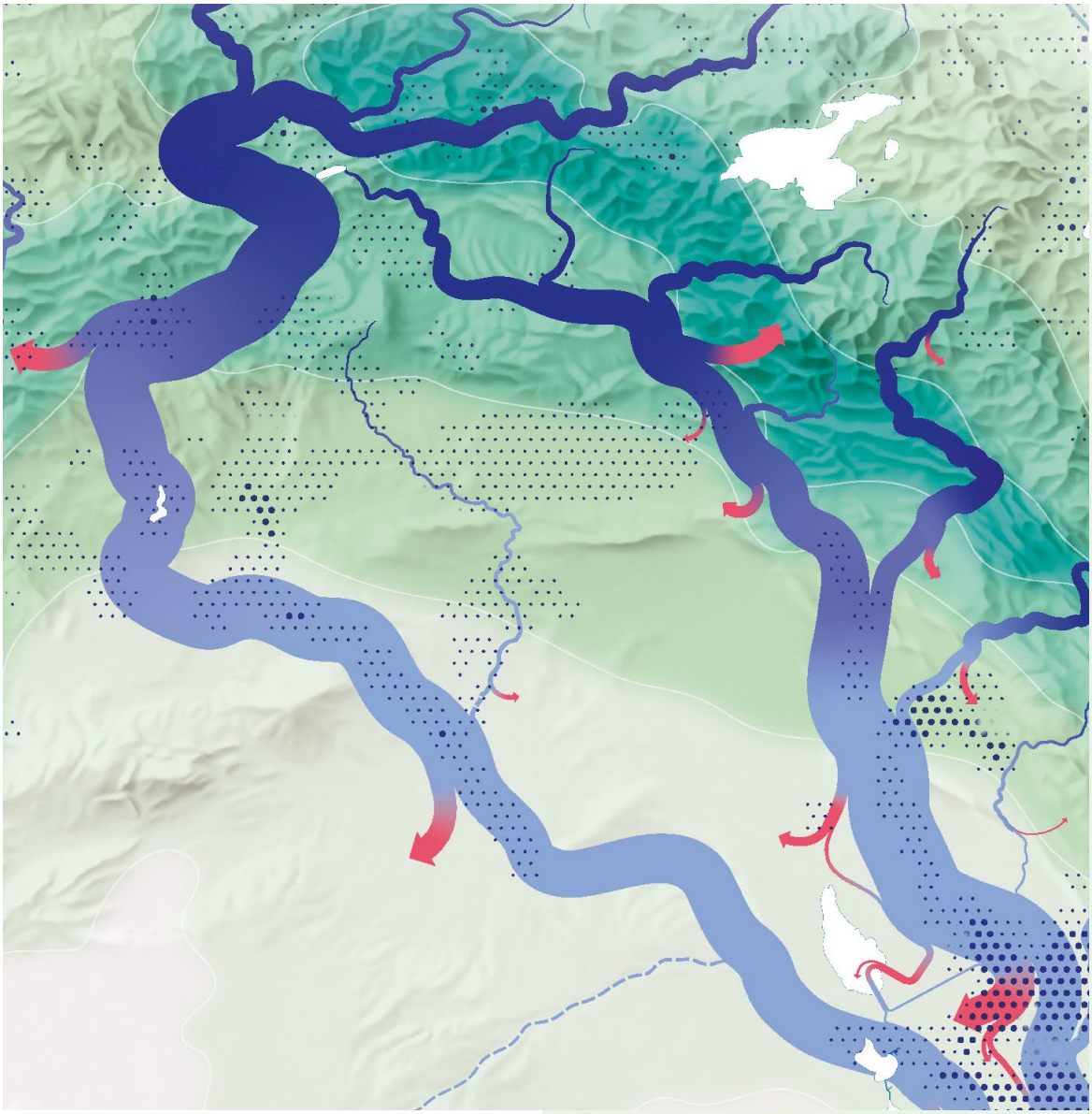
MAPS

SELECTED WORKS
2020–2026

GRAPHICS



PORT FOLIO

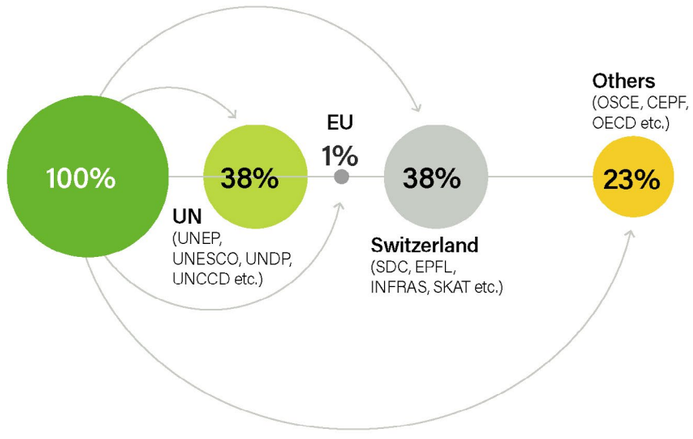
zoï
environment network

Annual Report **2025**
Zoï Environment Network

Financial statement

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
total revenues	1 487 340	1 629 962	1 783 785	**1 757 841**	**1 489 430**
project work in progress	16 205	5 258	30 894	-4863	-69 928
operating expenses					
project expenses	596 447	702 269	744 416	726 226	554 615
personnel costs	748 599	822 926	873 407	908 082	857 153
other expenses	126 089	99 509	135 068	118 670	147 591

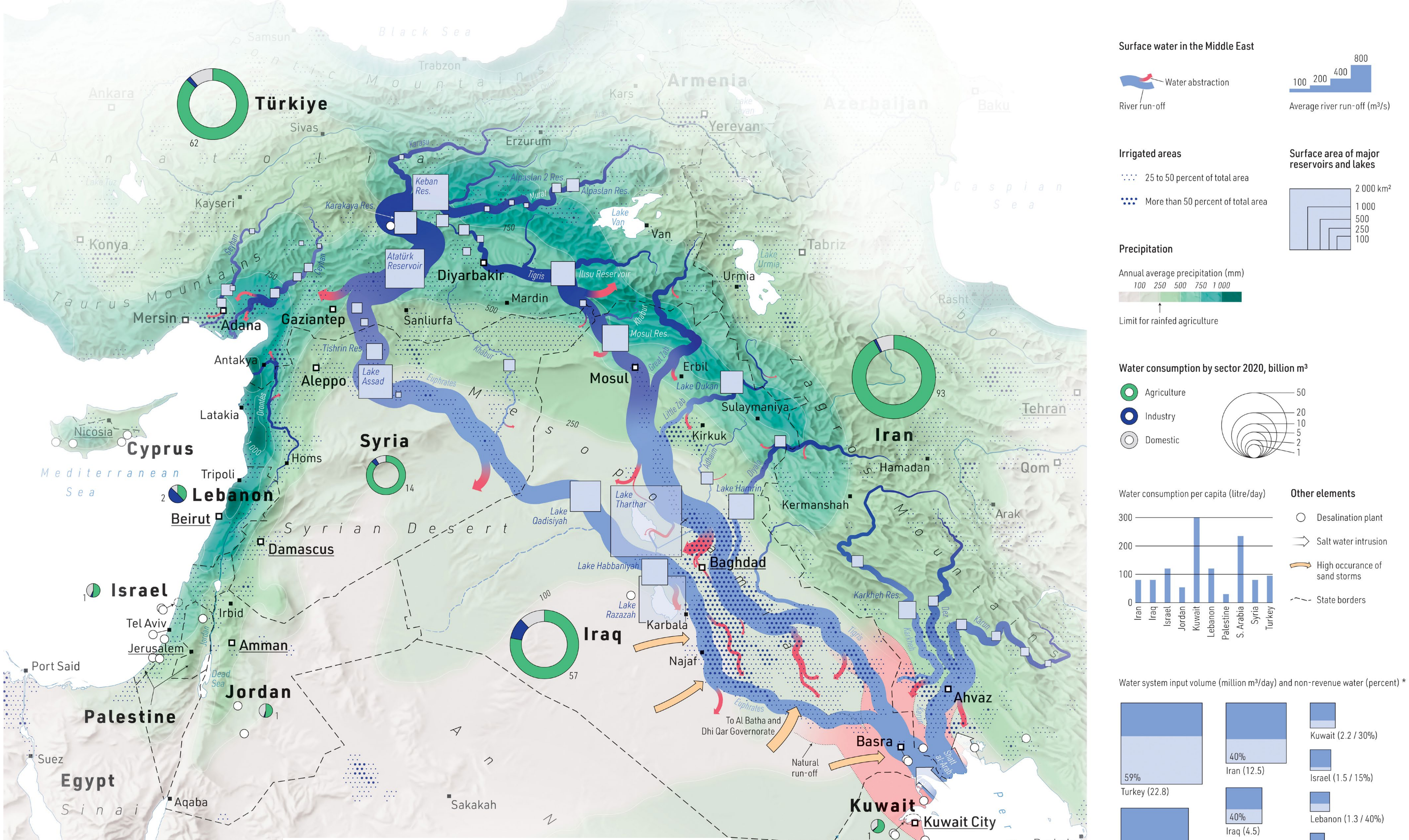
Funding sources

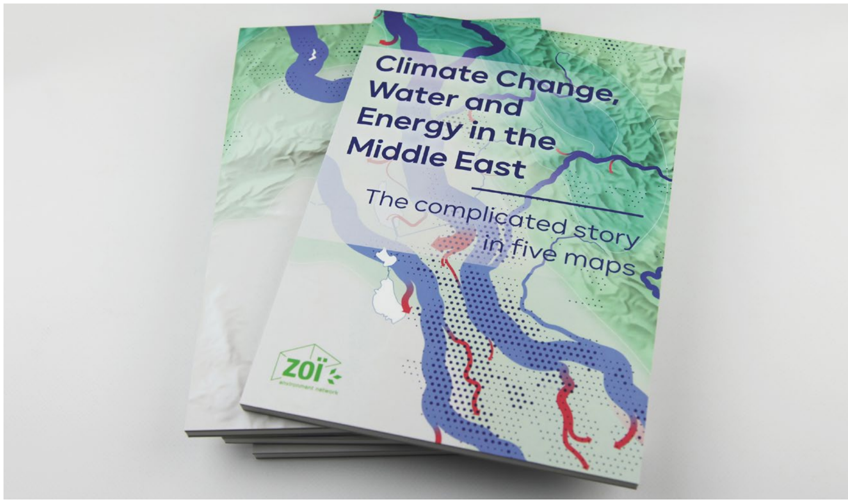


Collaborated with **42 partner organizations**

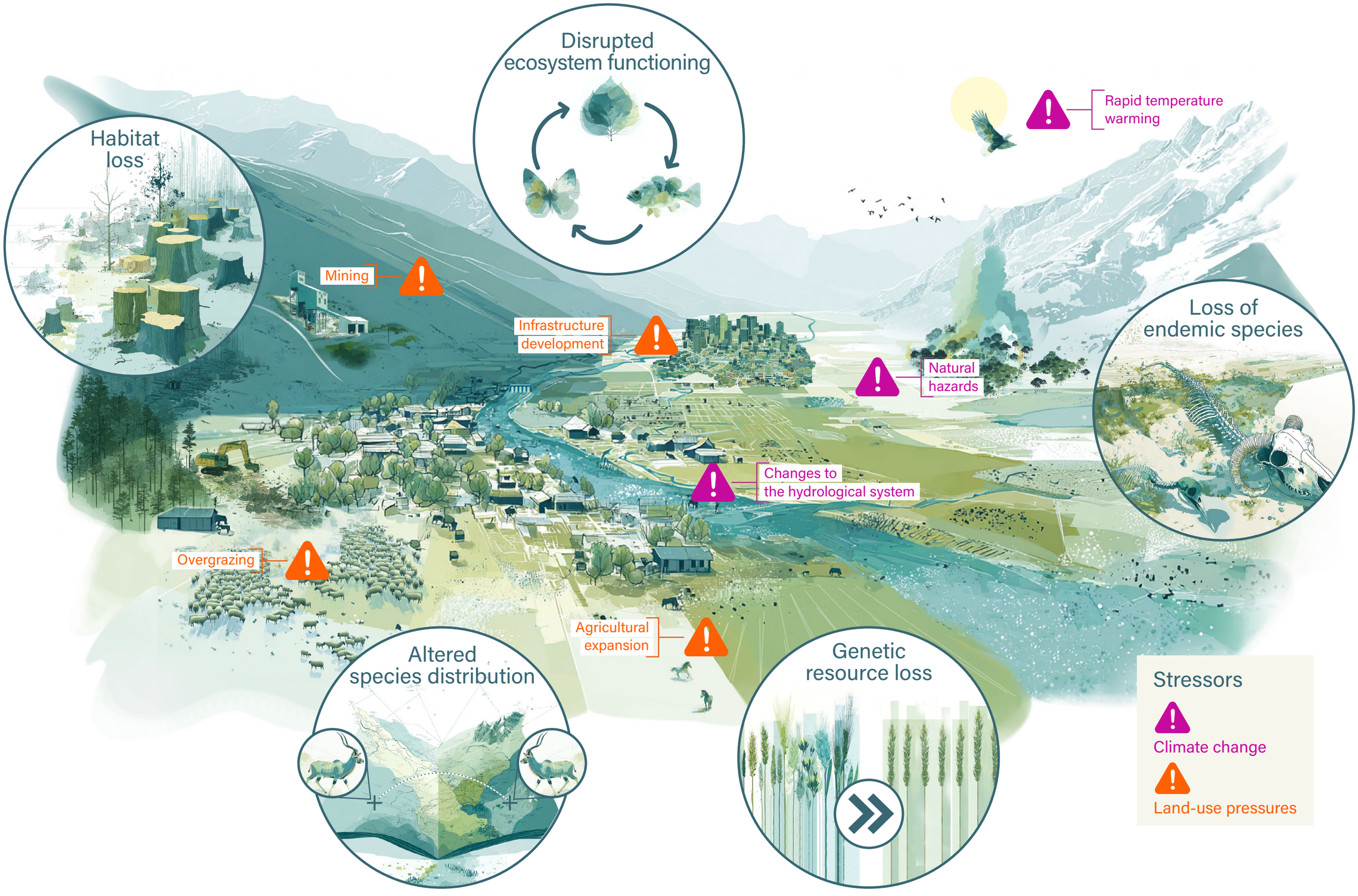
→ For the complete list of partners, please refer to the full version online.

Zoï Environment Network is well known for its ability to transfer dry analysis into easily readable visual communication products – infographics, maps, posters, books, scrolls and animated videos about today's environmental challenges. With our busy everyday working lives, we sometimes forget how productive we actually are as a rather small non-profit corner shop, somewhat comparable to a bakery where delicious croissants, breads and patisserie are sold to hopefully happy clients in an ongoing process of daily recreation. Once in a while we take the liberty to extract what we think is 'the best of' a visual portfolio to give insight and to inspire our communities (and somewhat ourselves). While we are quite aware of the potential of artificial intelligence in today's visual design, most of what you see in this portfolio still is 'hand-made' and thus distinguishes itself from the internet porridge we are confronted with every day. Enjoy!





Climate Change, Water and Energy in the Middle East
The complicated story in five maps
Zoï Environment Network, 2025



Policy Pathways under the CBD and UNFCCC
(Convention on Biological Diversity and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change)
Zoï Environment Network, 2025

Tamlar 2.0 – Adaptation at Altitude
A simulation exercise for regional mountain range governance
SDC, 2026

Fashion & Land
Unravelling the Environmental Impact of Fibres
UNCCD, 2024-2025

1. Restoring ancient water management systems, Peru
2. Flourishing dams, Georgia
3. Management and conservation of wetlands and paramos, Venezuela
4. Funding and implementation of climate change adaptation measures, Ecuador
5. Adaptation experiences to climate change with peasant communities, Colombia
6. Nursing trees for tilted farming, Burundi
7. The Green Gicumbi project, Rwanda
8. Landscape approach to forest restoration and conservation, Rwanda
9. Getting slopes in shape, Rwanda
10. Fish for the future - cold fish farming, Kenya
11. Thrive with ecotourism, Tanzania
12. Carbon sequestration through climate investment in forests and rangelands (CS-FOR), Kyrgyzstan
13. Transforming agriculture and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes, India
14. Community-based adaptation and integrated adaptive watershed management, Ecuador
15. Climate change adaptation in water regulation and supply, Colombia
16. Conservation of Queuña forests, Peru
17. Wetland management and conservation, Argentina
18. Safeguarding the living mountainous landscape, Italy
19. Ecosystem conservation and restoration, Argentina
20. Sustainable Land Management Project 2, Ethiopia
21. Sustainable Land Management Project I, Ethiopia
22. Community-based traditional ecological knowledge to support biodiversity conservation, China
23. Monitoring of high mountain ecosystems (EMA), Colombia
24. Mechanisms for ecosystem services retribution (MERESE), Peru
25. Protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services (GEF-Montaña), Chile
26. Climate change adaptation on water resources, Bolivia
27. Nature-based "carrots and sticks" solution, China

colder
warmer
Frost
Water stress
Colombia
Ecuador
Venezuela
Ecological degradation of moorlands
Peru
Water stress
Soil and biodiversity degradation
Bolivia
Alluviums
Chile
Water, soil and biodiversity degradation
Water stress
Argentina
Italy
Georgia
Kyrgyzstan
China
Soil degradation, biodiversity loss
India
Ethiopia
Kenya
Tanzania
Rwanda

Climate impacts addressed

- Drought
- Heat stress
- Landslides
- Flood
- Altered growing season
- Wild fire
- Glacial retreat
- Land degradation
- *Alluviums* Other climate impacts

Climate change

Anomaly of the period 2013 to 2022 compared to the period 1951 to 2000

Temperature change in °C

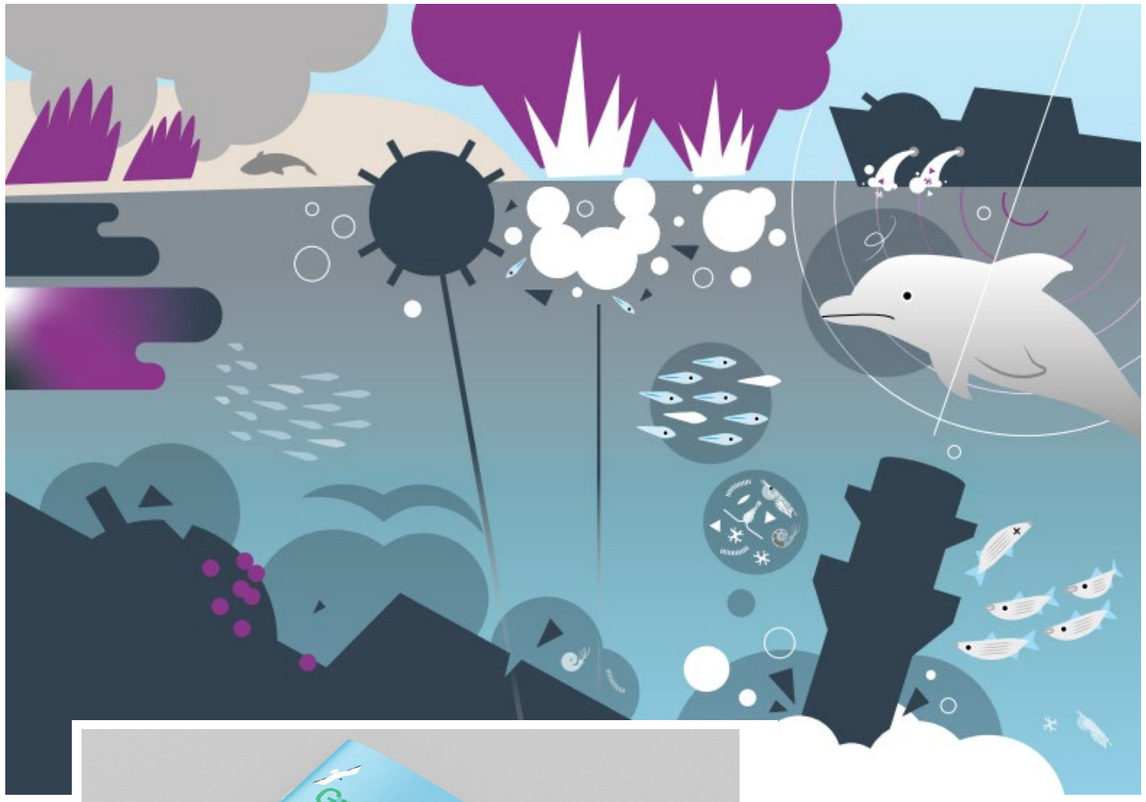
-2 -1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

← *colder* *warmer* →

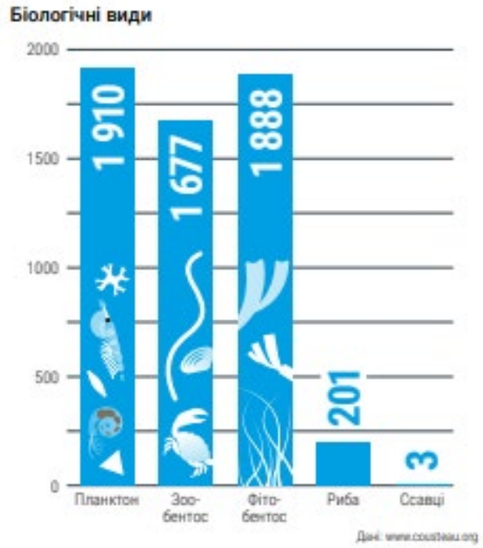
Precipitation change in percent

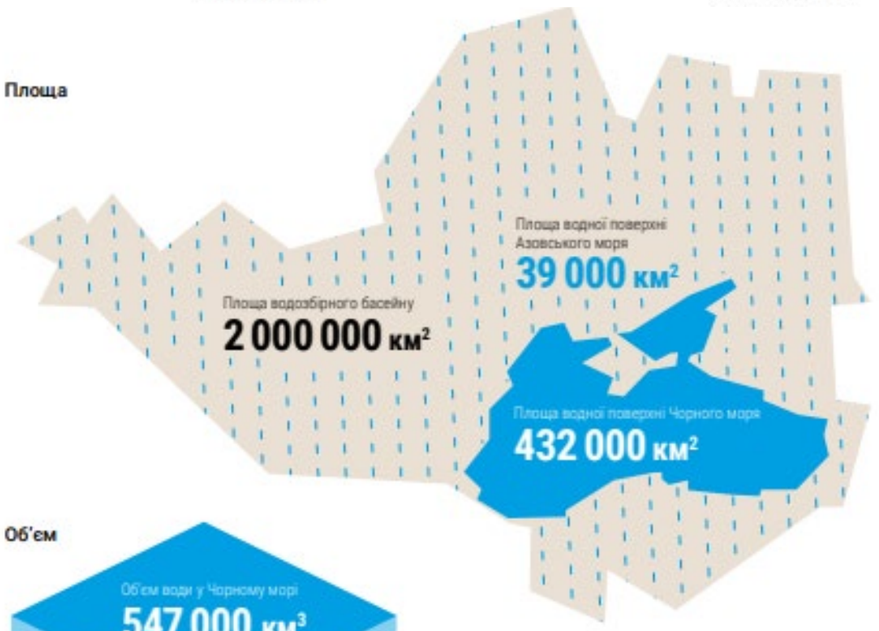
- 25% or more precipitation
- 10 to 25% more precipitation
- 25% or more less precipitation
- 10 to 25% less precipitation

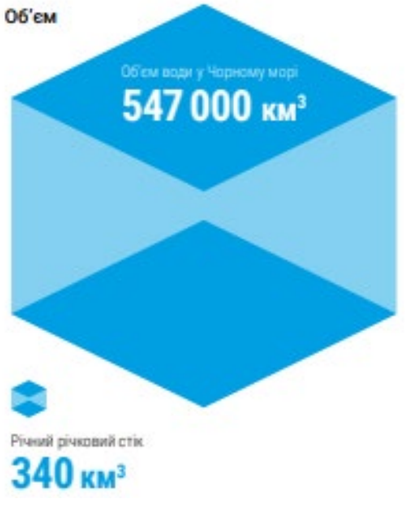
Mountain world solutions
Adaptation at altitude
SDC, 2023



Green recovery of the Black Sea
UNEP, 2025







Resilient Nature Based Water Solutions (RNBWS)
in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA region)

Shifting productive agricultural landscapes from drivers of environmental impact to providers of environmental solutions and services.

Challenges

52% of agricultural land is severely or moderately degraded

+4°C temperature increase due to Climate Change

60% of the population lives in high water stress areas

1/3 of global GHG emissions comes from the food system

70% of river basins are transboundary

65% of the water demand is used for agricultural activities

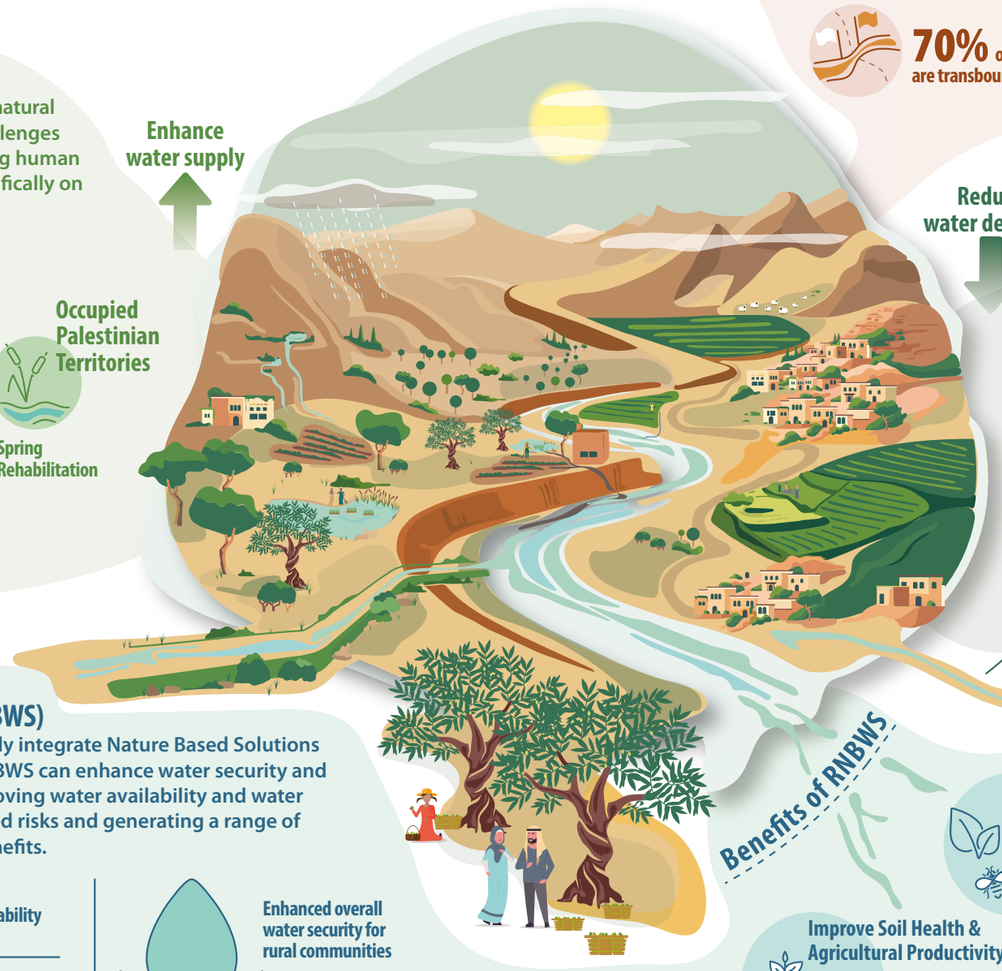
Nature Based Solutions for Water (NBSW)

Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits, focusing specifically on addressing water resource challenges.

- **Jordan** – Spring Rehabilitation
- **Egypt** – Land Health Management
- **Lebanon** – Flash Flood Management
- **Occupied Palestinian Territories** – Spring Rehabilitation

NBSW are designed to build local community ownership of the interventions, prioritising women and youth cooperatives through establishing farmer field schools

Support and Training



Agricultural Water Management (AWM)

Use of water in a way that provides crops and livestock the amount of water they need, enhances productivity, and conserves natural resources for the benefit of downstream users and ecosystem services.

- Crop Selection and Cultivation Practices
- Irrigation Systems and Water Storage
- Support and Training – Market Scaling

Resilient Nature-Based Water Solutions (RNBWS)

Solutions in agricultural landscapes that strategically integrate Nature Based Solutions for Water with Agricultural Water Management. RNBWS can enhance water security and ecological agricultural production systems by improving water availability and water quality whilst simultaneously reducing water-related risks and generating a range of additional social, economic, and environmental benefits.

40% Estimated global gap between water supply and demand by 2023

NBSW interventions increase water availability within a catchment

AWM interventions reduce agriculture demand for water

Enhanced overall water security for rural communities

Benefits of RNBWS

- Provide Ecosystem Services & Promote Biodiversity
- Ensure Resilient Food Systems
- Build Livelihood Resilience
- Improve Soil Health & Agricultural Productivity
- Enhance Water Availability & Quality
- Gender Equity & Social Inclusion
- Mitigate Climate-Induced Water Stresses

Project name: Al Murunah - Building Climate Resilience through Enhanced Water Security in MENA

Project lead: IWMI International Water Management Institute

Project partner: IUCN

Funded by: UK International Development – Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Resilient Nature Based Water Solutions in the Middle East and North Africa
IUCN, 2024

How the war against Ukraine is impacting water quality
Conflict and Environment Observatory and Zoï Environment Network, 2024

Coexistence of settlements, agriculture and forests

In a nutshell: Agroforestry includes trees on agricultural land, which can improve productivity, biodiversity, and soil health, making farming more sustainable and diverse.

* *This document has been produced with the financial support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of WSL and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of the SDC.*

Forest benefits for Armenia
Forest Restoration and Climate Change in Armenia (FORACCA)
SDC, WSL and Zoï Environment Network, 2026

Evolution of forest benefits

Early years: investments

0 - 10 years

Plantation

High investments
- irrigation
- fencing
- weeding

$ $ $

High risks
- landslides
- avalanches
- dryness
- waterloss
- storm/wind degradation

Midterm: equilibrium

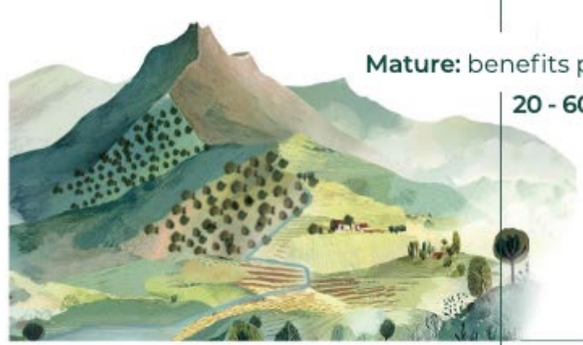
10 - 20 years

Maintainance

Investments
- irrigation
- weeding
- replacement planting

$ $

Certain risks
- landslides
- avalanches
- dryness
- waterloss
- storm/wind degradation



Mature: benefits predominate, investments are rewarded

20 - 60 years

Thinning & natural regeneration

Investments
- dependance on use of wood

$

Lower risks

Longterm: sustainable close-to-nature forest management

60 - 140 years

Forest management

Promote
- natural regeneration
- species diversity

Income
- sustainable forestry

Minor risks

Future

Power plants *

- Coal
- Oil
- Gas
- Hydro
- Solar
- Wind
- Nuclear

- Less than 200 MW
- 200–1 000 MW
- 1 000–2 000 MW
- More than 2 000 MW

* Coverage may contain gaps; installed capacity, if available

Other elements

- Gas or oil production and exploration area
- Gas or oil pipeline
- Prominent gas or oil pipeline
- State borders

Protected areas

- Larger than 100 km²
- Smaller than 100 km²

Electricity production by sector 2020, million kilowatt-hours

Coal · Oil · Gas · Hydro · Solar · Wind · Nuclear · Other

Saudi Arabia 339 000

Iran 325 000

Turkey 295 000

Iraq 91 000

Kuwait 7 5 000

Israel 72 000

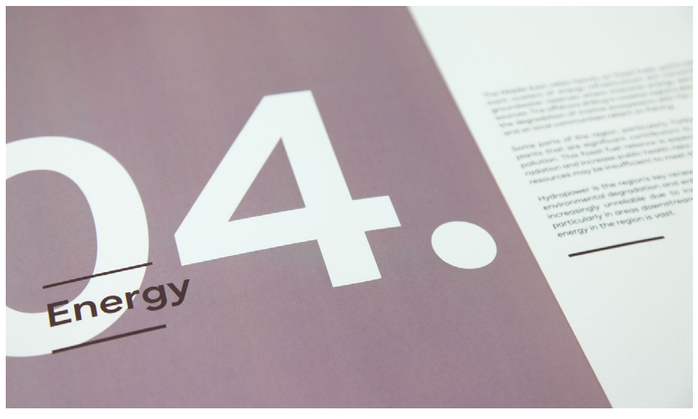
Jordan 21 000

Lebanon 18 000

Syria 16 000

0 100 km

Map produced by Zoï Environment Network, January 2024



Climate Change, Water and Energy in the Middle East
The complicated story in five maps
Zoï Environment Network, 2025

OSCE project: Mitigating Climate Change Threats to Critical Energy Infrastructure

Project Factsheet – No. 1102456

Climate change is increasingly affecting the energy sector: it damages energy assets, overloads power grids, and compromises the reliability of providing energy to people. Over the last years, **power utilities ranked highest** in exposure and vulnerability to long-term risks of climate change.

Extreme weather events and climate variations compromise power plant capacities, while increasing energy demand. **A temperature increase of 3.5°C - 5°C by 2050 could increase the need for electricity by 10-20%**. To strengthen energy security, countries urgently need to integrate these risks into their energy planning and invest in resilient infrastructure for the generation and distribution of electricity.

However, most OSCE participating States have access neither to localized climate projections nor to the know-how to apply them to energy planning. For example, the OSCE Risk and Readiness Assessment revealed that **50% of project countries seldom or never use climate data** for energy planning.

This unique OSCE project equips energy stakeholders with the know-how, capacities, and data to to prevent and address climate risks to critical energy infrastructure, prepare for future climate realities, and advance a resilient and long-lasting energy transition.

15 countries
Central Asia, Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe, and the Mediterranean region

50 institutions

200 national experts
in energy & climate

2023-2026

Implementing Partner
Argonne National Laboratory

Other Partners
IEA, WMO, IAEA, World Bank

Budget
EUR 2,5 million
Support our project

Webpage

Donors
Austria, Germany, Italy, Poland, United States

Project Manager
Giulia Manconi
Senior Energy Security Adviser
giulia.manconi@osce.org

Mitigating climate change
Threats to critical energy infrastructure
OSCE, 2025

New « Silk road »

- Central Asia expanded
- Secondary state involved
- China
- Russia
- European Union
- Eurasian hub in China

Railroad

- existing
- planned or under construction

Pipelines connecting China

- Main pipelines (oil and gas)
- Planned

Economic corridors

- Eurasiatic road
- South and Southeast Asia
- Maritime road

North maritime road

- Permanent
- Only in the summer

Ports with Chinese engagement

- existing
- planned or under construction

Sources: Mercator Institute for China Studies, May 2017; Courrierinternational.com; Scmp.com ; Energy Information Administration (EIA).

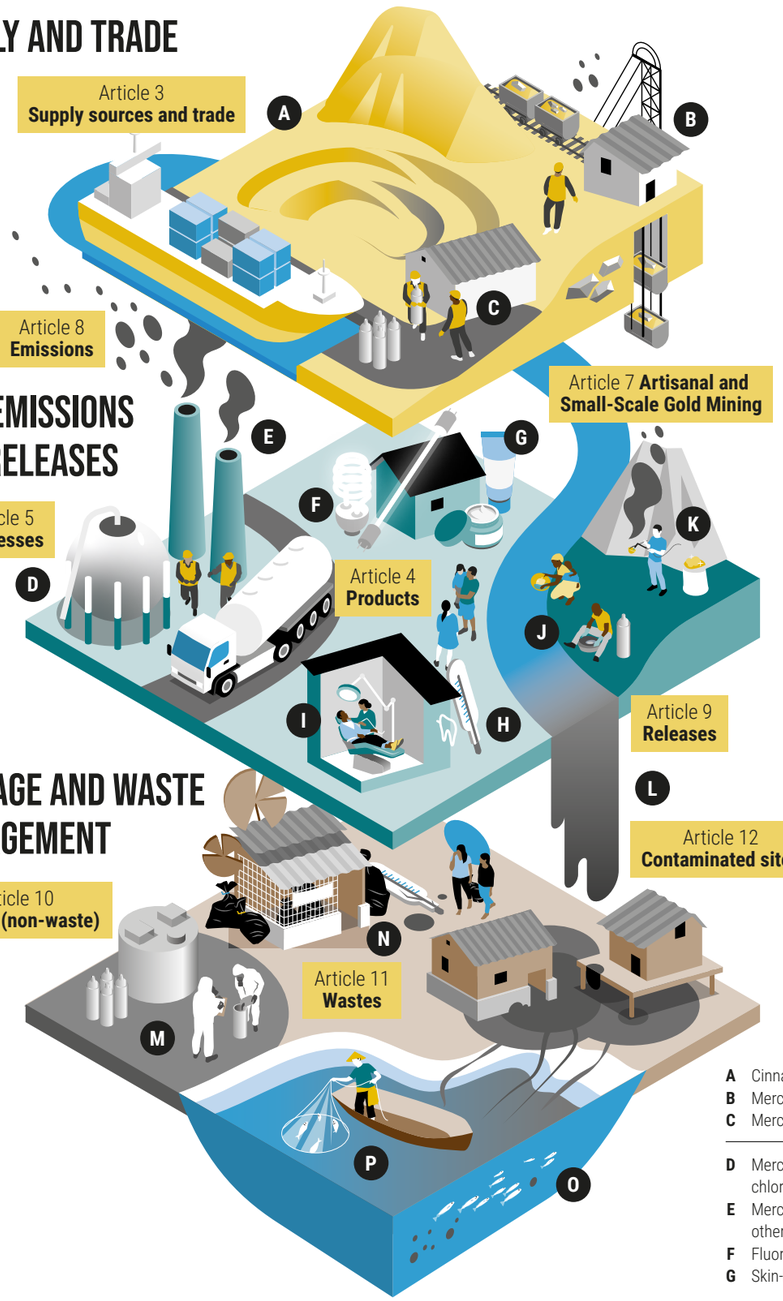
Map produced by Agnès Stienne
Zoï Environment Network, March 2018.

Greening the Belt and Road Projects in Central Asia
A Visual Synthesis
SDC, 2019

HOW WE
MAKE MERCURY HISTORY

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty that helps countries to control, reduce and eliminate mercury across all its life-stages with an ultimate goal to protect human health and the environment

SUPPLY AND TRADE



A Cinnabar ore mining to produce mercury
B Mercury being supplied from primary mining
C Mercury being internationally traded

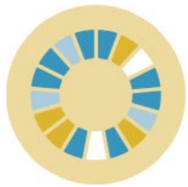
D Mercury being used in various industries such as chlorine and caustic soda
E Mercury being emitted to air from coal burning and other industries
F Fluorescent lamps
G Skin-lightening products

H Thermometers
I Dental amalgam
J Mercury being used to extract gold in gold mining
K Mercury being vaporized through burning to obtain gold
L Mercury being released into land and water

M Interim storage
N Mercury being emitted and released from waste management
O Mercury accumulating in fish from micro-organisms
P Humans being exposed to mercury through food consumption

Minamata Convention – Visuals
2023 – 2025

Participate in **trade regimes** to manage mercury responsibly.



Contribute to achieving its commitment to **Sustainable Development Goals**.

Access **capacity-building and technical assistance** support for eligible parties through the Convention's financial mechanism and through capacity building and technical assistance activities provided by the Secretariat.

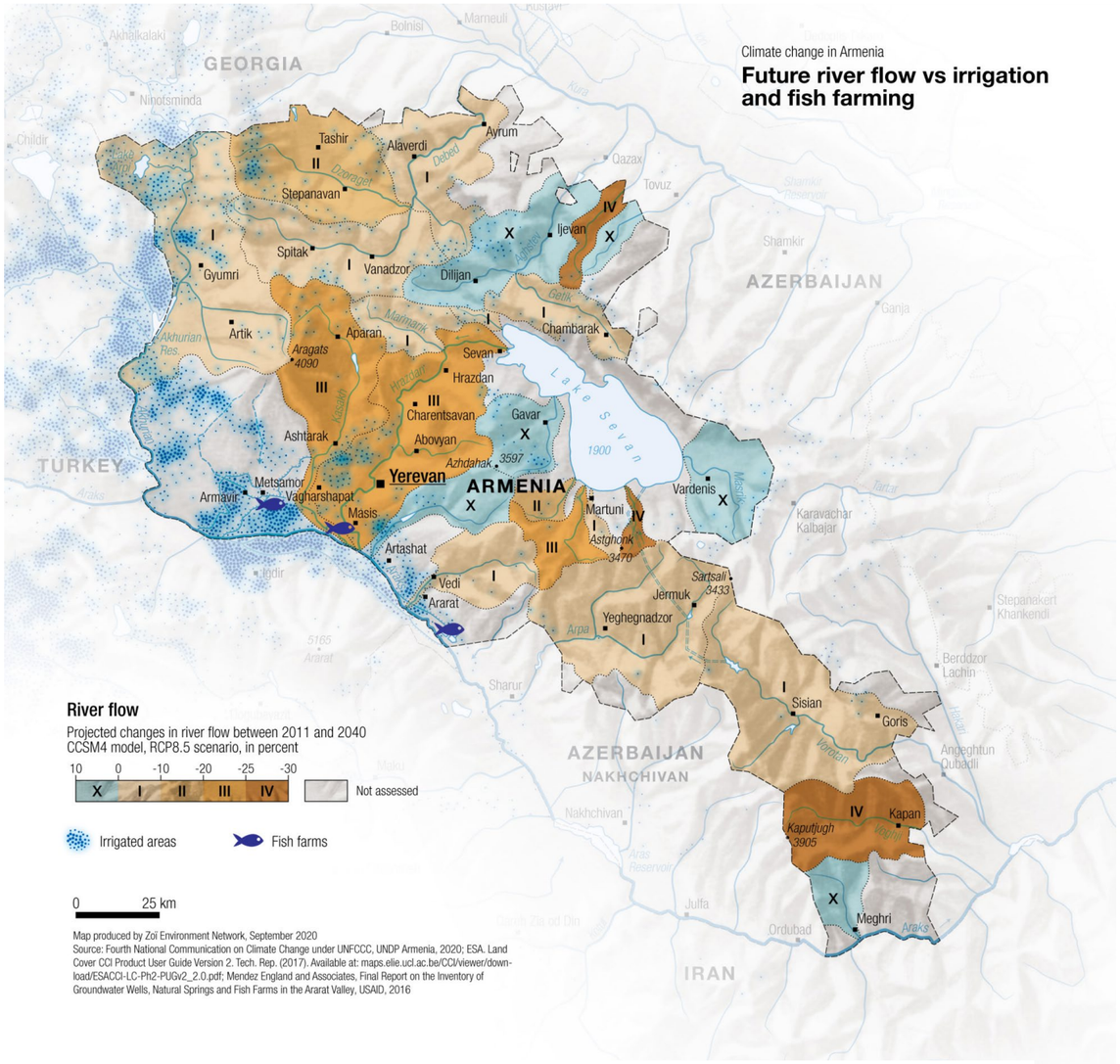
Improve information, awareness-raising and public education, especially through regular **exchange of information and expertise** and drawing also on the Secretariat and the UNEP Global Mercury Partnership.

Improve **research and development** on mercury.

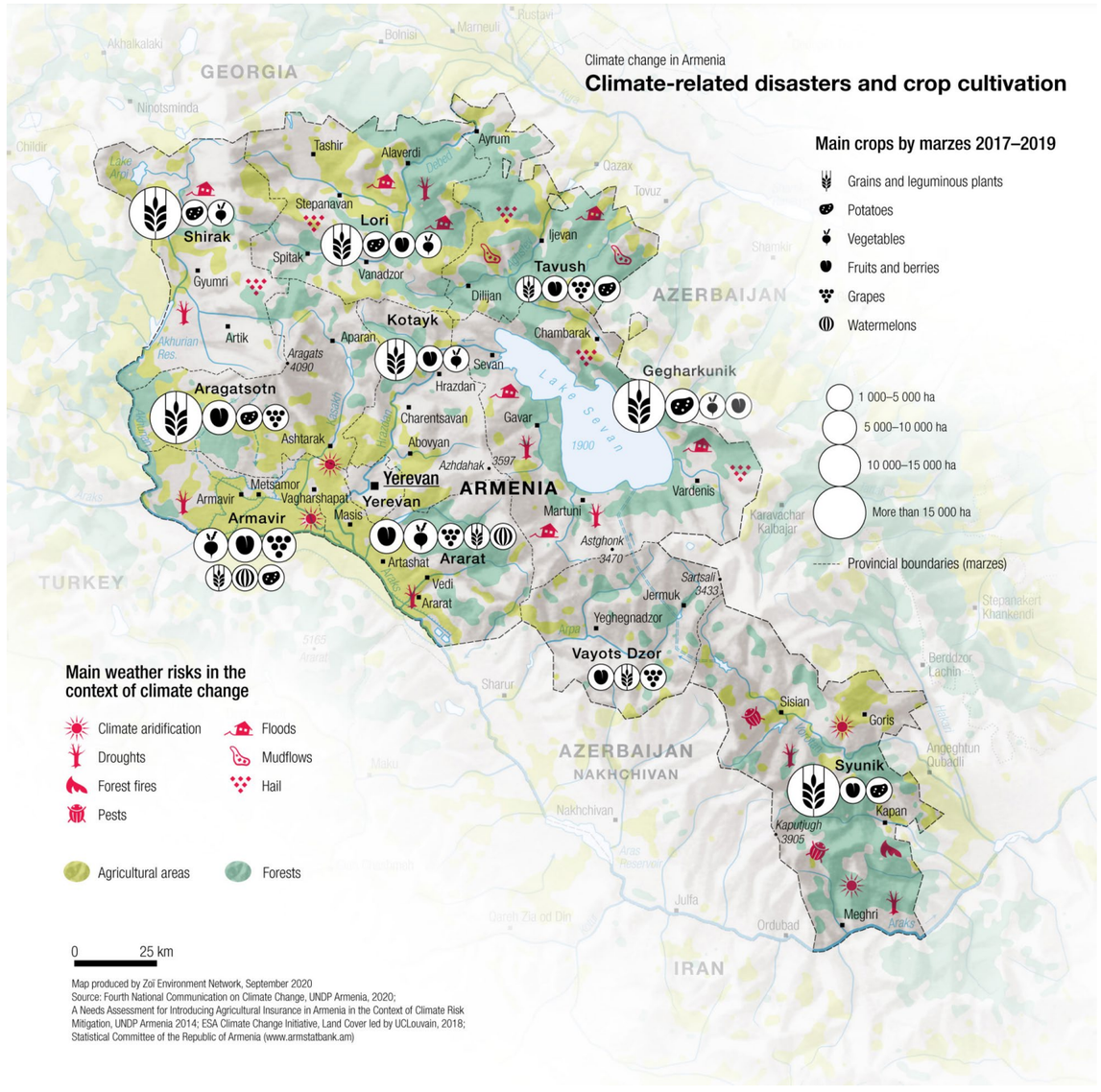
Facilitate cooperation among parties and other stakeholders to support the implementation of Convention obligations

UN environment programme

MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY



National Framework for Climate Services
for the Republic of Armenia
SDC, 2021

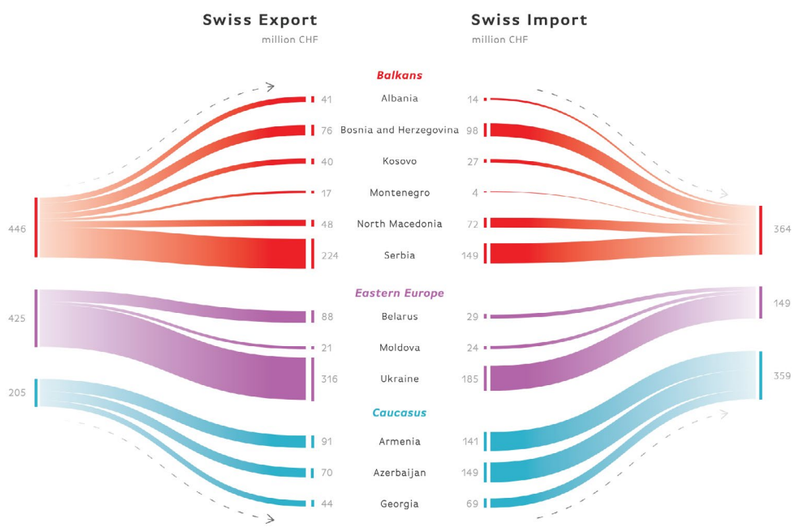


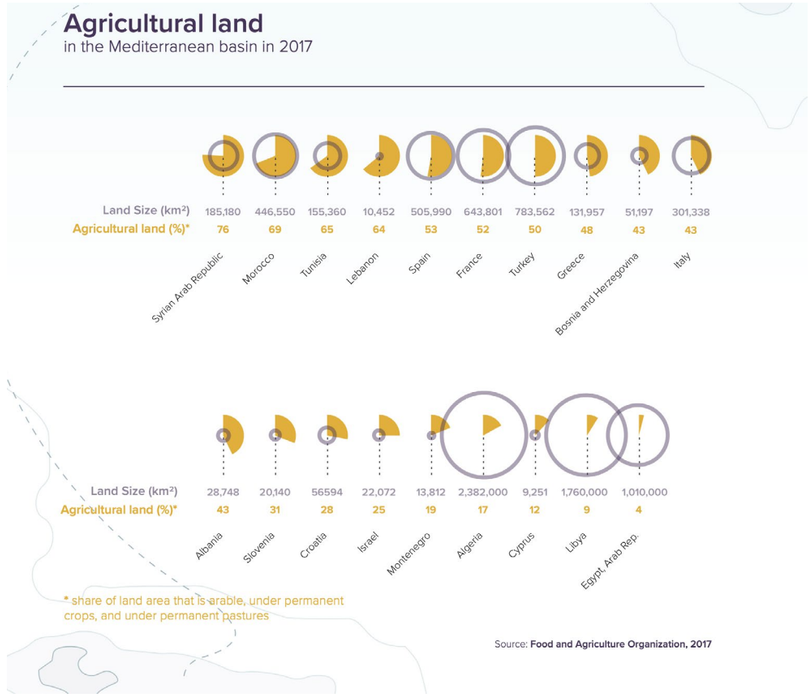
SWITZERLAND'S PROXIMITY
TO EUROPE'S EAST

1/5 of the Swiss national team has roots in the Balkans

5% of Swiss residents speak Albanian or Serbo-Croatian

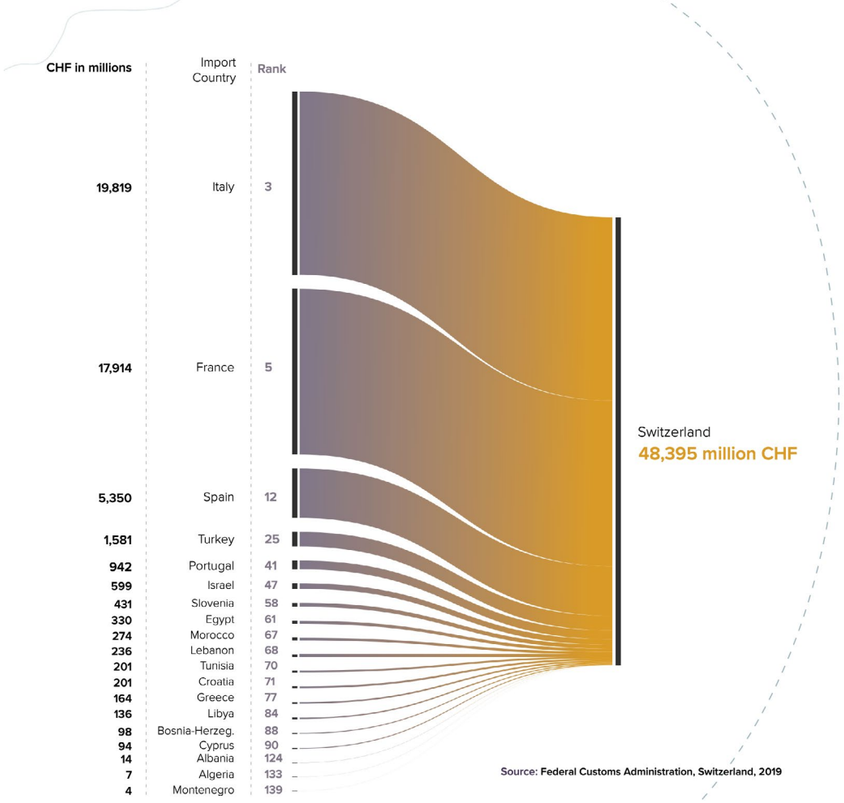
Switzerland's Proximity to Europe's East
SDC, 2019





Climate Change & Security in the Mediterranean Basin
FDFA, 2019

Swiss imports by trading partner in the region, 2017



Impacts of the Loss of Mountain Snow and Ice in the Caucasus

Impact of the loss of mountain snow and ice in the Caucasus
SDC, 2025

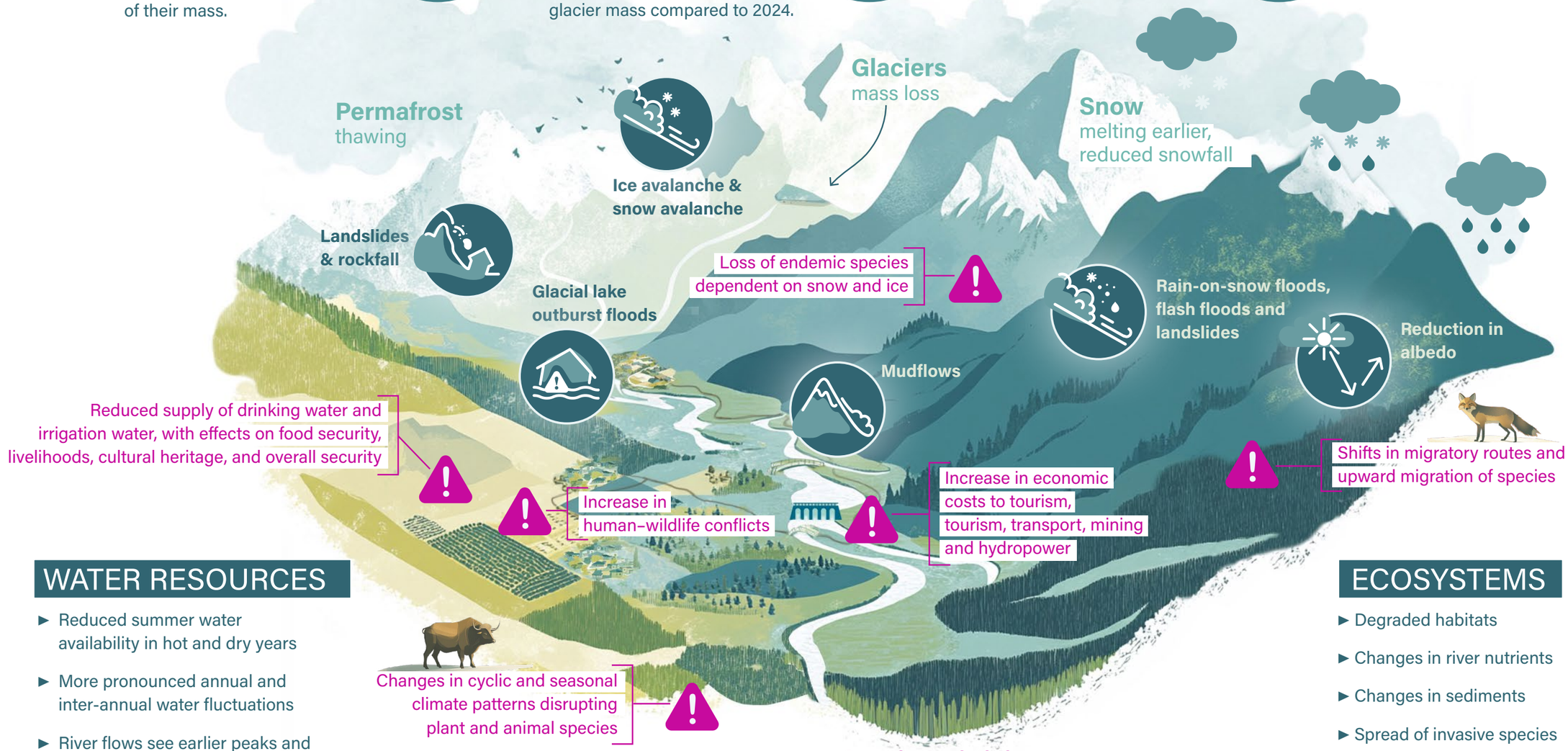
Between 2000 and 2020, glaciers in the in the Caucasus have lost approximately **20%** of their mass.

+1.5°

By 2100, a temperature rise of **1.5°C** would result in loss of approximately **60%** of glacier mass compared to 2024.

+3°

By 2100, a temperature rise of **3°C** could result in near-total loss of glaciers.



WATER RESOURCES

- Reduced summer water availability in hot and dry years
- More pronounced annual and inter-annual water fluctuations
- River flows see earlier peaks and then decrease to lower than average levels
- Drying of springs

Groundwater depletion

Increase in groundwater withdrawals since 2000 – 25% in Georgia, 100% in Armenia and nearly 400% in Azerbaijan

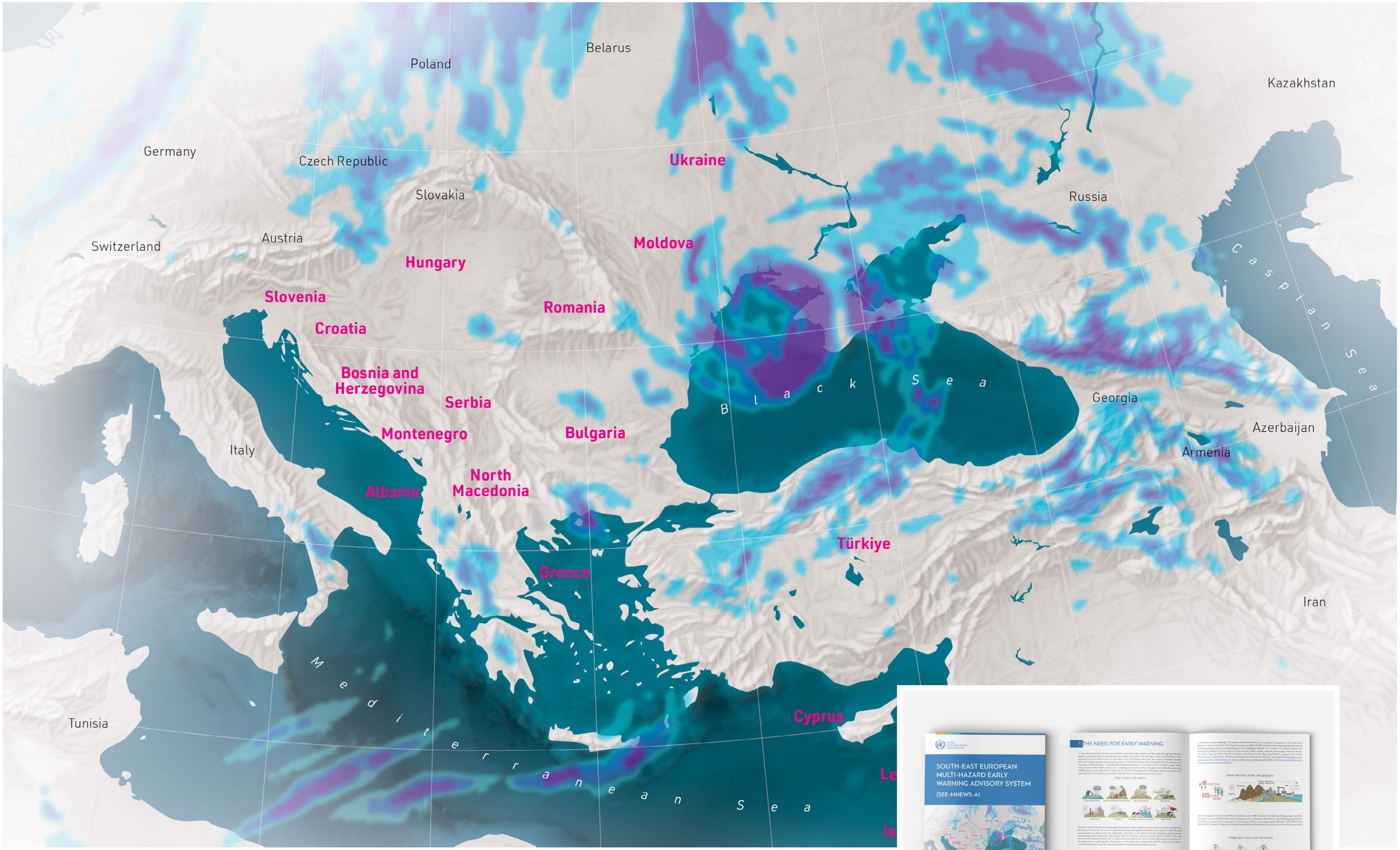
ECOSYSTEMS

- Degraded habitats
- Changes in river nutrients
- Changes in sediments
- Spread of invasive species

Sources: UNEP, 2024 ; Zekollari et al., 2024; Zemp et al., 2019; Tielidze et al., 2022a; Tielidze et al., 2023; Shakarashvili et al., 2020.

Infographic produced by **Zoï Environment Network**, 2025

South-East European Multi-Hazard
Early Warning Advisory System



South-East European Multi-Hazard Early Warning Advisory System
WMO, 2022

ADAPTATION AT ALTITUDE

UNDERSTANDING
DISASTER RISK

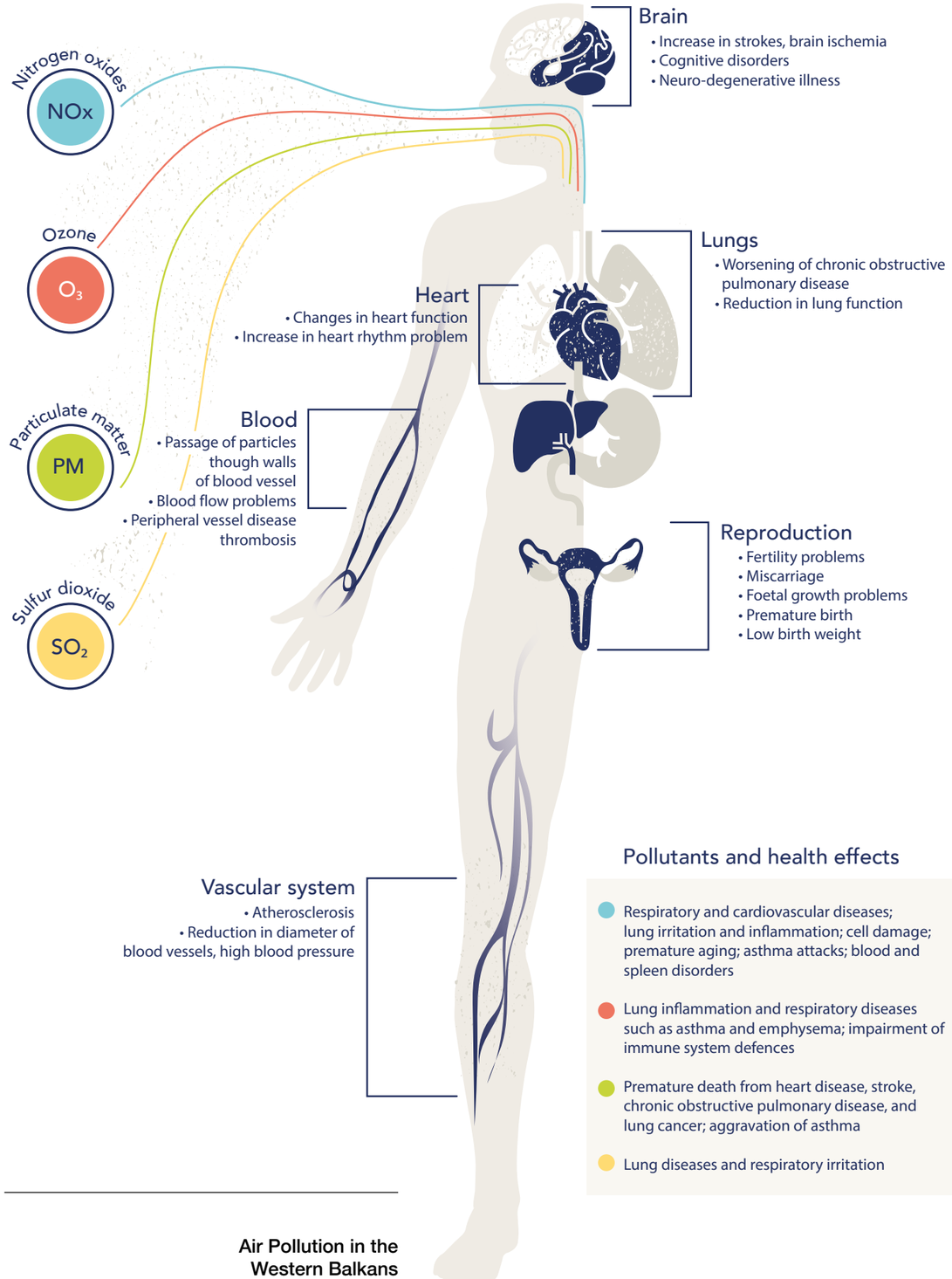
INVESTING
IN RESILIENCE

STRENGTHENING
RISK GOVERNANCE

ENHANCING
PREPAREDNESS

Adaptation at Altitude
Taking Action in the Mountains
SDC, 2020 – 2025

Impact on human health



Pollutants and health effects

- Respiratory and cardiovascular diseases; lung irritation and inflammation; cell damage; premature aging; asthma attacks; blood and spleen disorders
- Lung inflammation and respiratory diseases such as asthma and emphysema; impairment of immune system defences
- Premature death from heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and lung cancer; aggravation of asthma
- Lung diseases and respiratory irritation

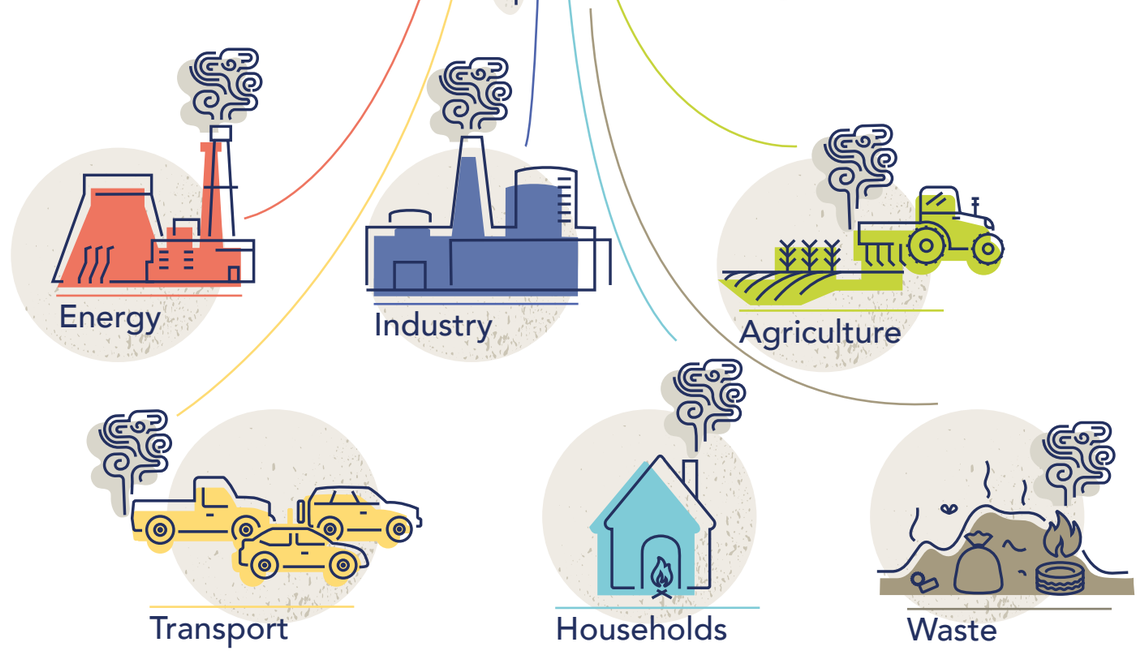
Air Pollution in the Western Balkans
UNEP, 2021

Pollutants and sources

7 million deaths
per year due to air pollution

5,000 per year
in the **Western Balkans**

People in Western Balkans
lose up to **13–16 months**
of life to air pollution



NOx — Power generation and transport

O_3 — Forms when nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds react in stagnant air and sunlight

PM — Directly from fires and smokestacks; and forms in the atmosphere through reactions among chemical pollutants emitted by power plants, industry or vehicles

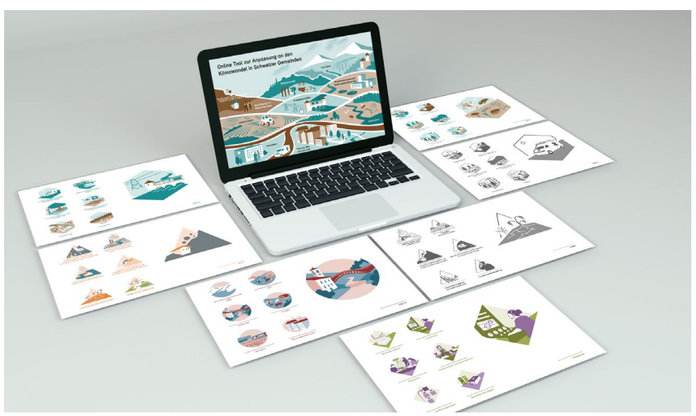
SO_2 — Power generation and transport

Wasserwirtschaft

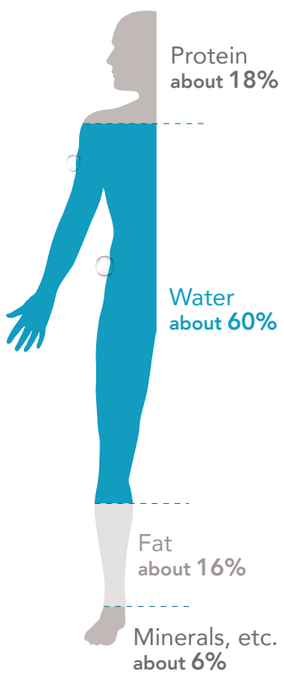
Landwirtschaft

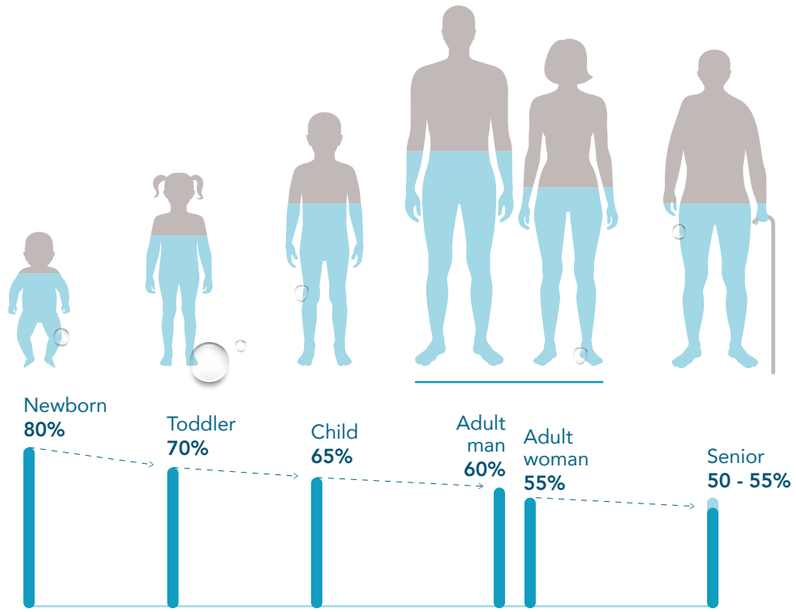
Wohnungswesen

Online Tool for Adaptation to Climate Change
FOEN, 2022



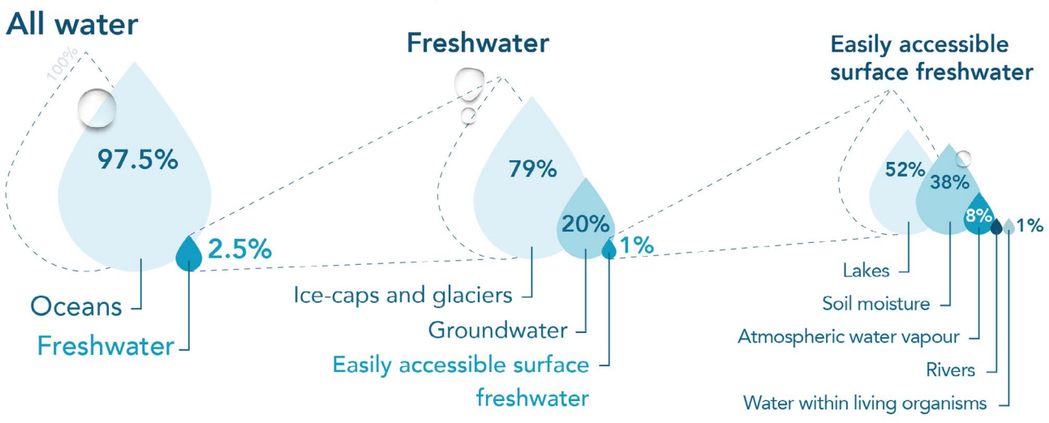
We are water





Water is life

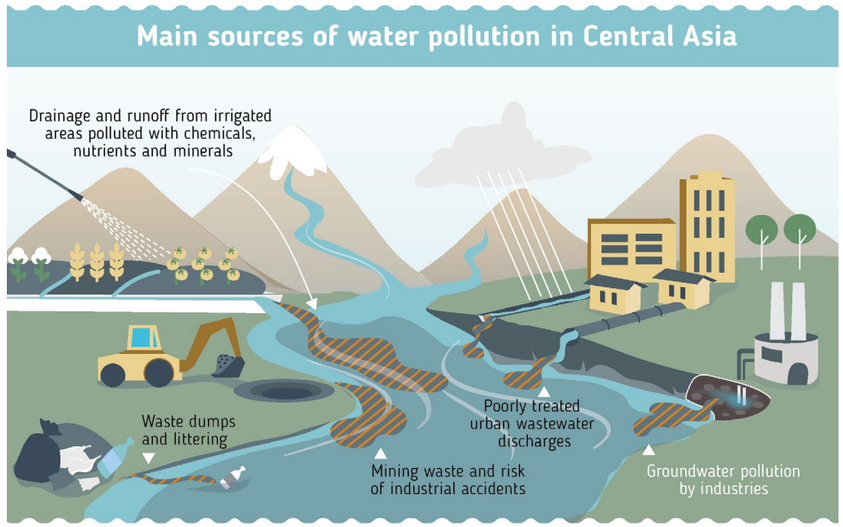
Global water resources on earth are estimated at about **1400 km³**
of which only **0.175 km³ (0.0125%) are easily accessible surface freshwater.**

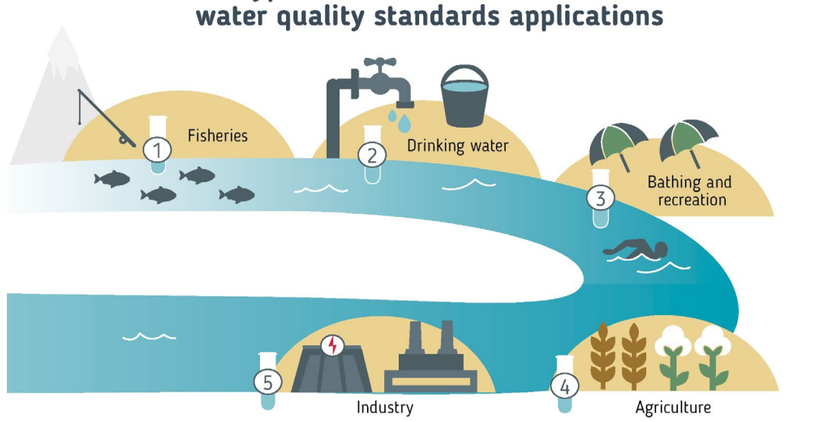


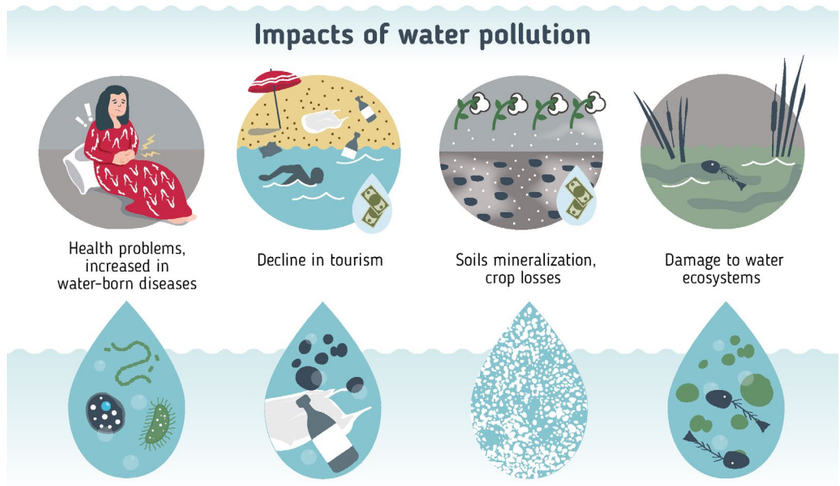
Global Programme Water
Programme Framework 2021-24
SDC, 2022

Chatkal Biosphere Reserve
Interesting facts in pictures
CEPF, 2022

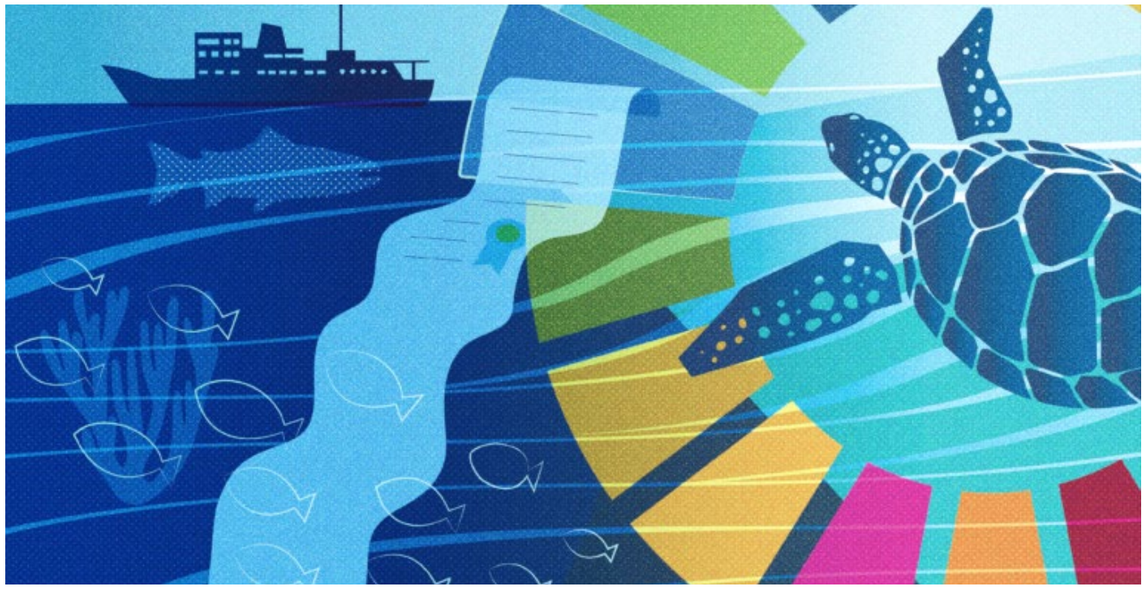
Water infographic
in Central Asia
Regional Environmental Center of Central Asia, 2022

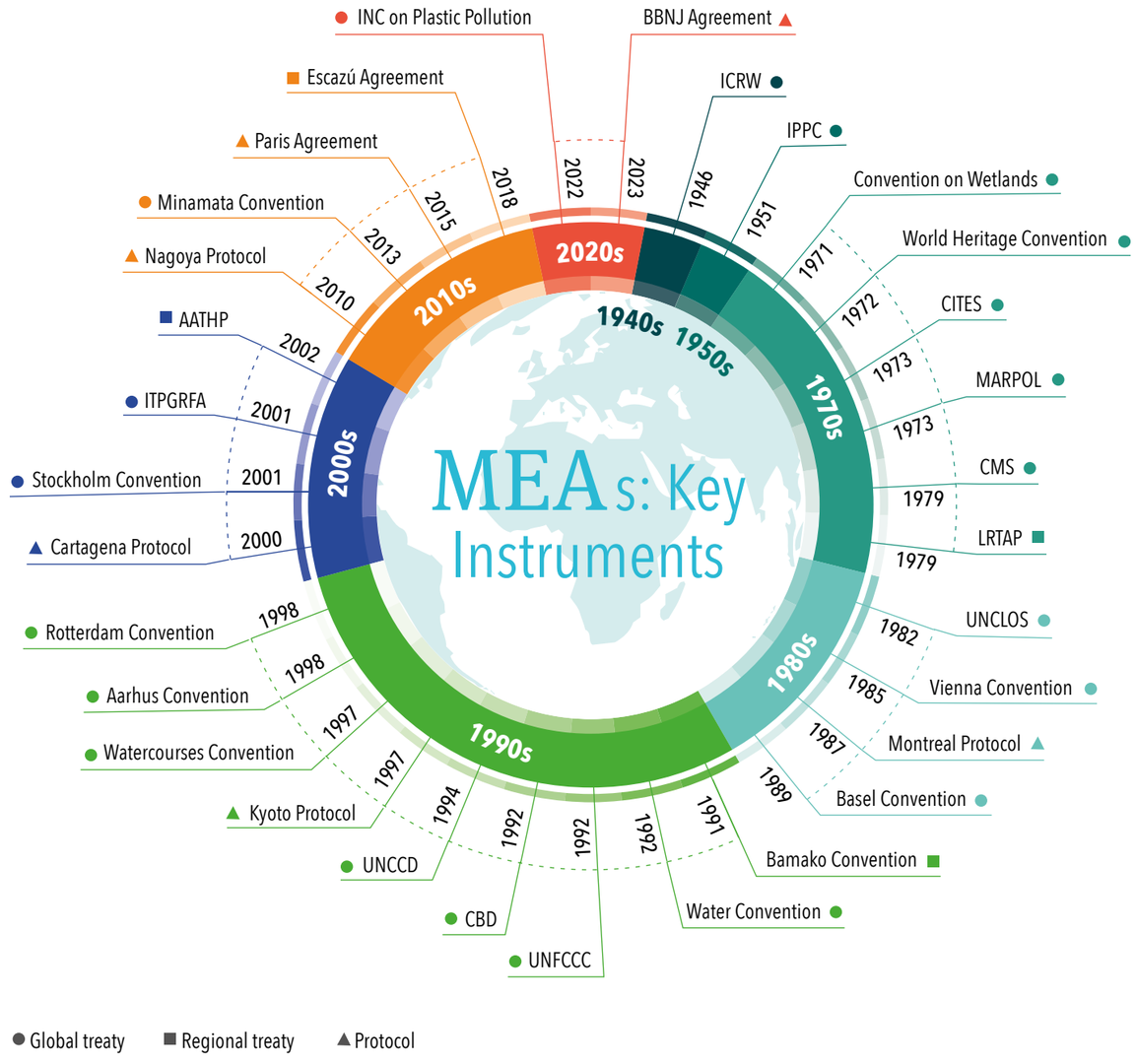




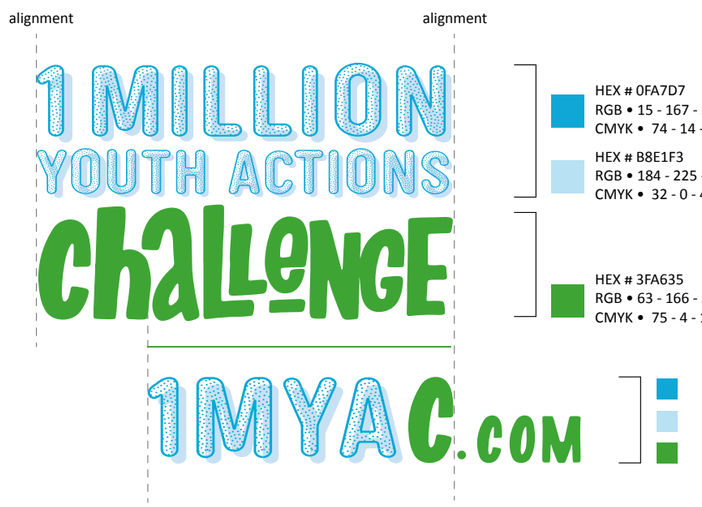


United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements
E-learning, visual scroll, diagram
InforMEA, 2021





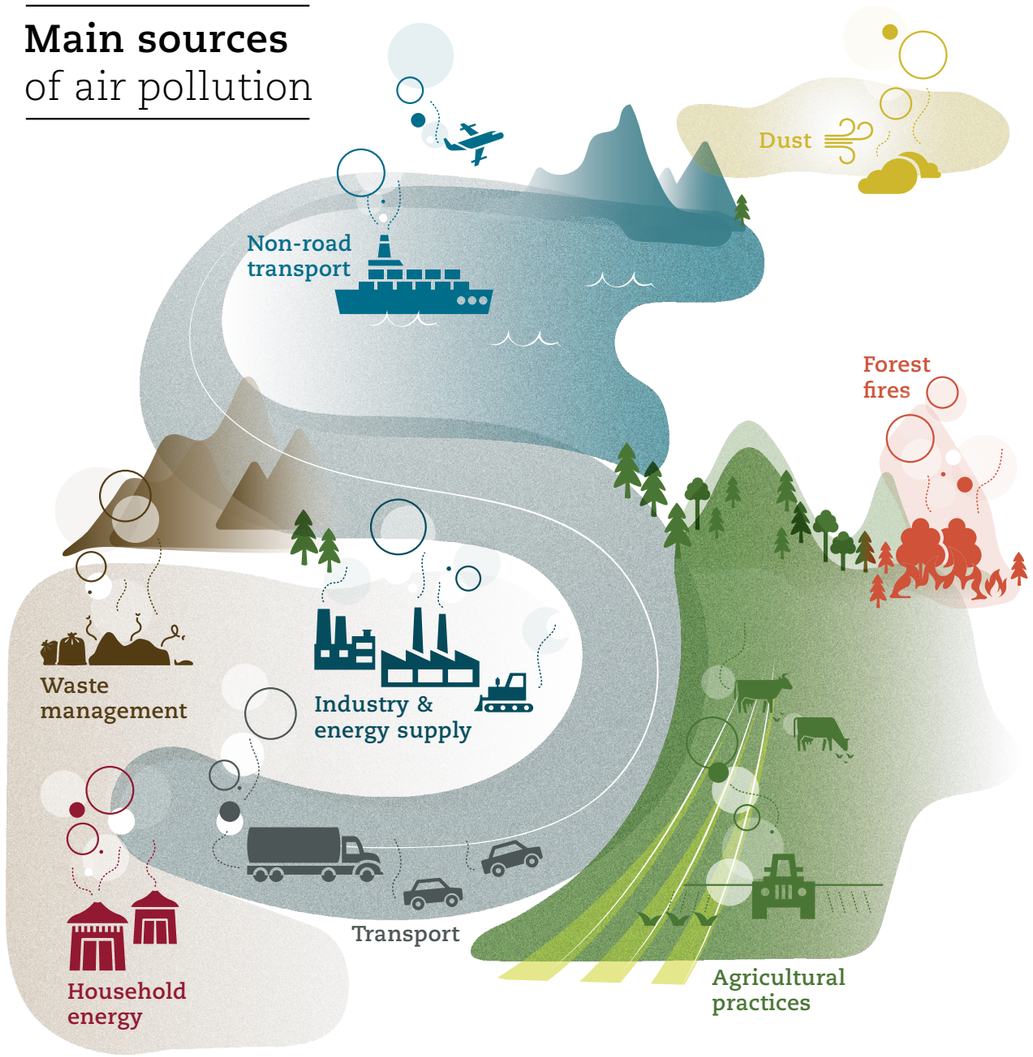
1MYAC
1 Million Youth Action Challenge
SDC, 2021

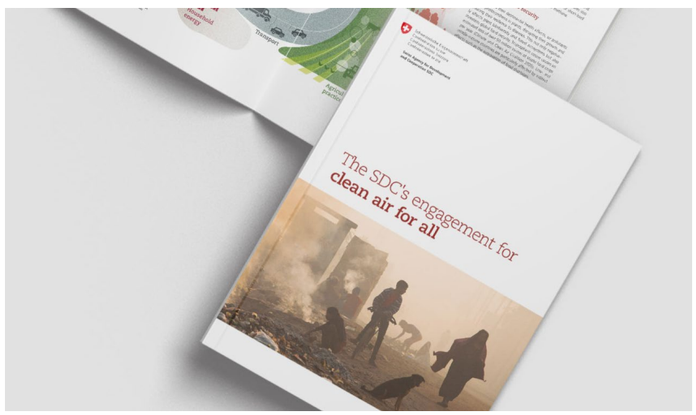


* The fonts used for this logo are two creative vector fonts and cannot be used for writing text.

International Conference on Calcium Aluminates 2020-2026
2024

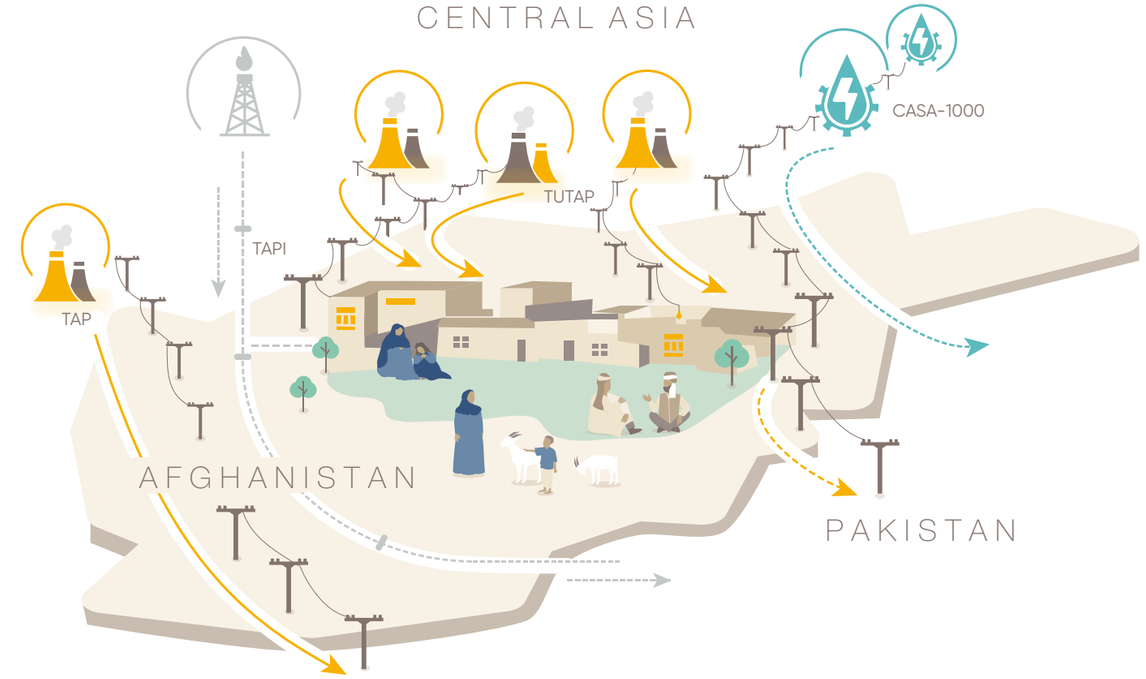
Main sources of air pollution

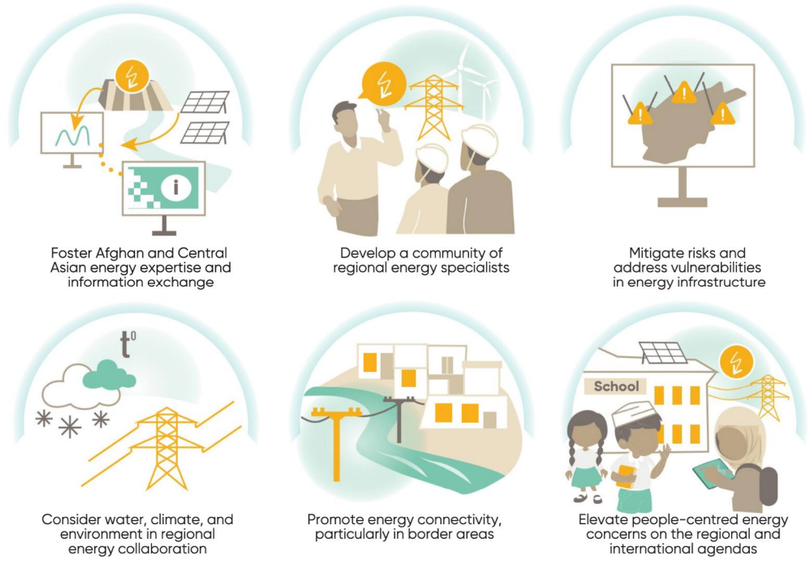




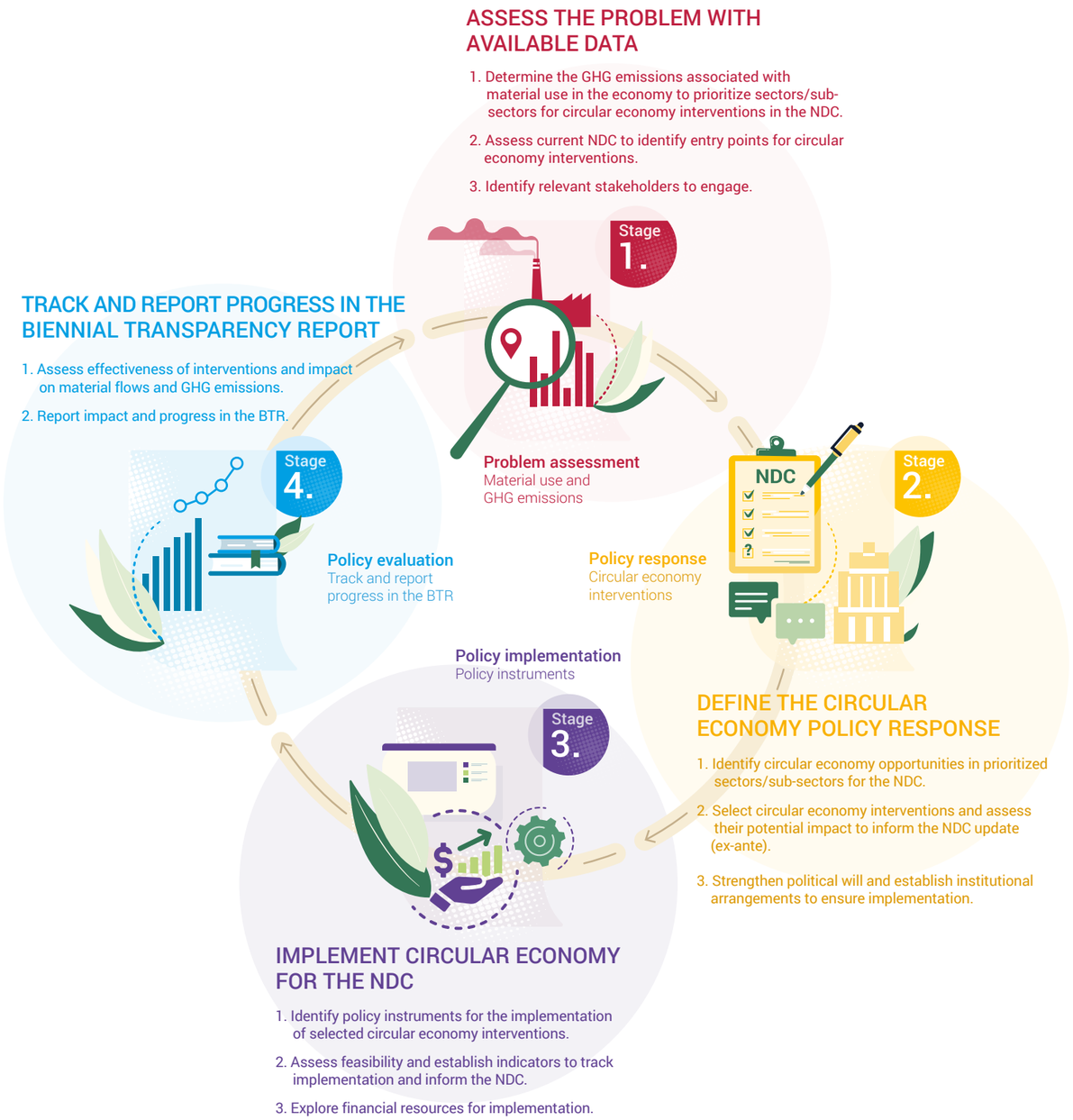
The SDC's engagement for clean air for all
SDC, 2022

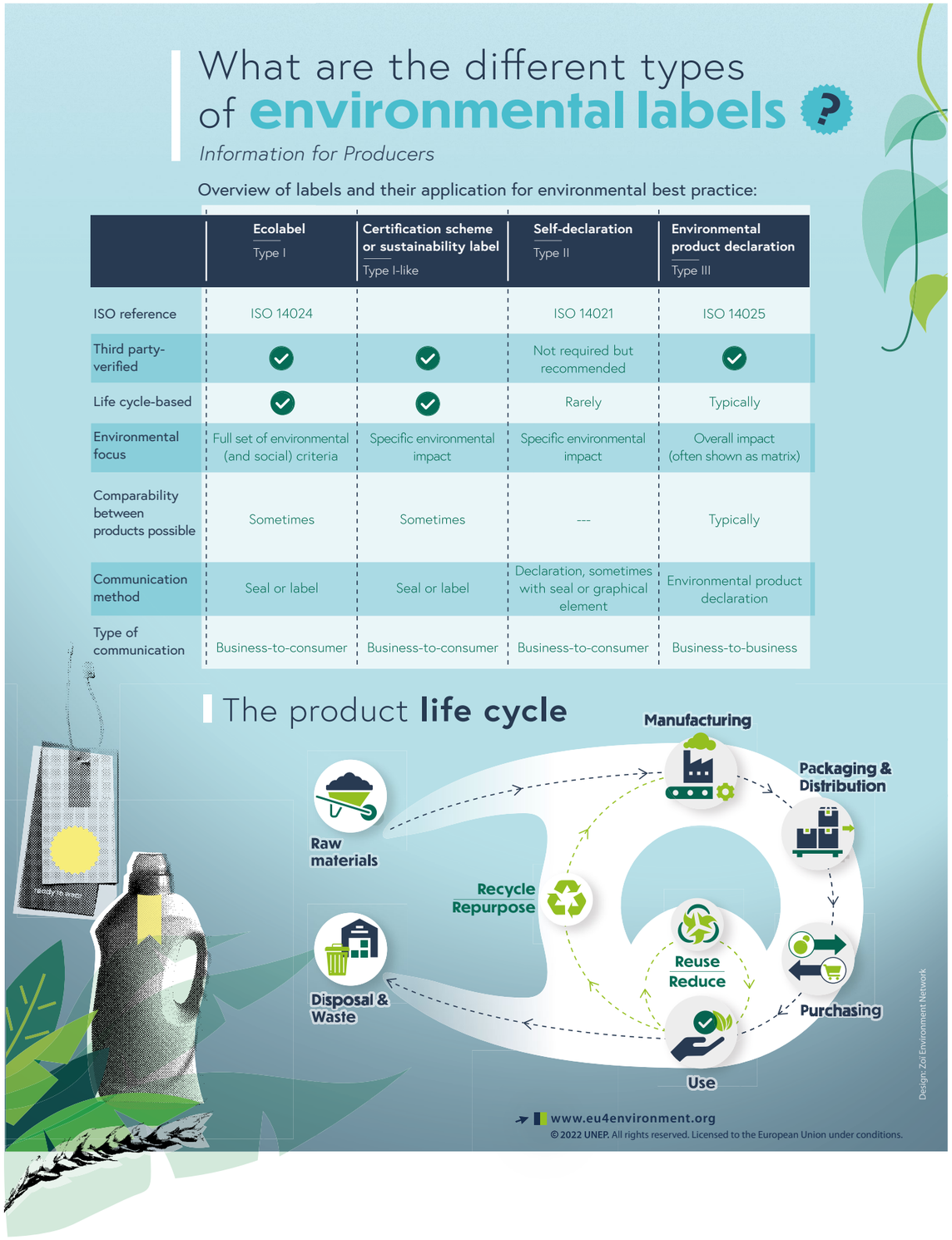
The Effects of the Crisis in Afghanistan on Central Asia's Energy Sector
OSCE, 2024





Building Circularity into Nationally Determined Contributions – A Practical Toolbox
UNEP, 2023

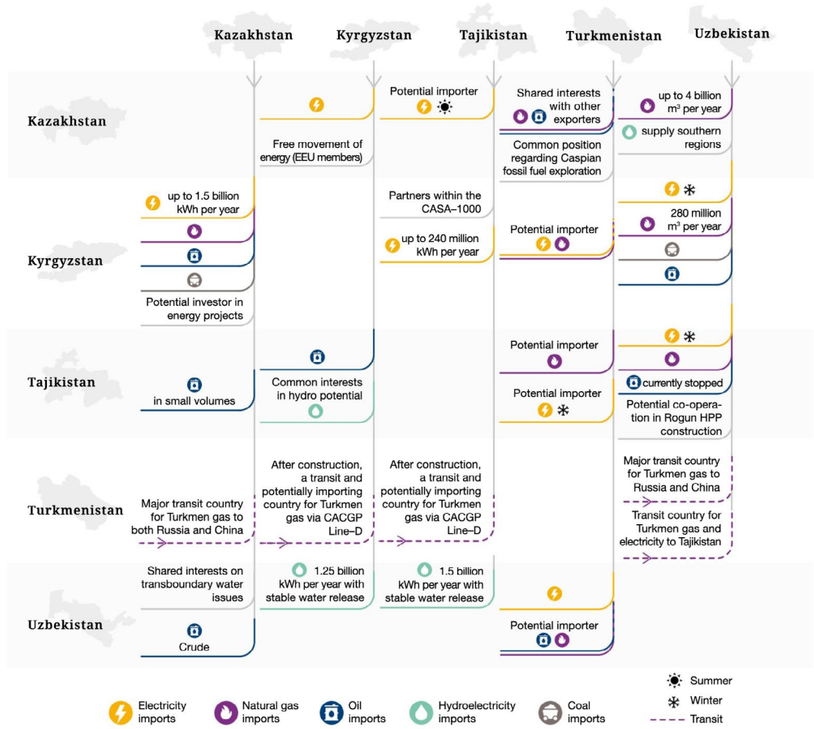


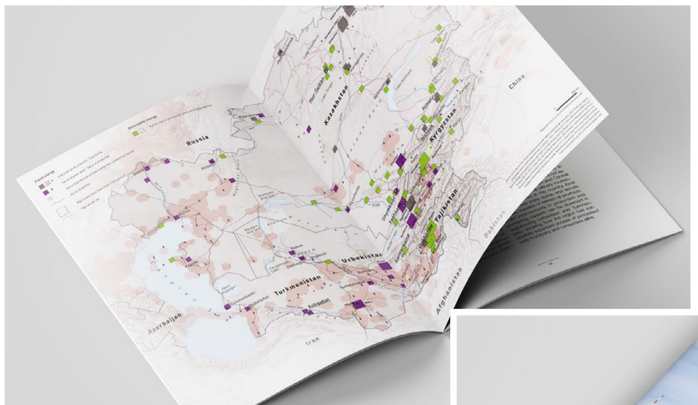


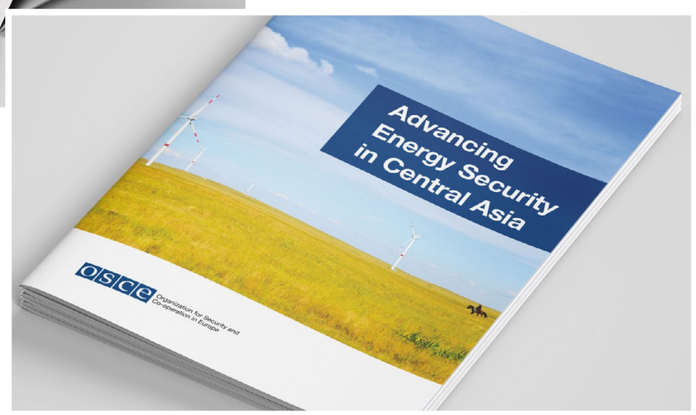
Ecolabelling and Sustainable Public Procurement Products for the EU Eastern Partnership Countries
EU4Environment, 2023

Advancing Energy Security in Central Asia
OSCE, 2022

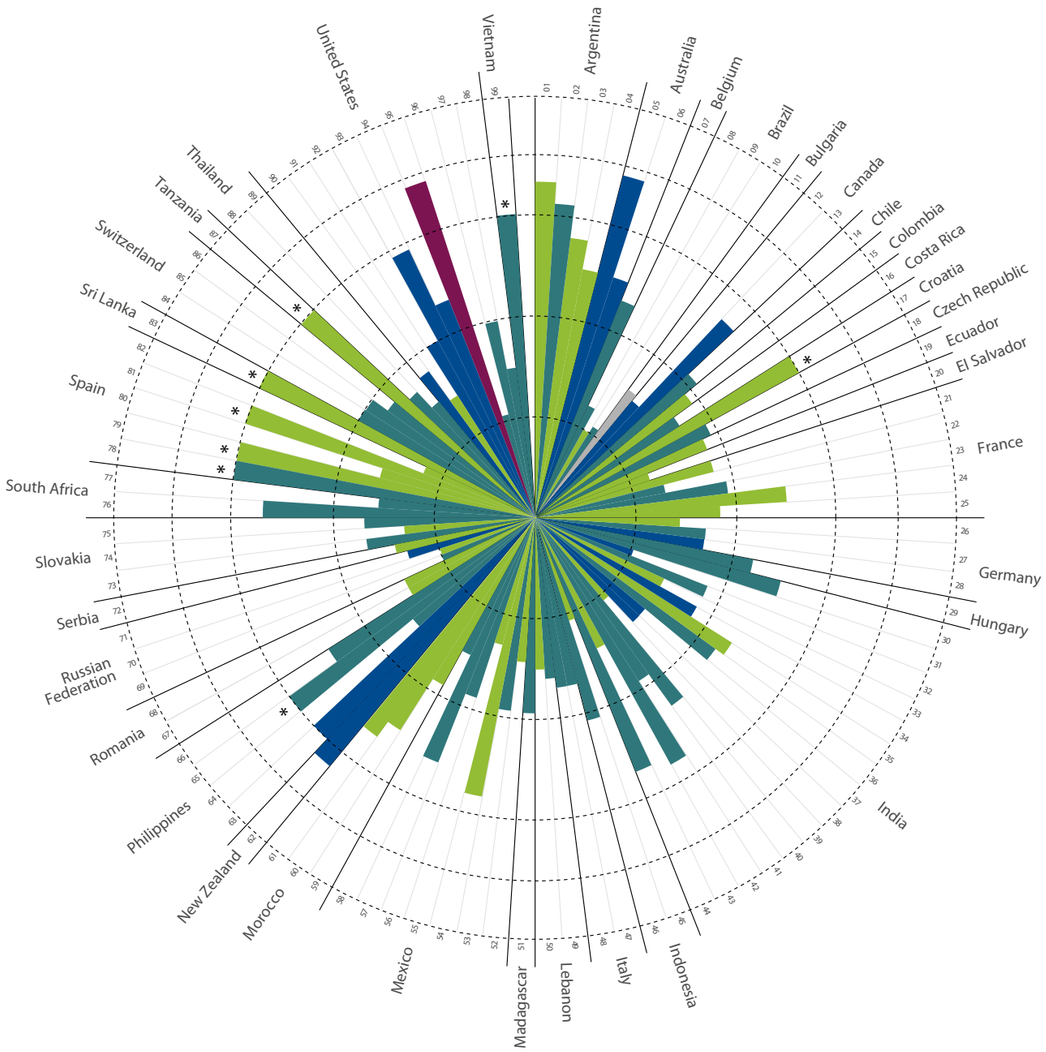
	Казахстан	Кыргызстан	Таджикистан	Туркменистан	Узбекистан
Запасы нефти	30 млрд баррелей (2019)	5 млн баррелей (2020)	12 млн баррелей (2019)	600 млн баррелей (2019)	600 млн баррелей (2019)
Запасы природного газа	2.7 трлн м³ (2019)	6 млрд м³ (2020)	5.663 млрд м³ (2018)	19.5 трлн м³ (2019)	1.2 трлн м³ (2019)
Запасы угля	25.6 млрд тонн (2019)	1.3 млрд тонн (2020)	4.5 млрд тонн (2019)	----	1.375 млрд тонн (2019)
Гидроэнергетический потенциал (теоретический)	199 ТВт·ч/год	163 ТВт·ч/год	527 ТВт·ч/год	24 ТВт·ч/год	88.5 ТВт·ч/год
Солнечный потенциал	3760 ГВт	267 ГВт	195 ГВт	655 ГВт	593 ГВт
Ветровой потенциал	354 ГВт	1.5 ГВт	2 ГВт	10 ГВт	1.6 ГВт

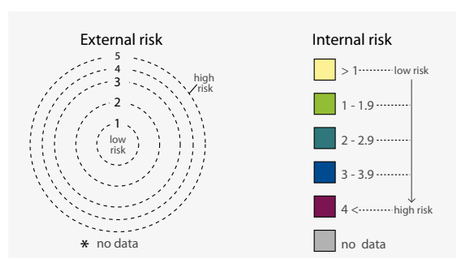


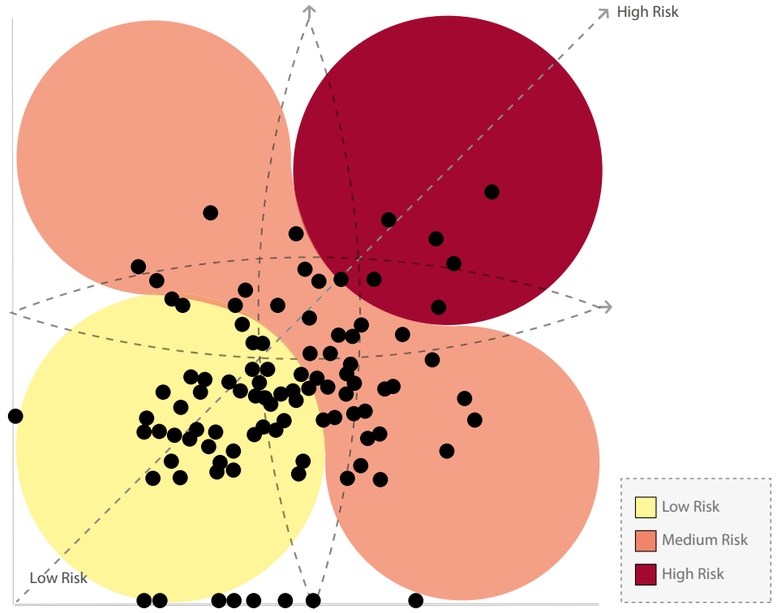


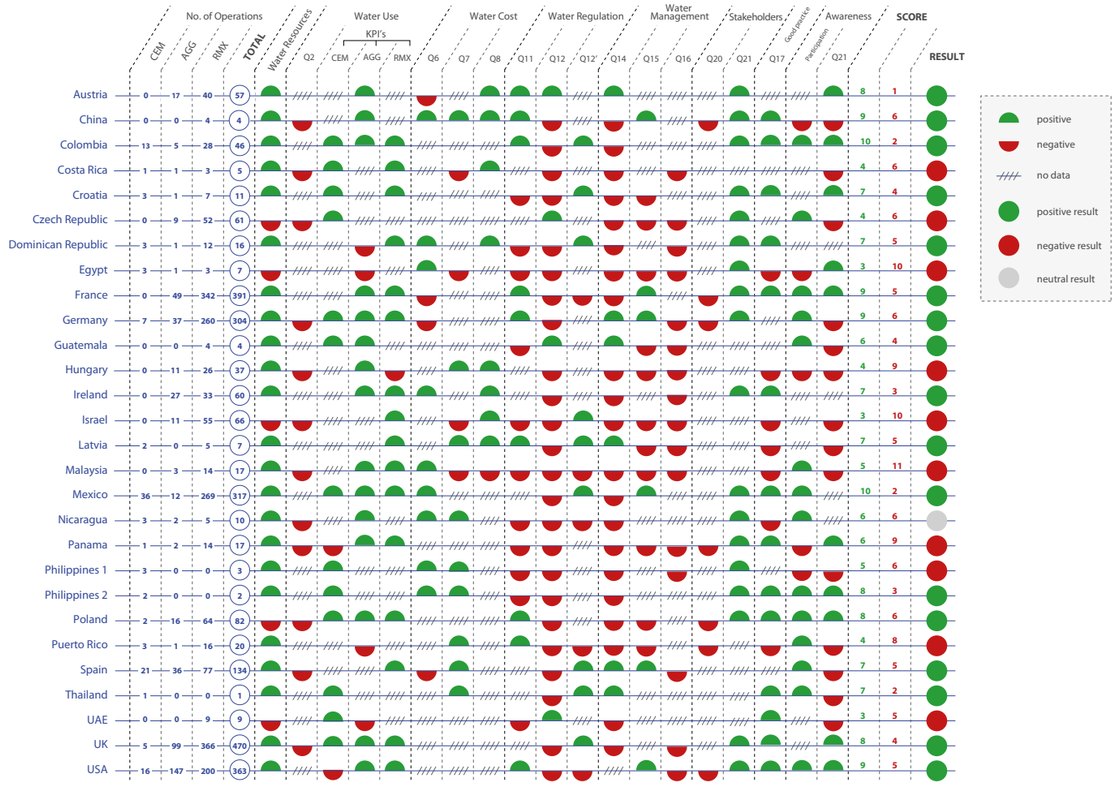


Company A - General Risk Assessment







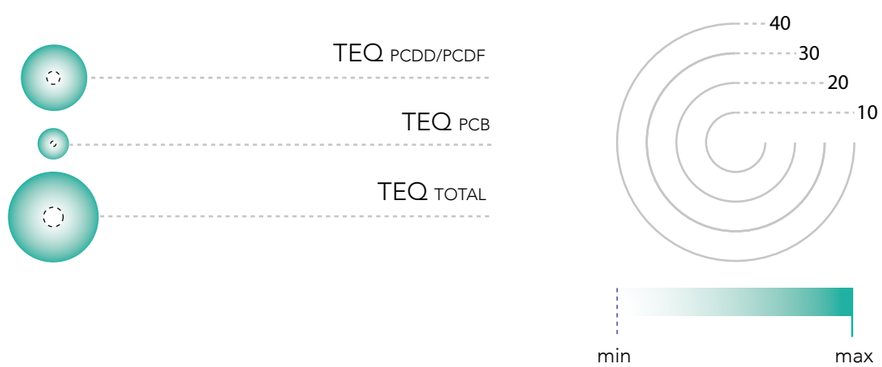


Cement and Aggregates
Global Water Programme,
IUCN, 2013

Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Mothers' Milk
UN Environment, 2012

Summary of results of 3 POPs in mothers'milk

UNIT → pg g^{-1} fat



UN Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
EMG, 2012

targets

Mainstreaming biodiversity
1. Aware of the values of biodiversity
2. Integration of,biodiversity
3. Elimination of incentives harmful to biodiversity
4. Development and/or implementation of plans for sustainable production and consumption

Reducing pressure on biodiversity
5. Halving the rate of loss of all natural habitats
6. All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably
7. Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably
8. Reducing pollution
9. Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized
10. Minimize the anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems

Safeguarding ecosystem
11. Conservation of terrestrial and marine areas.
12. Prevent extinction of known threatened species
13. Minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity

Enhancing benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services
14. Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems
15. Enhanced ecosystem resilience
16. Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources (…)

Mainstreaming biodiversity
17. Implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plan
18. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities respected
19. Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, improved
20. Mobilization of financial resources

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