

#3

BIODEV2030
MAINSTREAMING
BIODIVERSITY

IDENTIFYING DRIVERS OF CHANGES IN PRACTICES:

CARRYING
OUT AN IN-DEPTH
ANALYSIS
OF SECTORS
AND PROPOSING
AVENUES FOR
VOLUNTARY
COMMITMENTS

ambition for biodiversity

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WHAT IS IT?

Practical guide to identifying the drivers of changes in practices in order to reduce the impact of economic sectors on biodiversity.

WHO IS IT FOR?

Governments, development banks and NGOs or any other organisation wishing to follow a similar mainstreaming approach.

HOW?

Lessons were drawn from the experience in the 16 countries that tested the BIODEV2030 method between 2019 and 2022.

In order to introduce more effective economic policies and strategies for mainstreaming biodiversity, the stakeholders involved must have a **shared understanding of the sector or sub-sector and its links to biodiversity throughout the value chain**. It is essential to have solid, clear and relevant information in order to establish baselines, quantify the benefits, target the areas where changes in practices are most needed, and monitor and evaluate these changes over time.

The BIODEV2030 project proposes a participatory and inclusive science-based approach to mainstream biodiversity into economic sectors and consequently halt its decline by 2030.

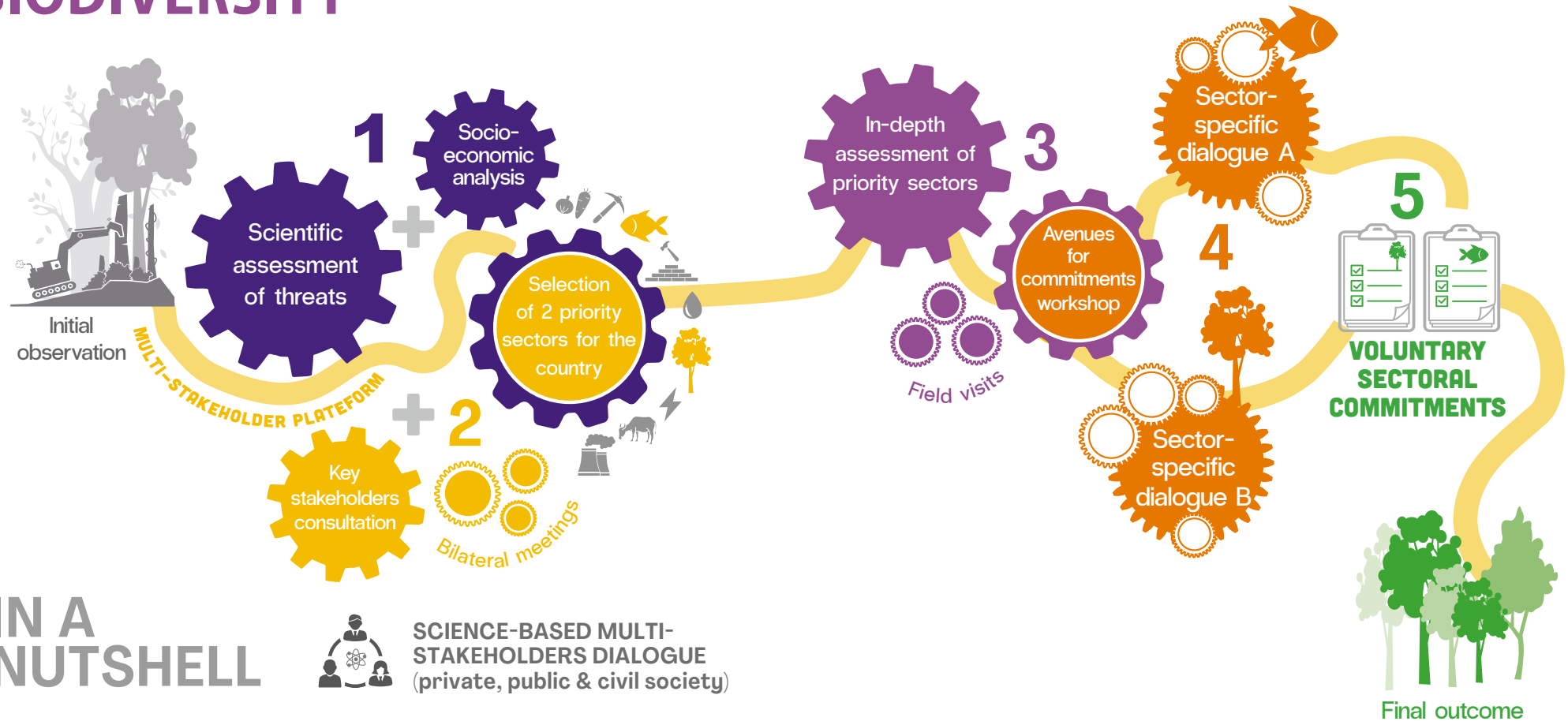
By drawing lessons from project implementation in the 16 countries that tested the BIODEV2030 method between 2019 and 2022, we identified two main factors for success in identifying drivers of ambitious and realistic changes in practices to protect biodiversity:

- 1. Carry out an in-depth analysis of priority sub-sectors** to identify actors and production practices, drawing on the knowledge and experience of stakeholders to make it more legitimate and relevant for decision-makers.
- 2. Propose avenues for voluntary commitments** that specify goals for reducing threats, identify the necessary actors and resources, and outline a strategy for effective mobilisation of the key stakeholders to be involved.

Drawing on lessons learned from implementation of the project, we offer this practical guide for governments, development banks and NGOs or any other organisation wishing to follow a similar mainstreaming approach.

Over a period of three years, BIODEV2030 has tested a method to provide governments with the means to identify and initiate, together with the private sector, profound changes in the economic sectors that have a strategic impact on both development and biodiversity. It is based on three steps: scientific assessments, multi-stakeholder dialogue and voluntary commitments.

BIODEV2030 METHOD TO MAINSTREAM BIODIVERSITY



IN A NUTSHELL



SCIENCE-BASED MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS DIALOGUE
(private, public & civil society)

Identify economic sectors

1 + **2**

Threat assessment

Multi-stakeholder dialogue

Elaborate sectoral action plans

3 + **4**

Sector assessment

Sector-specific dialogue

= **5**

Voluntary sectoral commitments

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RESOURCES



REMINDER OF THE BIODEV2030 MAINSTREAMING METHOD PROCESS

THE FIRST STEP IS TO SELECT THE SECTORS, SUB-SECTORS AND REGIONS TO FOCUS ON, BASED ON THEIR IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY. THIS IS FOLLOWED BY IDENTIFYING THE HARMFUL PRODUCTION PRACTICES THAT NEED TO BE CHANGED.

The first two practical guides (see resources above) provide step-by-step support in identifying and selecting the priority sectors and sub-sectors. The method outlined in these guides centres on carrying out a scientific assessment of the threats, then establishing and facilitating cross-sectoral platforms for dialogue to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions. The priority sectors and sub-sectors selected by stakeholders in the 16 BIODEV2030 pilot countries are presented in the following table.

THIS THIRD PRACTICAL GUIDE SHARES OUR RECOMMENDATIONS ON CARRYING OUT AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF THE PRIORITY SECTORS AND SUB-SECTORS AND DEVELOPING A STRATEGY FOR MOBILISING THEIR STAKEHOLDERS. THIS WORK AIMS TO PREPARE FOR THE SECTORAL DIALOGUE AND ULTIMATELY DECIDE ON VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS TO SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY.

To make it easier to understand the issues and decide on priorities, we recommend that for each sub-sectors considered this in-depth analysis includes: (1) an analysis of the socio-economic and environmental factors, (2) a mapping of the stakeholders and how they interact, (3) a table of good and bad production practices and associated pressures, and (4) avenues for stakeholder commitments to reduce these pressures.

COUNTRY AREA OF INTEREST ↓	PRIORITY SECTORS AND SUB-SECTORS						
	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Energy	Extractive sector	Fishing	Infrastructure
BENIN	Rice, Soya & Cotton		Timber & Forestry				
BURKINA FASO	Cotton	Pastoral farming			Gold		
CAMEROON	Subsistence crops & Cash crops						Energy & Transport
CONGO	Subsistence crops, Cash crops & Market garden crops				Artisanal & industrial mines	Inland fishing & Marine fishing (artisanal & industrial)	
ETHIOPIA BALE ECO-REGION AND SOUTH-WEST FORESTS	Cereals & Coffee	Pastoral farming		Wood-energy			
FIJI	Kava					Coastal fishing	
GABON	Agro-industries				Small-scale gold		
GUINEA	Market gardening & Rice		Timber	Wood-energy	Gold & Bauxite		
GUYANA	Rice & Sugar cane				Gold		
KENYA DRYLANDS - KAJIADO COUNTY	Tomatoes	Pastoral farming		Wood-energy (charcoal)			
MADAGASCAR	Maize				Artisanal gold	Shrimp fishing	
MOZAMBIQUE	Soya & Sugar cane				Oil & Gas	Artisanal fishing (crab and shrimp)	
SENEGAL THIÈS REGION	Market gardening, Cereals & Peanuts	Pastoral farming			Mines & Quarries	Artisanal fishing	
TUNISIA	Mineral water				Quarries		
UGANDA	Subsistence crops & Commercial agriculture			Biomass & Wood-energy (charcoal)			
VIET NAM	Aquaculture (shrimp & fish)		Forestry & Wood processing				

Focus sectors and sub sectors in each country. Three countries have adopted a regional approach.

SUCCESS CRITERIA 1

MAP SECTORAL
STAKEHOLDERS
AND IDENTIFY
GOOD AND BAD
PRODUCTION
PRACTICES

OBJECTIVE: to carry out an in-depth analysis of the priority sub-sectors, in order to identify key stakeholders in the value chain, as well as production practices where changes are advisable to support biodiversity.



STRUCTURING OF SECTORS

The assessment of threats to biodiversity should guide the choice of priority sectors based on the pressures they exert on biodiversity; however there are also other criteria involved, such as how these sectors are structured. To maximise efficiency, most of the 16 pilot countries chose to work with structured sub-sectors (involving umbrella organisations, business clusters, etc.). This is a sensible choice for a short implementation period, as it makes it easier to rapidly identify the stakeholders in the value chain to be engaged in the mainstreaming process.

However, informal¹ and less structured sectors (e.g. the gold sector in Madagascar) should not be automatically disregarded. If in certain contexts it is more relevant to work with an informal sector, additional time will be needed to analyse and identify the key stakeholders to ensure a collective commitment (local communities, regional branches of unions, land registry, community leaders, etc.).

(1) The informal sector is broadly characterised as comprising production units that operate on a small scale and at a low level of organisation, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production, and with the primary objective of generating income and employment for the persons concerned. (OECD, System of National Accounts, 1993 – Glossary, 2000)

1

STEP 1

RECRUIT A TEAM OF CONSULTANTS AND FRAME THE OBJECTIVES AND INTENDED RESULTS

The consultants responsible for the in-depth analysis of sectors were recruited through a competitive process. The selection criteria were: expertise in biology, agroecology and sustainable development, along with good knowledge of the country's environmental policy. Knowledge of sociology and economics is essential, as are technical skills in the sub-sectors under consideration. It is important to ensure multidisciplinary and complementary representation within the team, to provide an in-depth analysis of the sectors that best combines the perspectives of different stakeholders.

Once the consultants had been recruited, the governing body held a meeting to define the scope of the study, its methodology and the intended results. This is an important stage to ensure shared understanding of the objectives of the study and the intended results (in particular the avenues for voluntary commitments), and thus increase stakeholder buy-in.



ENSURE CONTINUITY BETWEEN THE THREATS ASSESSMENT AND THE SECTORAL ANALYSIS

The conclusions of the assessment of threats to biodiversity should feed into the in-depth analysis of sectors. Working with the same team leader for both assessments ensures some degree of coherence between the studies and may support stakeholder ownership of the findings. Failing this, we recommend organising a handover between the two teams of consultants to ensure proper communication and understanding of the findings of the threats assessment.



RESOURCES



LIMIT THE STUDY TO A RESTRICTED NUMBER OF NATIONAL SUB-SECTORS

To make the study quicker and less complex, and to make it easier to gather the complementary expertise required, we recommend limiting the study to two sub-sectors. However, if the stakeholders have decided to adopt a regional approach, it may be helpful to include more sectors to provide a cross-sectoral analysis for the region.



«You can't effect changes in practices without data, without practical examples from the field.»

Aliou Faye, IUCN*
Regional Director, Central and West Africa



* International Union for Conservation of Nature

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STEP 2 ANALYSE THE FEATURES OF EACH PRIORITY SUB-SECTORS AND ASSESS ITS PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY

The consultants began with a review of the existing literature, to analyse the major political, economic, social, technological, legislative and environmental features of each of the sub-sectors selected. The teams consulted various regulatory and technical reports, development strategies, statistical tools and spatial analysis tools. It is important to consider both public and private data, in order to cross-reference information and make the analysis more robust.

In most of the 16 pilot countries, the DPSIR framework (Drivers, Pressures, State, Impacts, Responses) was then used to define cause and effect relationships between the sub-sectors under consideration and the ecosystems. This model presents the dual advantage of providing a clear analytical framework for linking aspects of a given sub-sector, and resulting in key recommendations to steer stakeholder action in favour of biodiversity.



Use of the DPSIR model for the pastoral farming sector in Burkina Faso. This table presents the responses made or to be made by the stakeholders in the sector to preserve biodiversity.

MODEL	KEY QUESTIONS	EXAMPLE: PASTORAL FARMING IN BURKINA FASO
D - DRIVERS	Which activities and processes associated with the sector account for the pressures on diversity in the area of operation?	Traditional livestock farming (transhumant and extensive); sharp rise in herd size
P - PRESSURES	What pressures is this activity exerting on biodiversity in the area?	Changes to natural habitats; pollution; bush fires
S - STATE	What is the state of biodiversity in the area of operation, and how is this changing?	Desertification; erosion; compaction; disappearance of woodland pastures; receding buffer zones for protected forest species
I - IMPACTS	What are the economic and social impacts associated with the changing state of biodiversity, for stakeholders in the area of operation, human populations and the country?	Death of livestock; loss of income for herders; fall in Burkina Faso's export revenue
R - RESPONSES	What solutions could be implemented to prevent, remedy and/or mitigate the sector's pressures on biodiversity?	Forage crops; regeneration of pastoral land; subsoiling in the Sahel; delimitation of pastoral areas; cattle trails; reclamation of degraded pastoral land; development and enhancement of pastoral and grazing areas; land charters to minimise the impact of livestock farming on biodiversity; use of coarse fodder (stems, millet, NTFPs, etc.)

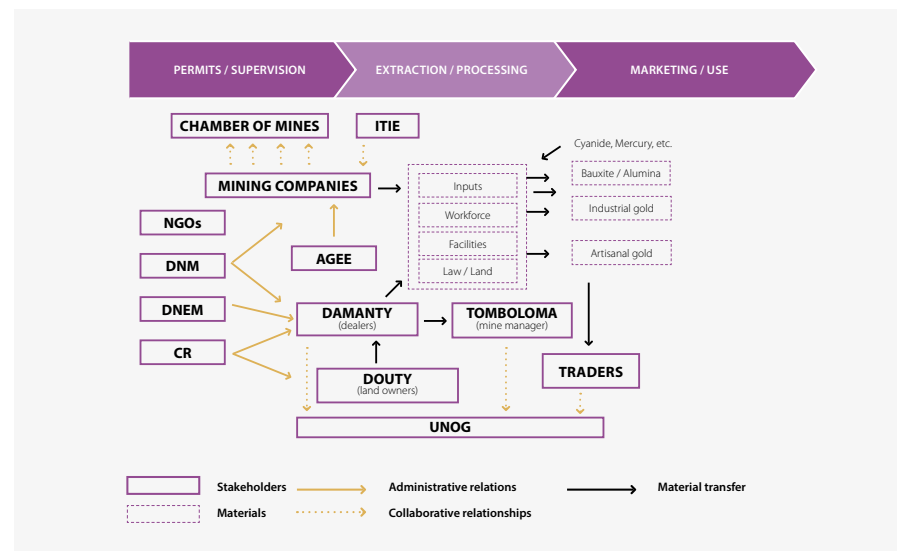
Taken from IUCN (2022), Rapport d'étude: Stratégie d'engagement des acteurs des secteurs agricoles (coton et élevage) et miniers (or) dans la conservation de la biodiversité au Burkina Faso (Study Report: Strategy for engaging stakeholders in the agricultural (cotton and livestock) and mining (gold) sectors in conserving biodiversity in Burkina Faso, page 124).

3 STEP 3 MAP KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN PRIORITY SUB-SECTORS

Analysing the value chain in the priority economic sub-sectors was a key step in identifying the stakeholders with a direct impact (whether positive or negative) on biodiversity, and those who could have a role in driving changes in practices. This step clarified the geographical distribution of the different groups of private, public and civil society stakeholders involved along the value chain, as well as how they interact. The resulting mapping made it easier to identify the link(s) in the chain where changes are needed to support biodiversity, and to target the stakeholders to be mobilised as a priority.



Value chain in the Guinean mining sector, which includes the actors most likely to contribute to the development of voluntary commitments, their roles and interactions.



Taken from IUCN (2022), Rapport d'étude: scénarios et stratégie d'engagement des acteurs des secteurs de l'agriculture, de l'exploitation forestière et des mines pour la conservation de la biodiversité en République de Guinée (Study Report: scenarios and strategy for engaging stakeholders in the agricultural, forestry and mining sectors in conserving biodiversity in the Republic of Guinea, page 108).

4 STEP 4 CONSULT STAKEHOLDERS IN PRIORITY SUB-SECTORS

In each of the 16 BIODEV2030 countries, the consultants have provided the project's governing body with a list of sectoral stakeholders to meet (based on the mapping) and an interview framework tailored to each category of profile. The stakeholders consulted include umbrella organisations, producer associations, joint trade organisations, input suppliers, and local or central public authorities.



© Dorothée de Collasson (do2co)

During individual interviews and focus groups, the consultants started with the stakeholders' own experience so they could collect data on production practices (both good and bad) and on any conditions needed to encourage them to commit to biodiversity-friendly approaches.

SUCCESS CRITERIA 1



PRIORITISE STAKEHOLDERS TO MEET BASED ON TIME AVAILABLE FOR THE STUDY

Stakeholders with a direct impact on biodiversity are essential for the field survey, but other stakeholders may provide relevant information for the study. This applies to stakeholders who could drive changes in practices (e.g. input suppliers, traders or agricultural advisers).

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«We are open about our needs; we talk about the reality on the field. It's a framework that helps us learn more and provides us with lots of ideas we can apply.»

Mamoudou Koama –
Secretary-General, National Union
of Artisanal Mining Operators
of Burkina Faso



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STEP 5

CREATE A SUMMARY OF PRACTICES BY SUB-SECTOR; IDENTIFY PRACTICES TO INTRODUCE AND THEIR ACCEPTABILITY FACTORS

Based on the literature review and the field surveys, the consultants were able to draw up a list of good and bad production practices across the country and those driving these practices. This list could be enhanced by including inspiring solutions implemented in other countries. In some cases, the consultants presented this list in the form of a SWOT matrix (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) – a tool that is easily understood by stakeholders, especially in the private sector. This table of practices is useful in highlighting the challenges involved, and the main benefits and barriers (e.g. technical, legislative or financial) to halting bad practices and rolling out good practices for biodiversity.



INCORPORATE ASPECTS OF COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Calculating the cost of action for biodiversity versus the cost of inaction provides useful arguments for engaging stakeholders – especially in the private sector – in the dialogue about voluntary commitments.



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SUCCESS CRITERIA 2

PROPOSE
AVENUES FOR
VOLUNTARY
COMMITMENTS
AND ESTABLISH
A STRATEGY
TO MOBILISE
STAKEHOLDERS
TO DISCUSS THEM

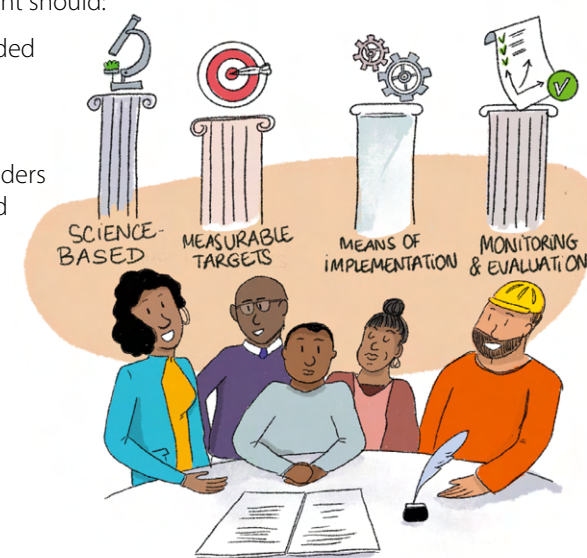
OBJECTIVES : to propose avenues for voluntary commitments to adopt more biodiversity-friendly production practices based on the above findings, and to propose a strategy for effective mobilisation of the stakeholders whose involvement is key to reducing the sector's pressures on biodiversity.

DEFINITION AND FEATURES OF A BIODEV2030 VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT

A voluntary commitment is an agreement reached following inclusive discussion and negotiation involving multiple stakeholders from the target sub-sector. Through this agreement, which is ratified at national or local level, they commit to implement a set of actions that will bring about a positive and measurable change in biodiversity health.

The voluntary commitment should:

1. Have objectives grounded in science
2. Include SMART² goals
3. Designate the stakeholders and resources intended to achieve these objectives (including enabling conditions)
4. Be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation system .



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6 STEP 6

PROPOSING AVENUES FOR SECTORAL VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS TO SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY

For each sub-sector, the consultants drew on the previous findings (threats assessment and in-depth analysis of sectors) to present up to three avenues. These are deliberately contrasting, for example in their level of ambition (whether expressed in terms of impacts on biodiversity, scale of practices to be changed, or resources to be mobilised to alter practices). Based on the objectives to be achieved under each avenue, the consultants indicated the pressures addressed, the recommended responses to implement, and the expected effects or impacts. In some countries, the avenues have also specified the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders (from the private and public sectors and civil society) involved in achieving the intended change.

PRIORITISE VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS BY PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS

The avenues for voluntary commitments should focus on changes in production practices by private stakeholders. We also recommend proposing a series of accompanying measures which would be the responsibility of the State or financial institutions and which, if put in place, would facilitate wider acceptance and/or more rapid or long lasting implementation.



In Madagascar, the consultants proposed three desired trajectories based on the DPSIR analysis. These trajectories are presented at the scale of a territory of action or a group of actors relevant to targeting the main threats to biodiversity in biodiversity.

CHALLENGES	CURRENT TRAJECTORY	DESIRED TRAJECTORY	TARGET
SCOPE: SOUTH-WEST MADAGASCAR			
Deforestation	Increase in deforestation due to maize cultivation in south-west of the country	Reduction in deforestation due to maize cultivation in south-west of the country	0 ha deforested for maize production
SCOPE: MAJOR MAIZE PRODUCERS			
Use of pesticides and water withdrawal	Use of pesticides by large farms	Reduction in use of pesticides by large farms	0 pesticides used for maize production by large farms
	Increase in water withdrawal by large maize farms	Reduction in water withdrawal by large maize farms	Decrease of XX% in water withdrawal by large farms
SCOPE: MAIZE PROCESSORS			
Water withdrawal and deforestation	Processors purchasing maize grown with the use of pesticides	Processors purchasing maize not grown with the use of pesticides	100% of processors source maize not grown with the use of pesticides
	Processors purchasing maize grown through deforestation	Processors purchasing maize not grown through deforestation	100% of processors source maize not grown through deforestation

Taken from WWF (2022), Rapport d'analyse détaillée des filières de l'or, du maïs et de la pêche crevette industrielle et proposition de trajectoires et plans d'action (Detailed analysis of the gold, maize and industrial shrimp fishing sectors and proposal for trajectories and action plans, page 127).

STEP 7

DESIGN A STRATEGY TO MOBILISE THE STAKEHOLDERS

This is an essential step in preparing for the multi-stakeholder dialogue on voluntary commitments, which must be validated by the governing body to ensure all the key stakeholders are included. The mobilisation strategy focused on both the stakeholders who would make the voluntary commitments and those whose support would be needed to ensure implementation (in particular, through public or financial institutions introducing enabling conditions). Building on the categorisation of stakeholders and the various interviews conducted during the in-depth analysis of sectors, the consultants were able to identify a number of actions and arguments to inform, convince and involve the stakeholders and generate the voluntary commitments.



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STRATEGICALLY TARGET STAKEHOLDERS WHO COULD DRIVE CHANGE

These stakeholders may be organisations or businesses that have already taken action to support biodiversity. Their experience can demonstrate, for example, that it is possible to change practices, and can thus steer the forthcoming dialogue about voluntary commitments towards more ambitious targets.



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STEP 8

PRESENT AND DISCUSS THE FINDINGS AND THE AVENUES WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS

A validation workshop was organised for the sectoral stakeholders, so they could take ownership of the conclusions of the sectoral analysis and learn about the avenues of commitment. This discussion was an opportunity to collectively finalise and validate the data collected on the ground, but also to initiate participatory reflection on the voluntary commitments. This is an essential step in building consensus between stakeholders; particular attention must be paid to facilitation and to alternating plenary presentations with group brainstorming sessions. These workshops are the starting point for the sectoral multi-stakeholder dialogue to discuss the avenues and jointly decide on the commitments to be made.

3 YEAR PROJECT

OUR MISSION:
To foster sectoral commitments in favour of biodiversity

OUR SOLUTION:
Through a science-based multi-stakeholder dialogue

7
ECONOMIC SECTORS OF ACTION

- Agriculture
- Livestock breeding
- Extractive sector
- Fisheries
- Forestry
- Energy
- Infrastructures

+650
STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

- State actors
- Private sector
- Civil society organisations
- Indigenous people
- Local communities

Tunisia

Guyana

Senegal

Burkina Faso

Guinea

Benin

Gabon

Congo

Mozambique

Madagascar

Cameroon

Uganda

Ethiopia

Kenya

Vietnam

Fiji



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FUNDING



COORDINATION



IMPLEMENTATION

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