

ambition for biodiversity

BIODEV 2030



Perception and satisfaction survey report for the BIODEV2030 project

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COORDINATION



IMPLEMENTATION

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A. Introduction

1 Survey background

This survey was conducted for BIODEV2030 project, a project carried out between the end of 2019 and the end of 2022 and funded by the French Development Agency (AFD). Coordinated by Expertise France and implemented by IUCN and WWF, the project aimed to encourage the mainstreaming of biodiversity¹ into the economic sectors with the greatest impact on biodiversity in 16 countries. To achieve this, the project worked to highlight the links between production practices and ecosystems (impacts as well as dependencies) and to get all stakeholders, whether or not experts on biodiversity (private actors, public decision-makers, NGOs, research institutes, civil society), to work together to set up and implement transformative changes.

The approach proposed by BIODEV2030 was based on three key principles: 1) to ground the dialogue for biodiversity mainstreaming in science, 2) to invite all stakeholders in the dialogue in order to obtain concrete actions, 3) to reach voluntary sectoral commitments that are the result of the multi-stakeholder dialogue.

The performance indicators as determined in the project logical framework focused mainly on the project outputs. This survey aims to complement these performance indicators and to assess the outcomes of the project more broadly by surveying stakeholders' perception of and satisfaction with the BIODEV2030 approach, its main principles and results.

2 Aims of the survey

This document describes the results of the perception and satisfaction survey conducted between November and December 2022 among the stakeholders of the BIODEV2030 project.

The main purpose of this survey was to objectivise the effects of the project on stakeholders and to gather their real perception of the services provided by the project to engage them in a process of co-developing voluntary commitments.

Beyond satisfaction, the survey aimed to assess stakeholders' perception of the acquisition of new knowledge on biodiversity mainstreaming and the state of biodiversity in their country.

The survey was addressed to all the project's target groups, these being:

- The national focal points for the CBD (NFP)
- Institutional actors: environment ministries, sectoral ministries and budget/planning ministries;
- Private actors: companies, umbrella organisations, financial organisations;
- Civil society: associations, NGOs;
- The media.

¹ Biodiversity mainstreaming is generally considered to mean that biodiversity (and its services) are fully and adequately taken into account in political and practical decisions, both public and private, that are based on and influence biodiversity.

3 Methodological approach

In order to achieve the objectives of this survey and taking into account the constraints related to the multiplicity of countries involved and stakeholder availability, a quantitative approach only was chosen. A questionnaire was drawn up to survey and collect information from stakeholders on the aforementioned aspects. The majority of the questions were designed in the form of Likert scales or multiple choice questions. The choice was made not to set open-ended questions in order to facilitate the responses and the processing.

The Technical Assistants (TAs)/Project Managers in the 16 countries were the main means for disseminating the survey, as the final dialogue workshops in the countries were seen as valuable opportunities to present the survey and its purpose and thus invite participants to respond to it directly during the workshop. The decision to use this solution was made as it was not possible to administer the survey individually through interviews, and the risks of a very low response rate were greater if the survey was sent only by email.

The data collected from the survey were incorporated in a database. The analyses were carried out using a processing approach that prioritised the use of pivot tables. The various analyses presented in this report are therefore the result of the statistical processing of the information collected.

4 Limitations of the survey

There are a number of limitations that suggest that the results should be treated with caution.

- A first limitation concerns the lack of control over **sampling**. On the one hand, this was due to the lack of precision about the survey population. Indeed, it was not possible to know in advance how many people would be present in the last dialogue workshops conducted in the countries. Furthermore, the questionnaire was completed on a voluntary basis and the results are therefore dependent on people's willingness to respond. Finally, it would appear that certain technical problems were encountered, particularly in Mozambique, preventing some people from submitting their responses.
- A second limitation is that we attempted to quantify the dynamics of knowledge acquisition based on notions that are sometimes highly abstract and intangible. As a baseline study was not carried out at the beginning of the project, it was decided to ask respondents to assess their understanding of the various topics before they got involved in the project on the basis of a Likert scale, and to do the same for their understanding at the time of completing the questionnaire. In this study, it was not possible to combine the questionnaire with a **qualitative methodology** (interviews) in order to refine the approach to understanding and appropriating the issues. However, the lessons learned process carried out in the project and the ongoing evaluation of the voluntary commitments (February-April 2023) will allow this information to be triangulated and give the statistical processing of the survey results a more objective and qualitative perspective.
- Certain questions relating to stakeholders' characteristics should enable us to draw conclusions on or provide us with avenues for drawing conclusions on the correlation between different variables (i.e. : the size of the companies in terms of number of employees and amount of turnover). As these questions were deliberately not required, the response rate is low, out of an already small sample. They have therefore not been included in the analysis.

B. Survey results

1 Profile of respondents

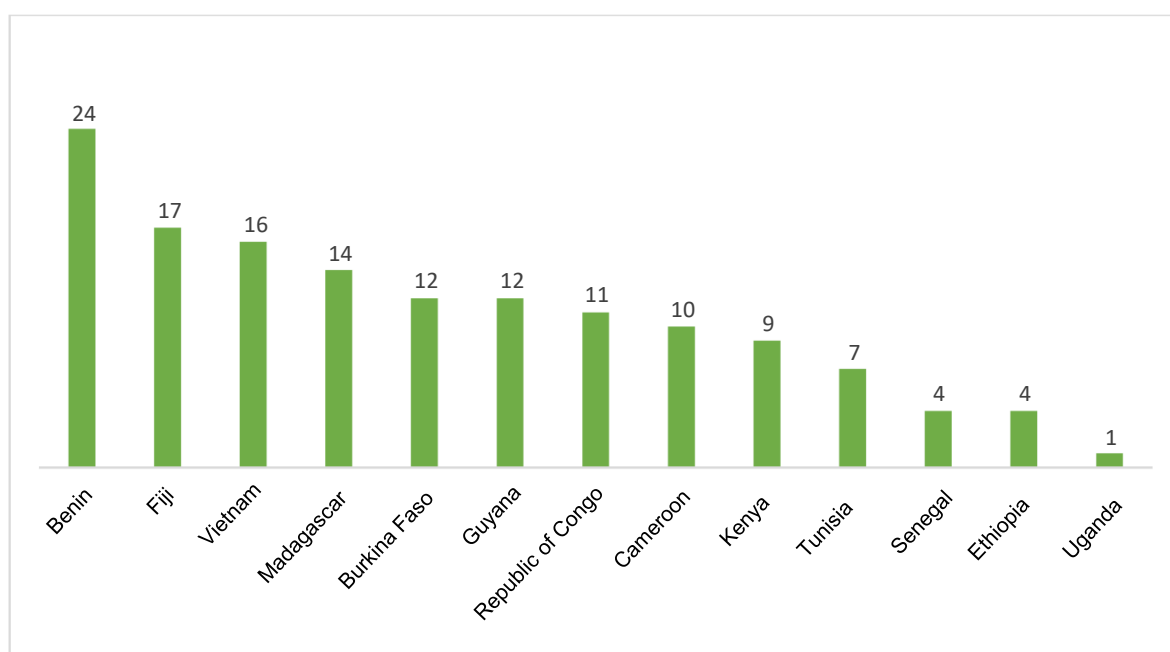
A total of **141 people** responded to the questionnaire². As explained in the limitations of the survey, the target population for the exercise was not very precise. According to the latest monitoring data received from TAs/project managers in the 16 countries, 672 organisations were involved in the dialogue meetings set up in the countries, but not all of them were necessarily present at the final workshops and therefore did not see the presentation of the survey. The organisations were sometimes represented by more than one person, but these persons could attend in the others' place, not together. We therefore assume that the target population is 672, in the absence of a precise and stable group.

According to the sampling rules, 245 respondents would be required to obtain a representative sample of the project stakeholders. Moreover, this representativeness decreases when we look at the categories of actors and countries (see below), the two main variables of the survey.

Distribution of respondents by country

3 of the 16 countries are not represented (Guinea, Mozambique and Gabon). Some countries had very few respondents.

Figure 1 Respondents by country

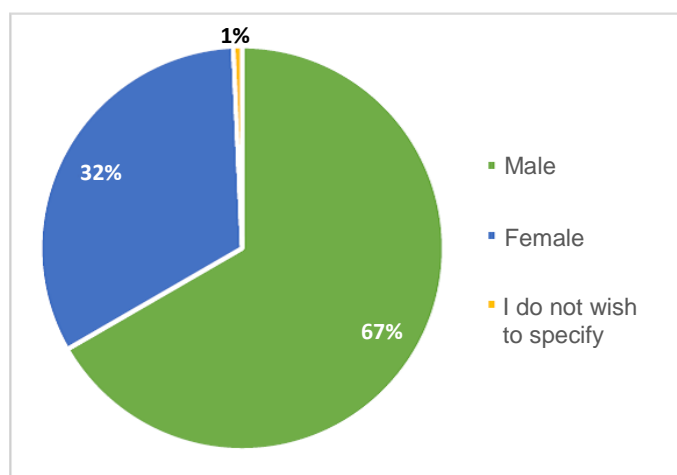


Gender distribution

67% (94) of the respondents were men, 32% (46) were women.

² This figure was arrived at after rigorous checking and cleaning of the data to identify and remove the evident duplications and inconsistencies.

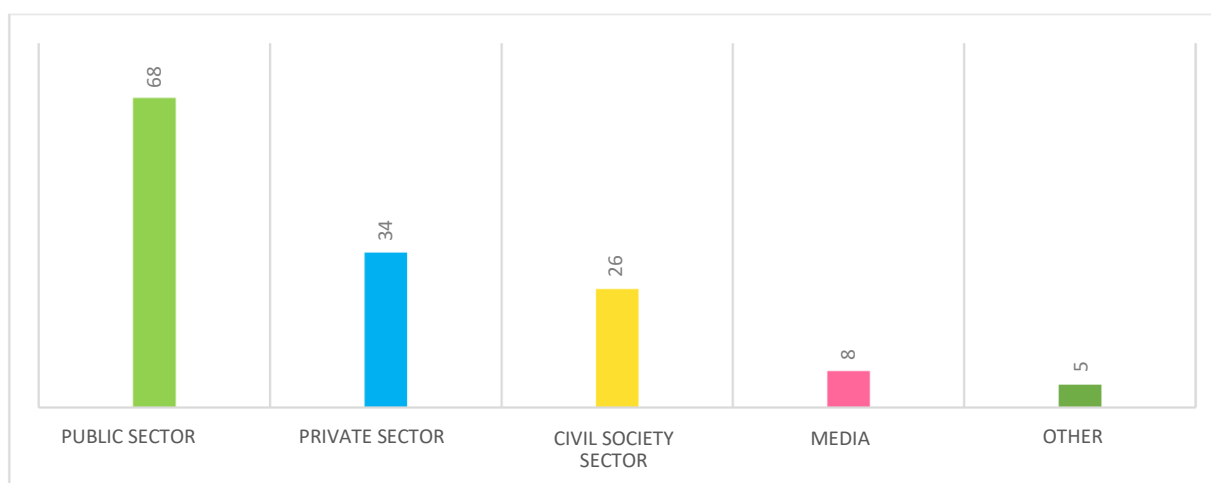
Figure 2 Respondents by gender



Distribution of respondents by category of actor

The typology of project actors or organisations used in the monitoring and evaluation system was also applied for this survey. Almost half of the respondents were from the public sector (68 people, i.e. 48%). The private sector accounted for a quarter of the respondents (34 people, i.e. 24%). 26 people, i.e. 18%, were from civil society. Finally, a small number of respondents (8 or almost 6%) were journalists.

Figure 3 Respondents by type of organisation

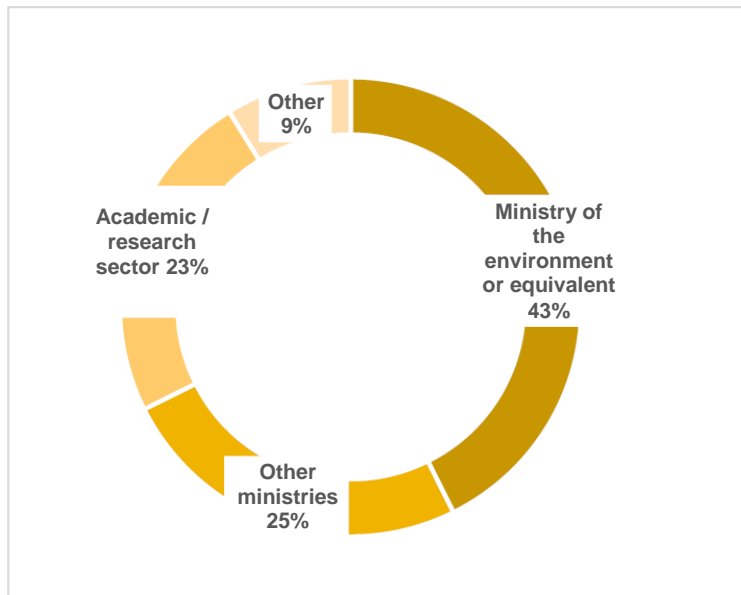


If we compare these figures with the distribution per sector category in the 16 countries' dialogue platforms as obtained through the monitoring of project indicators, we find that the public sector was over-represented in this survey. Indeed, public and private sector organisations each represented one third of the participants in the dialogue platforms (32% for public actors, 34% for private actors).

The public sector

Respondents were asked to specify the institution they worked for. 42% (29 people) came from national environment ministries or equivalent, and about a quarter (17 people) from sectoral ministries (9 of them from agriculture and/or livestock farming). Another quarter came from the academic and research sector (universities, consultants, laboratories). The vast majority (85%) came from the central/federal level.

Figure 4 Respondents from the public sector per subcategory

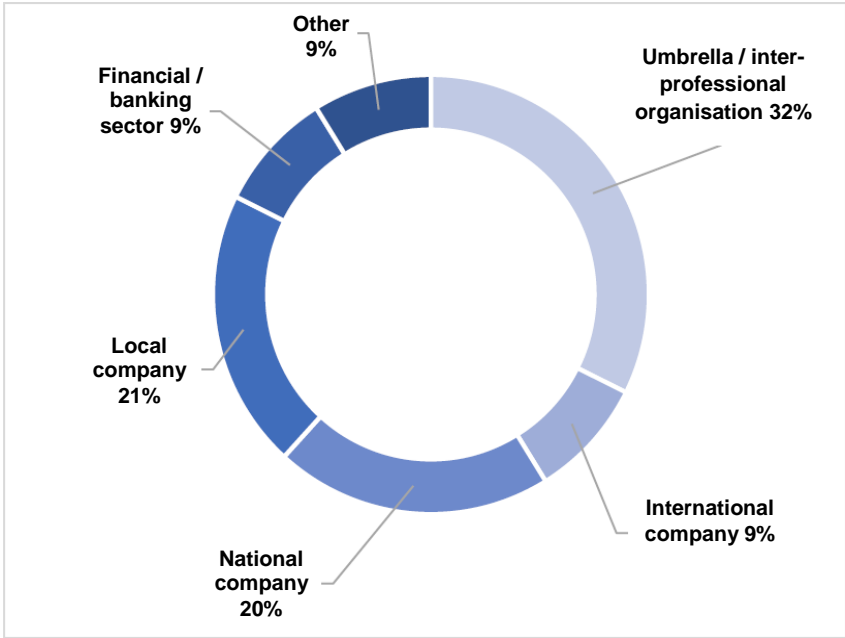


A large proportion (18 people) were respondents with positions of great responsibility: 13 of them were heads of units or departments, 2 directors-general, and 3 were from ministerial cabinets. A further 18 respondents were in technical positions (scientific, economic and legal experts).

The private sector

Of the 34 respondents from the private sector, one third worked for inter-professional organisations, 20% for national companies, 20% for local or informal companies, and 9% for international companies and the banking sector each. Among the 24 respondents who specified their sector or industry, agriculture was again predominant (7 respondents), followed by forestry (5) and consultancy (5). As regards to the hierarchical level of the 27 respondents who answered this, two thirds held managerial and executive positions (9 each).

Figure 5 Private sector respondents per subcategory



Civil society

Civil society organisations represented 18% of the respondents, which matches the representation rate throughout the project as a whole (20%). All respondents were from the non-profit sector, with the exception of one local community representative. No indigenous peoples' representatives took part in the survey - this may be due to problems accessing the internet in rural and/or more remote areas and the fact that the very formal workshops to validate the voluntary commitments sometimes followed on from supply chain-specific consultation sessions with local producers and other supply chain actors, as was the case in Fiji for example (where 14 indigenous peoples' representatives were involved but none were able to respond to the questionnaire).

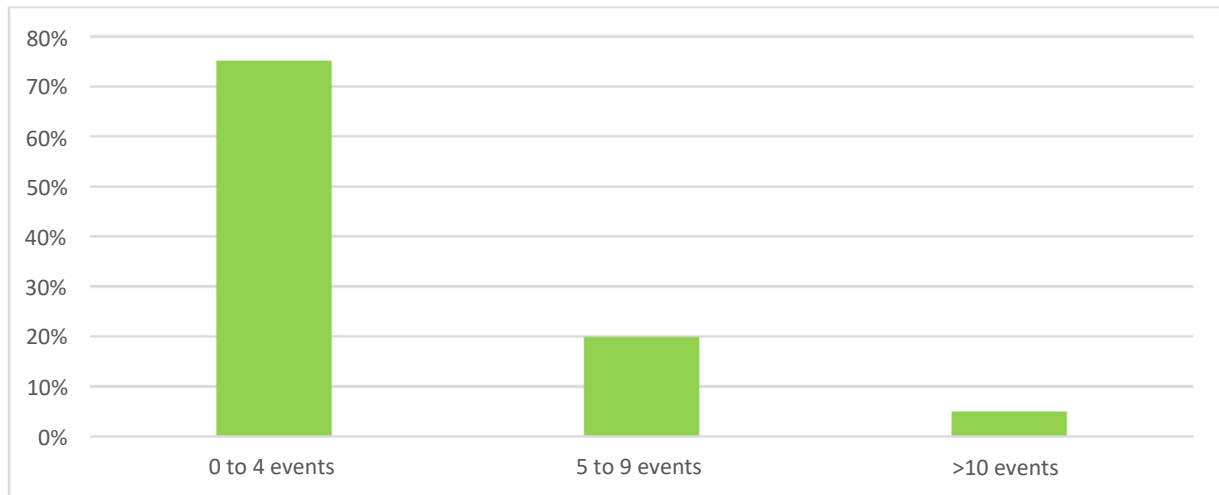
Respondents by date of joining the project

The survey also aimed to find out when the respondents became involved in the project. We note that a large proportion of respondents joined the project recently, with 48% joining in 2022, 30% of them joining in the last six months. As a corollary, more than three quarters of the respondents have participated in between 1 and 4 BIODEV2030 events.

Figure 6 Respondents by date of joining the project



Figure 7 Participation in BIODEV2030 events



2 Interest in and satisfaction with the approach proposed by BIODDEV2030 for developing voluntary commitments

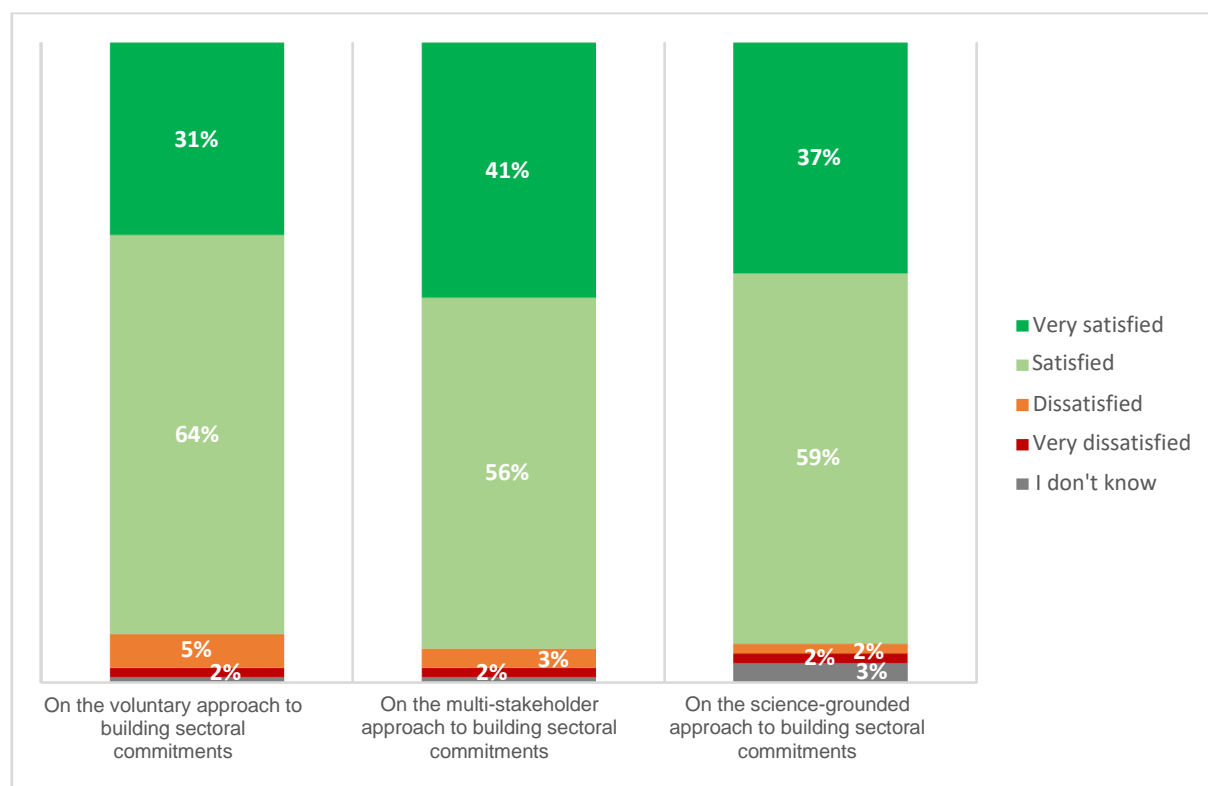
Respondents' satisfaction with the approach proposed by BIODDEV2030

The BIODDEV2030 project has several unique features, and the aim of the survey is to check whether these are added values and strengths: the voluntary dimension of the commitments that were discussed and agreed, the mobilisation and gathering of different stakeholders to influence private sector practices.

Of the 133 respondents who answered this question, 92% were satisfied with the voluntary nature of developing the commitments as done in the BIODDEV2030 project, 94% with the multi-stakeholder approach initiated by the project, and 93% with the science-grounded approach to building these VCs. It should be noted, however, that between 30 and 40% of people did not declare themselves completely satisfied ('very satisfied').

Private sector stakeholders were most satisfied with the voluntary nature of the process, with 41% saying they were 'very satisfied', compared to 29% of public sector actors and 19% of CSOs. The rates were more similar for the multi-stakeholder approach, with around 40% of each category of actor (not including 'others') being 'very satisfied'. Finally, on the question of having a science-grounded approach to building VCs, only 26% of the private sector said they were 'very satisfied', compared to 34% of CSOs and 41% of the public sector.

Figure 8 Level of satisfaction with the approach proposed by BIODDEV2030 for building sectoral commitments



Perception of the mobilisation of the private sector

Stakeholders were then asked whether they were convinced about the need to involve and mobilise the private sector in planning and policy decisions related to biodiversity protection and conservation. 93% of respondents were convinced, of which 30% were 'very convinced'. It is interesting to note that the public sector was more convinced than the private sector, with 41% of institutional actors being 'completely convinced' compared to 20% of umbrella companies and organisations.

Figure 9 Perception of the need to involve the private sector in planning and policy decisions related to biodiversity conservation and protection

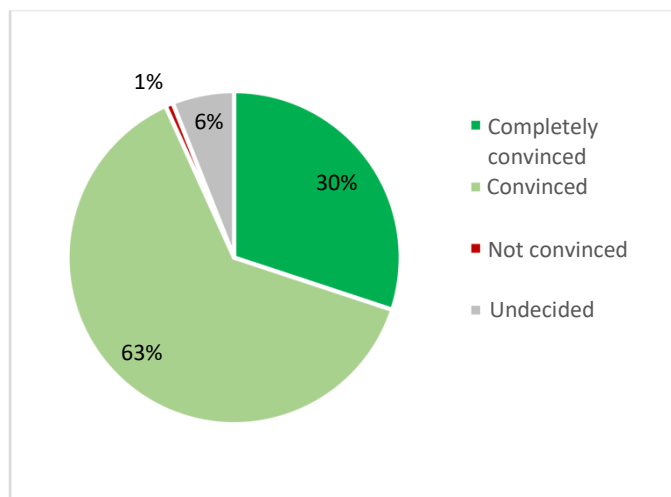
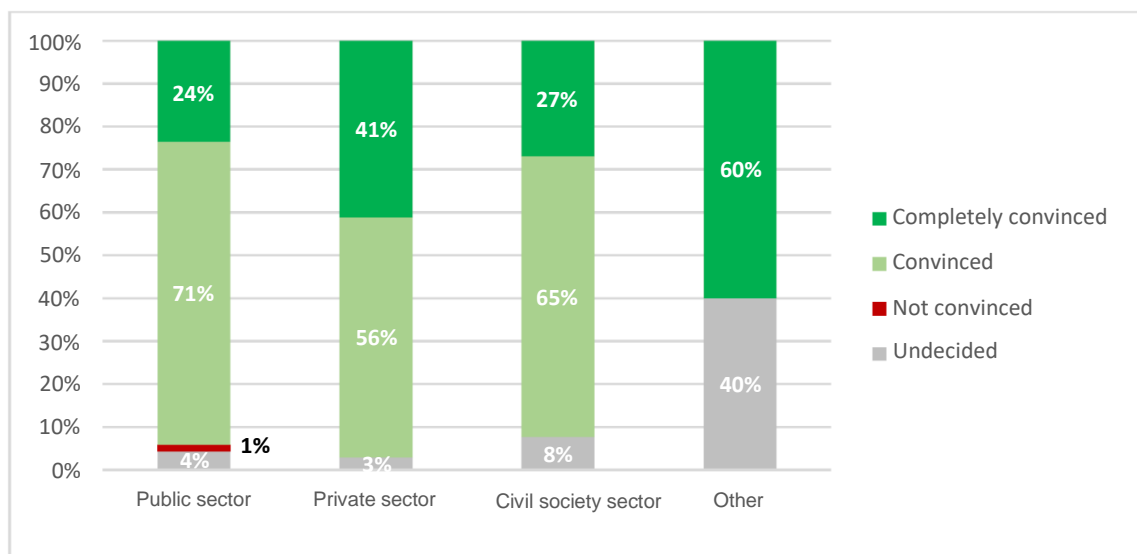
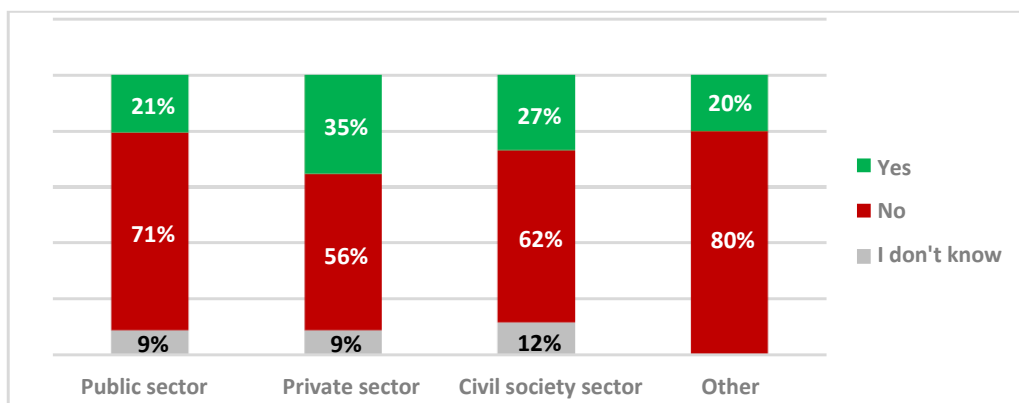


Figure 10 Perception of the need to involve the private sector in planning and policy decisions related to biodiversity conservation and protection, by stakeholder category



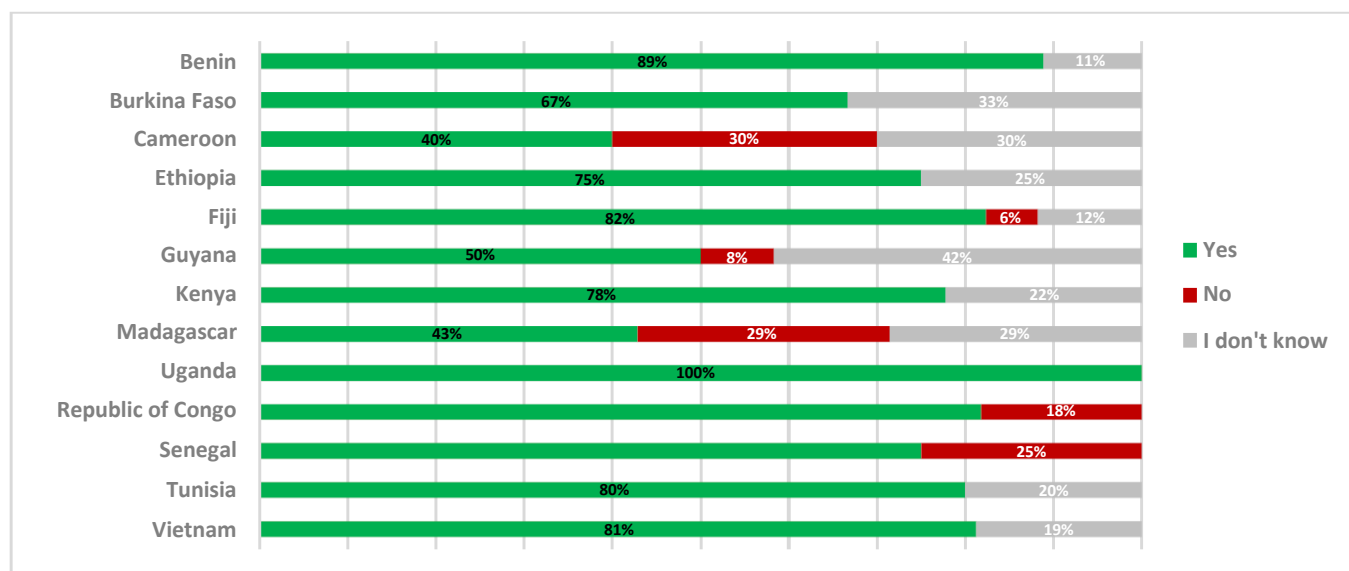
Furthermore, 87 of the 133 respondents, i.e. 65%, stated that the private sector was not sufficiently mobilised in their country in general: this breaks down as more than half of the private sector actors (19 out of 34), and 70% of the public sector actors.

Figure 11 Perception of the level of mobilisation of the private sector on biodiversity issues in the countries, by category of actor



Nevertheless, 71% think that the BIODEV2030 project has made it possible to strengthen this mobilisation, less than 10% do not. This figure rises to 79% among private sector actors and 77% among CSO respondents. The figures fluctuate somewhat from country to country: 89% in Benin, 82% in Fiji and 81% in Vietnam on the one hand, 43% in Madagascar and 50% in Guyana.

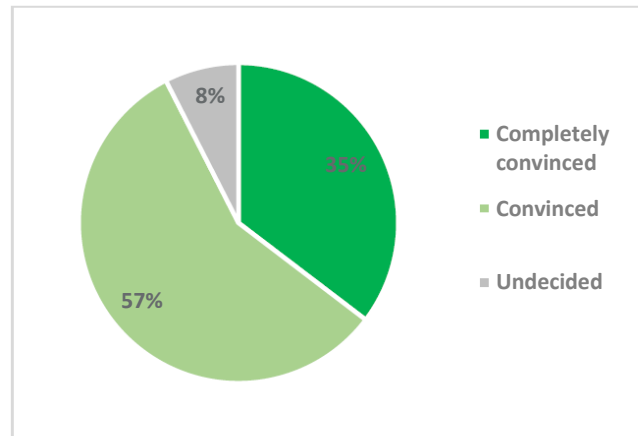
Figure 12 Perception of the strengthening of private sector mobilisation on biodiversity issues in the countries due to the project, by country



Perception of co-building for ambitious VCs

One question in the survey asked whether stakeholders considered that co-development between the different stakeholders was necessary in order for VCs to be as ambitious as possible. All the respondents agreed with this statement. 92% were convinced of this, of which 35% were very convinced. Private sector actors and CSOs were more convinced than public sector actors: 35% and 42% respectively, compared to 30% of public sector respondents.

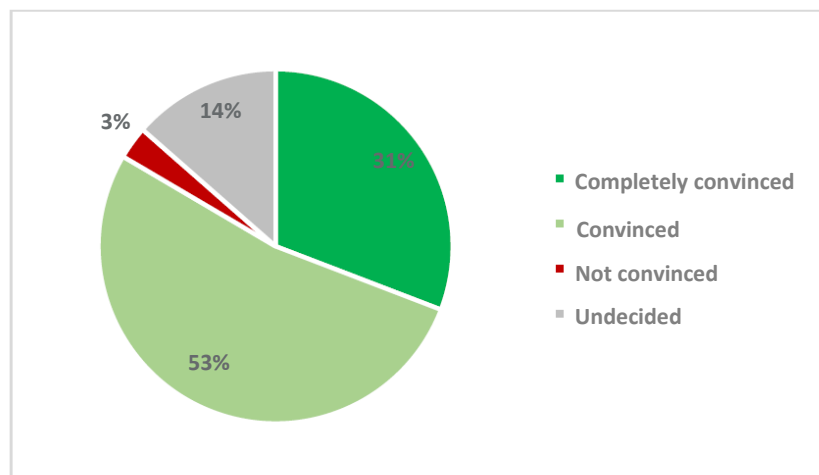
Figure 13 Perception of the need to co-develop commitments between different stakeholders in order for them to be as ambitious as possible



Perception of the need to start from an initial diagnosis to build VCs

Concerning the statement 'The construction of sectoral commitments must necessarily be based on an initial scientific assessment', 84% of respondents were convinced of this, including 31% who were 'completely convinced'. 14% were undecided on the subject.

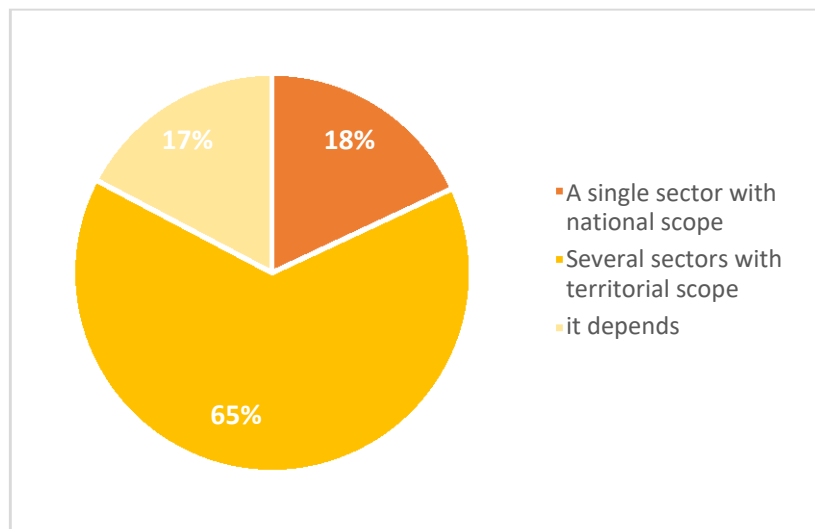
Figure 14 Perception of the need to base the construction of sectoral commitments on an initial scientific assessment



3 Perception of the scope of the voluntary commitments

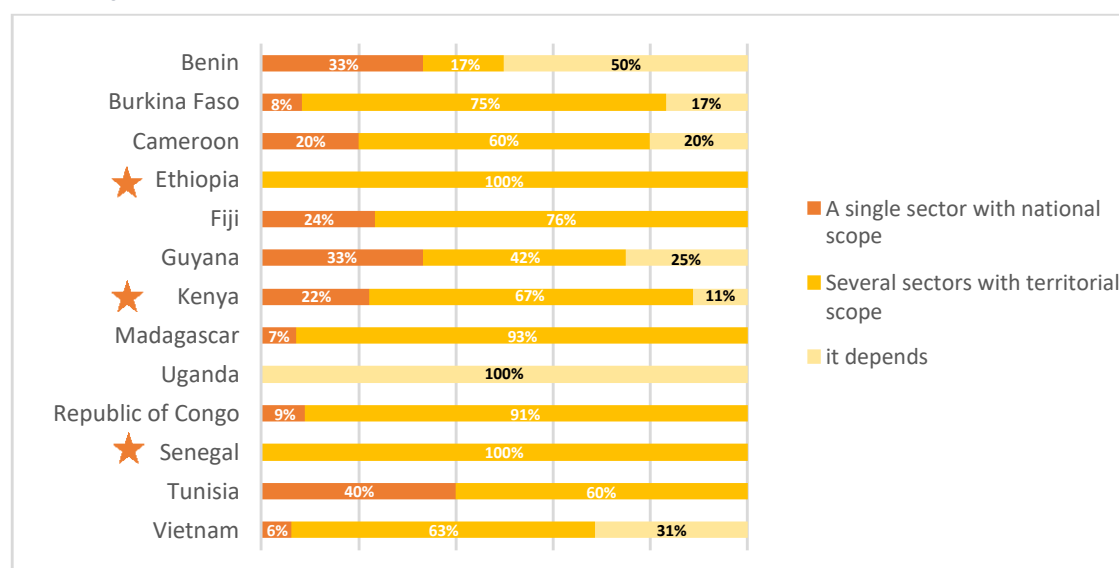
One question in the survey addressed the scope that VCs must have in order to be ambitious: whether they should focus on a single sector at national level, or whether they should cover a specific region or territory but embrace all sectors working there.

Figure 15 Opinion on the territorial level on which VCs should focus in order to be ambitious



Of the 133 respondents, 86, i.e. 65%, thought that the territorial approach was more effective in achieving ambitious VCs. This was especially the case in Burkina Faso (9 out of 12 respondents), Fiji (13 out of 17), Madagascar (13 out of 14), Republic of Congo (10 out of 11) and Senegal (all 4 respondents). Respondents from Benin and Vietnam were more reserved on the subject ("it depends"). In terms of actor categories, the public and private sectors are both close to 60% for the territorial approach, 77% for CSOs.

Figure 16 Respondents' opinion on the territorial level on which VCs should focus in order to be ambitious, by country. The orange stars indicate countries where a territorial approach was adopted.

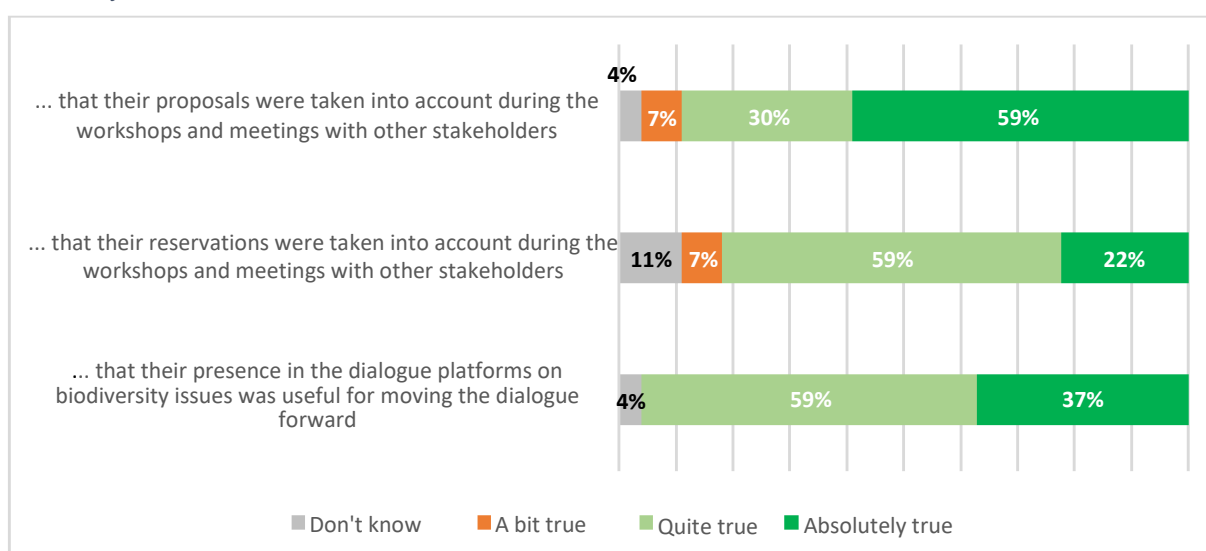


4 Perception of the vocality and strengthening of the private sector on biodiversity mainstreaming

Since the project sought to build commitments on a voluntary basis through dialogue and appropriation, we wanted to find out by means of a survey whether private sector actors considered that their voices had been heard and taken into account, and thus be able to indirectly probe the level of vocality of these structures.

27 respondents from the private sector answered this section. Almost all of the 27 (89%) considered that their proposals had been taken into account during the workshops and meetings with the other stakeholders; more than 80% stated that their reservations had also been taken into account. The answers about whether the presence of private actors in the platforms is vital to moving the dialogue forward are more resounding: 95% of respondents agreed with this statement.

Figure 17 Private actors' perceptions of whether their opinions and proposals are taken into account and listened to. Do they consider...



Finally, professional firms and organisations were asked whether they felt that the project had made them feel more prepared and equipped to defend and pursue biodiversity mainstreaming in the chosen economic sectors once the project has ended. The answers are positive, with more than 9/10 people saying yes, including 52% 'yes, very much'.

Figure 18 Private stakeholders' perception of the improvement in their capacity to pursue biodiversity mainstreaming as a result of the project

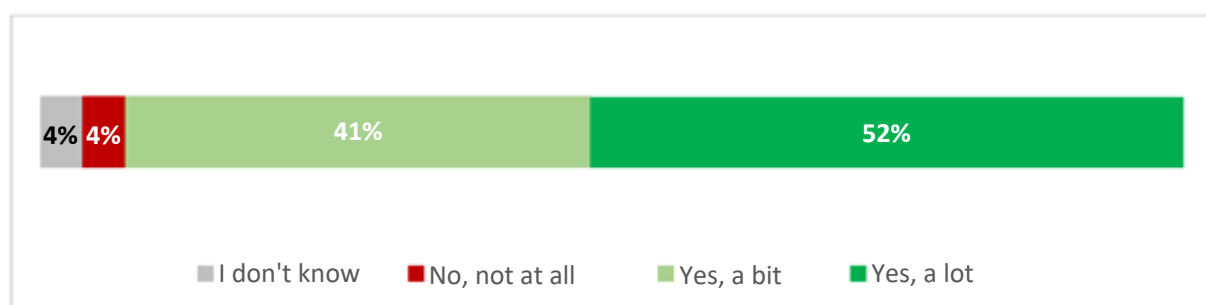
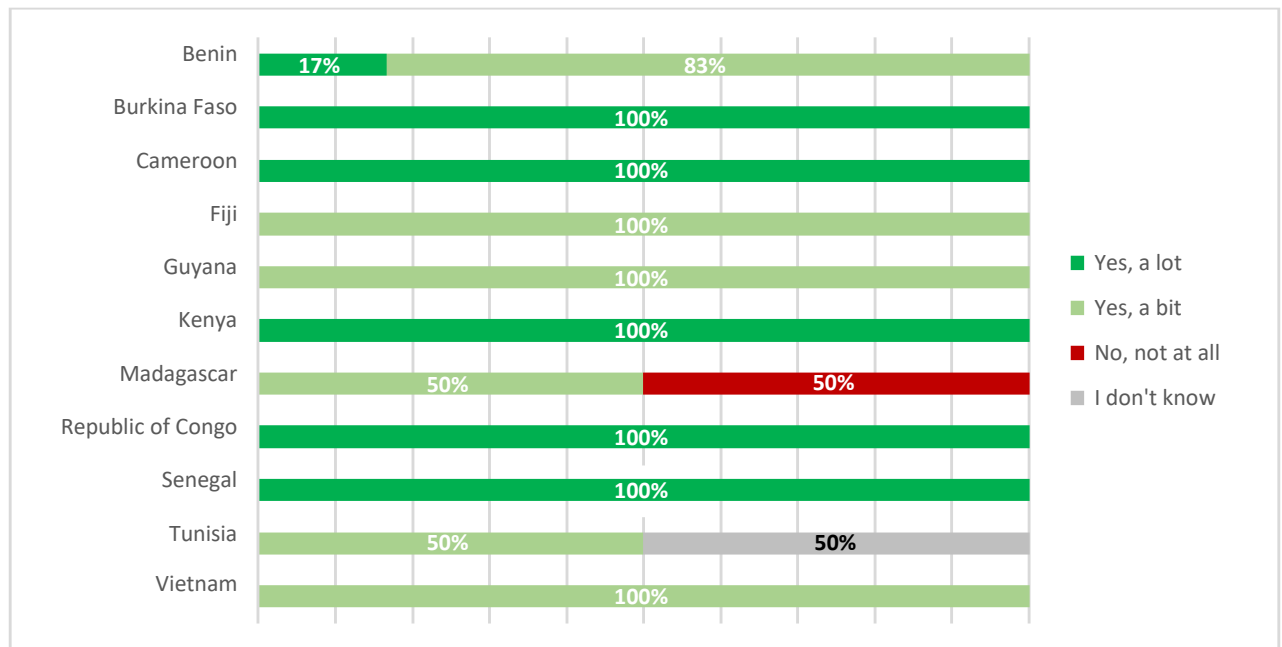


Figure 19 Private stakeholders' perception of the improvement in their capacity to pursue biodiversity mainstreaming as a result of the project, by country



5 Evolution of the level of knowledge on the links between biodiversity and development

The survey sought to find out to what extent the project had helped to strengthen stakeholders' knowledge on subjects relating to biodiversity mainstreaming dealt with by the assessments carried out (threats and sectors) in the countries and the various technical feedback sessions and meetings that took place. To assess this evolution, the respondents were asked to assess their level of knowledge before the project and at the time of answering the questionnaire (at the end of the project). This was done on 5 topics:

- 1) The state of biodiversity in the countries
- 2) The impacts of production practices on biodiversity
- 3) Production practices that preserve biodiversity
- 4) The role of public policies in the preservation of biodiversity
- 5) The dependence of economic sectors and populations on the healthy state of biodiversity

In general, 46% of respondents stated that they had improved their knowledge on the 5 topics above, while 46% stated that they had not noted any change.

We can also observe that the media are those who noted the most improvement, since these were stakeholders who were not initially aware of the topic and who benefited from topic-specific workshops in certain countries (Benin, Tunisia).

Finally, it should be noted that some respondents indicated a higher score at the beginning of the project than at the end. This denotes a 'regression' - however, it is not possible to regress in terms of knowledge, and therefore some people may have re-appraised their initial level of knowledge because the topics covered were more substantial than expected. In other cases, this would be a data entry error. As we have explained, we were not able to carry out any supplementary interviews to investigate these issues further.

On the state of biodiversity

Countries conducted an initial assessment to identify and rank the main drivers of biodiversity loss at the national level, and thus deduce which economic sectors are responsible. These studies served not only to produce scientific data on the state of biodiversity, but also to share the findings and issues with stakeholders in order to mobilise them.

The responses are almost equally divided between respondents who say that the level of knowledge on the state of biodiversity has increased due to the project (45%) and those who consider that it has stayed at the same level (47%).

Figure 20 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge on the state of biodiversity in the countries

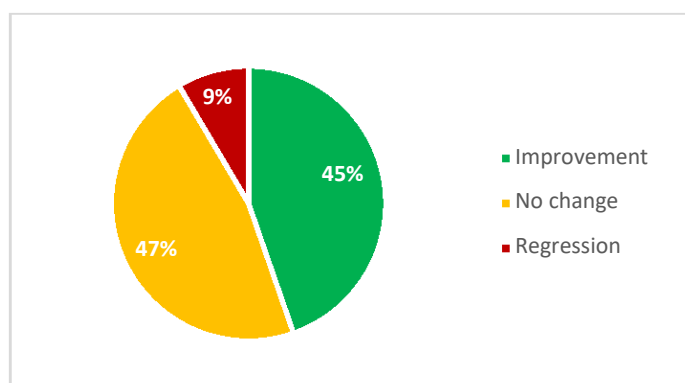
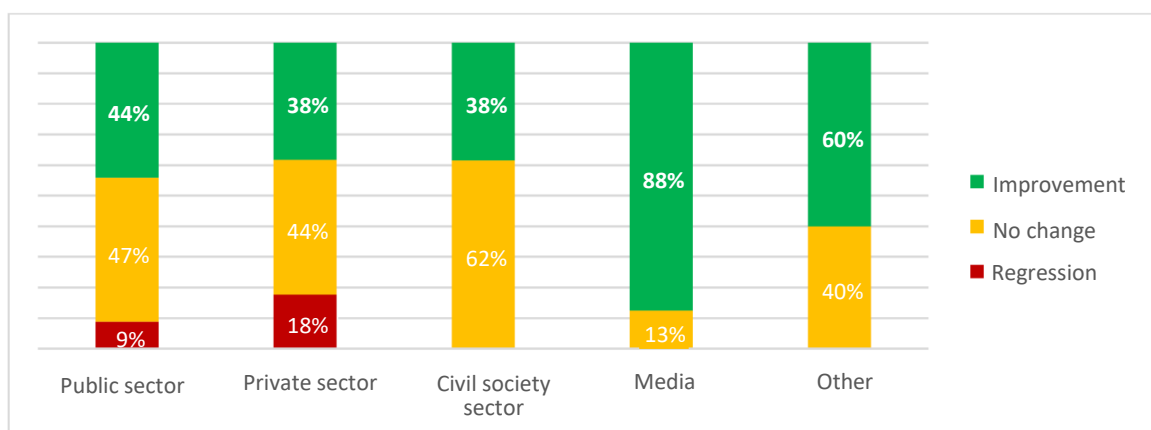


Figure 21 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge on the state of biodiversity in the countries, by type of actor



On the impact of production practices on biodiversity

The assessment of threats to biodiversity also provided data on production practices that are harmful to biodiversity. 43% say they have improved their knowledge on this subject, while 52% have not noted any change. This can be explained by the fact that the practices that threaten biodiversity are often already known and the assessments did not create any surprises in this respect.

Figure 22 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge about the impact of production practices on biodiversity

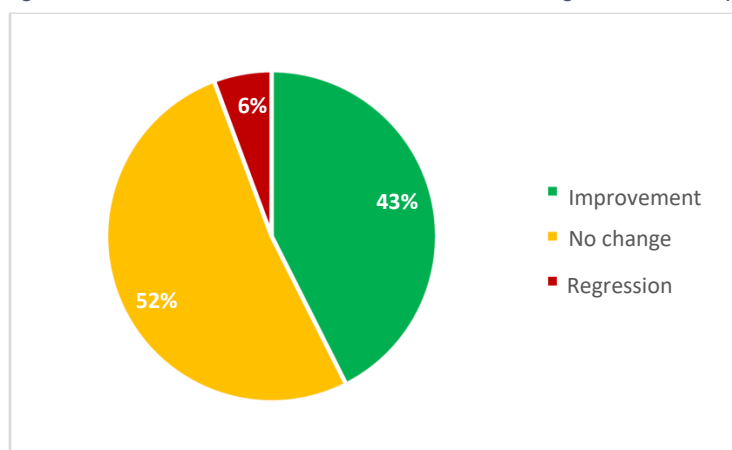
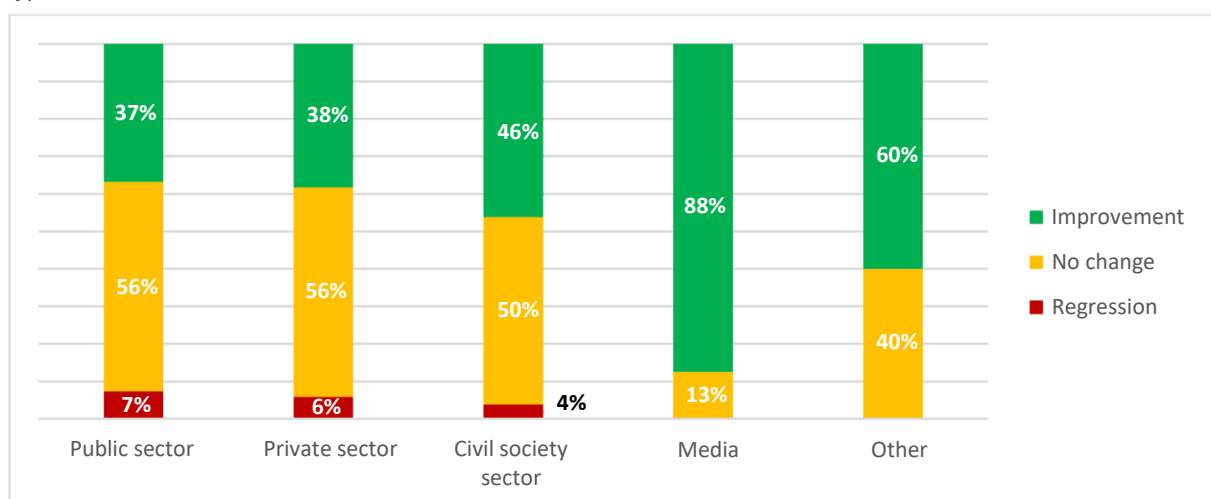


Figure 23 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge about the impact of production practices on biodiversity, by type of stakeholder



On production practices that preserve biodiversity

Here, the ratio Improvement - No change is slightly different, as more respondents state that their knowledge of virtuous production practices has improved, although the results are very close: 67 respondents in 'improvement', and 64 in 'no change'.

Figure 24 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge about production practices that preserve biodiversity

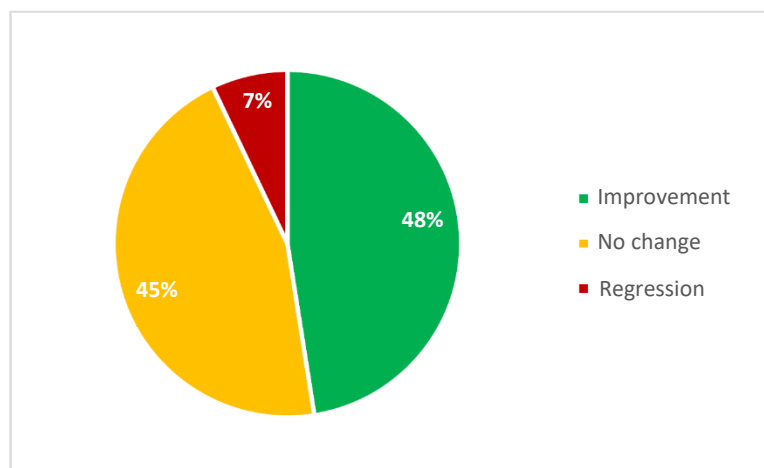
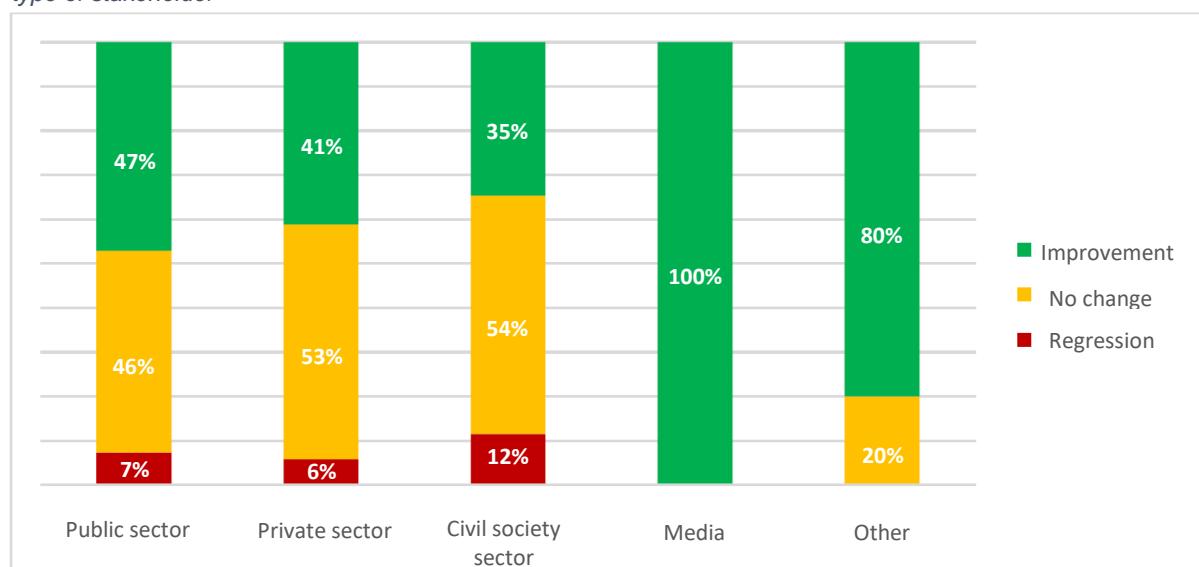


Figure 25 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge about production practices that preserve biodiversity, by type of stakeholder



On the role of public policies in preserving biodiversity

On this fourth topic, almost half (68 people, i.e. 48%) of the respondents stated that their knowledge had improved.

Figure 26 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge about the role public policies play in preserving biodiversity

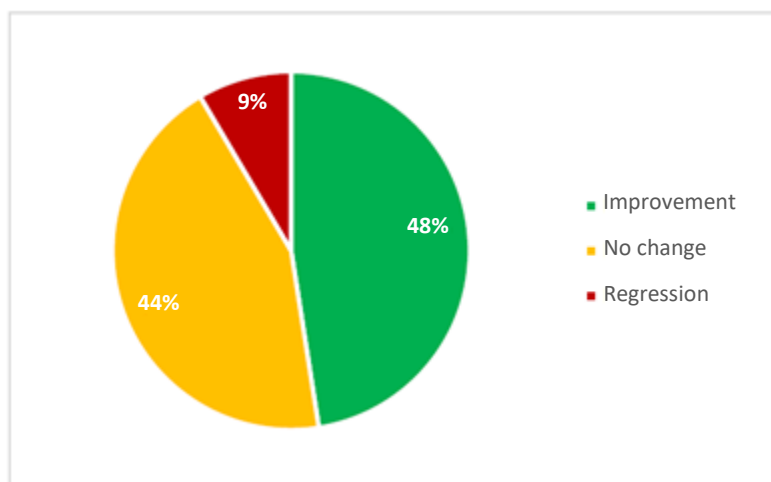
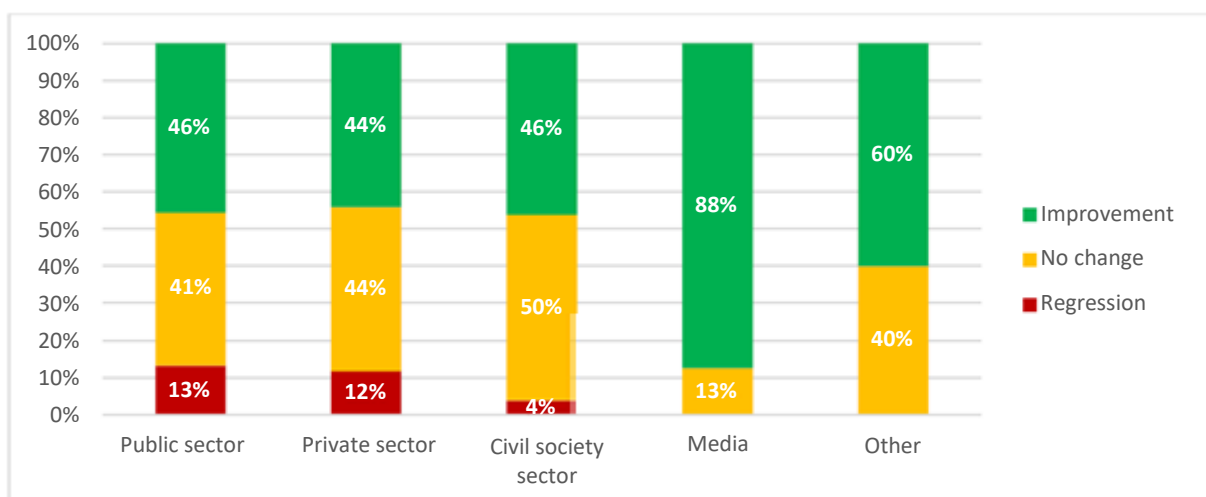


Figure 27 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge about the role public policies play in the preservation of biodiversity, by type of stakeholder



On the dependence of economic sectors and the population on a healthy state of biodiversity

Finally, with regard to the last topic, the notion of dependence can be difficult to address and understand. Moreover, it has not been the subject of specific discussions in the countries. Nevertheless, 48% of respondents indicated an improvement, and 44% no change. Interestingly, with the private stakeholders, this is balanced, indicating that a number of companies and inter-professional organisations that took part in the project were already aware of this dependence of their economic model.

Figure 28 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge about the dependence of economic sectors and populations on biodiversity

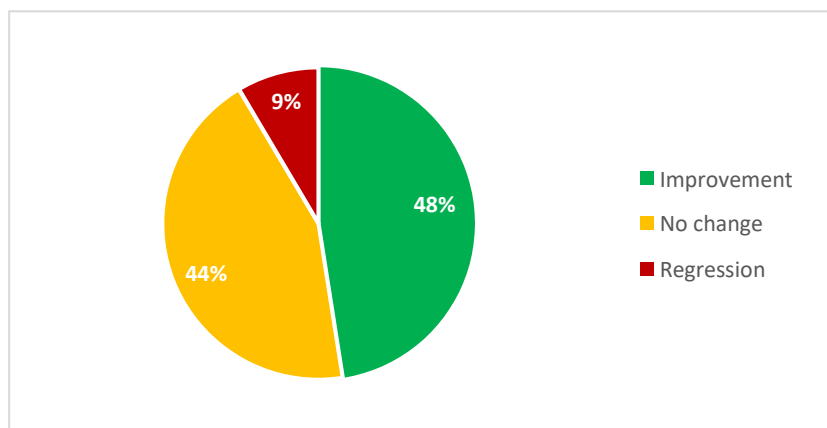
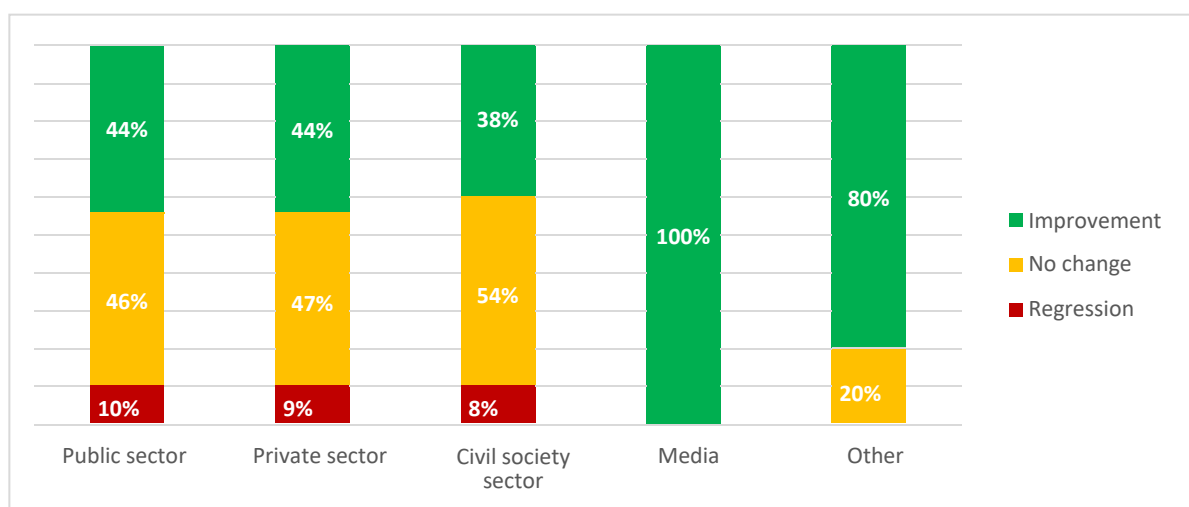


Figure 29 Perceived evolution of the level of knowledge about the dependence of economic sectors and populations on biodiversity, by type of stakeholder



6 Perception on the choice of economic sectors

The threats assessments demonstrated the link between the main threats and the key economic sectors. Although the choice of priority economic sectors was based primarily on the results of the threats assessment, other criteria were also taken into account (economic, social, institutional, willingness and structuring of stakeholders). The survey aimed to gather the opinion of project stakeholders on the selection of sectors, by asking them whether they considered that the sectors chosen were those:

- which currently have a big impact on biodiversity at national level
- which are currently making a significant contribution to the national economy (GDP or jobs)
- which have great potential for growth in the coming decades
- which have the potential to reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity
- that were already committed to taking into account and preserving biodiversity.

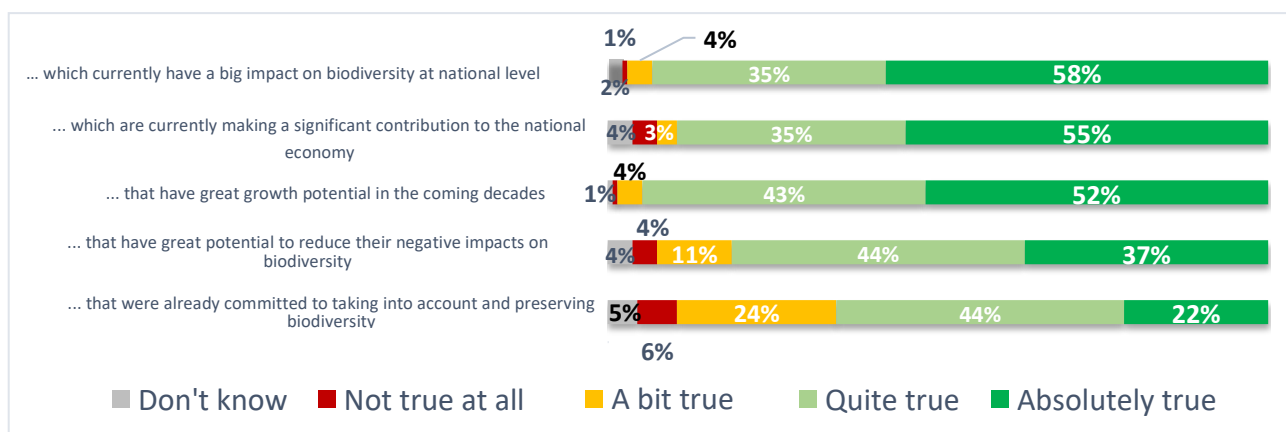
All actors, except for the media, which was not involved in the selection of sectors, were able to respond (133 responses).

The vast majority of respondents agreed that the sectors chosen in their country have a big impact on biodiversity and are significantly contributing to the national economy today and will continue to do so in the coming decades ('absolutely true' and 'quite true').

15% of people expressed reservations ('a bit true' and 'not true at all') about the selected sectors having the potential to significantly reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity. The rate of people answering 'a bit true' and 'not true at all' to this last question was higher among civil society actors (23% of the total number of CSO respondents) and public actors (16%), while it was 9% among private actors.

With regard to the choice of sectors already committed to taking into account and preserving biodiversity, only 65% of respondents agreed with this statement, while 30% disagreed. There were no differences in responses between the categories of actors.

Figure 30 Respondents' opinions on the choice of economic sectors. Are they economic sectors...



7 Media awareness of biodiversity issues

In some of the 16 countries that specifically targeted the media, two questions were reserved for it in order to assess its level of awareness of biodiversity issues. To the questions 'Do you feel you can deal better with biodiversity issues thanks to the BIODEV2030 project' and 'Do you feel you can better inform people about impact of production practices and their dependence on biodiversity thanks to the project', all 7 respondents said yes (one of the 8 persons did not answer this section of the questionnaire). It should be noted that the media respondents who responded came from Benin and Tunisia, where topic-specific training workshops were conducted for this group of people.

C. Conclusion

Unfortunately, the survey conducted was not representative of all project stakeholders in the 16 countries for the various reasons mentioned in the introduction. Nevertheless, the data obtained provides interesting trends and elements that should be taken into account when analysing the results of the project and drawing lessons on the approach adopted in order to replicate it in other contexts. The salient points to remember are:

- The participants were **nearly all satisfied** with the project and the approach adopted to achieve VCs, with an average of 93% satisfied and very satisfied. It should be noted, however, that between 30 and 40% of people did not declare themselves completely satisfied ('very satisfied'). There is therefore significant room for improvement.
- 93% of respondents are convinced of the **need to involve and mobilise the private sector in planning and political decision-making** on the protection and preservation of biodiversity. We note that only 30% are completely convinced of this, which reflects

a certain amount of hesitation on this issue, particularly among public actors, 24% of whom are in this situation.

- More than two thirds of respondents felt that the project had **strengthened the mobilisation of the private sector**, particularly in Benin, Fiji and Vietnam. This was less the case, according to respondents, in Madagascar and Guyana.
- Respondents seem to agree more on **VCs that are built at regional or local levels** for all the economic sectors present, rather than nationwide for a specific sector. This territorial approach to the development of VCs as a means of enabling more ambitious VCs is therefore an important lesson for the project.
- The project has only **partially led to an improvement in knowledge** on biodiversity and sectoral integration issues, as only 46% of the 141 respondents reported an increase. There are several reasons other than the biases mentioned in the introduction that may explain this result, such as the fact that the project stakeholders were already involved or aware and therefore did not necessarily learn anything new.
- The vast majority of respondents agreed that the sectors chosen in their country are both sectors that have a big impact on biodiversity and that are making a big contribution to the national economy today and will continue to do so in the coming decades. However, some reservations were expressed about these sectors' potential to reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity.

Appendix - Survey questionnaire

You can change to Portuguese by selecting the language in the menu at the top of the page.

The BIODEV2030 project will end at the end of the year in the countries. The BIODEV2030 coordination team is conducting a survey in order to get a better understanding of the project results and the benefits you perceive. This survey is anonymous and should take you 10 minutes to complete. It will be used for leveraging purposes and for the self-assessment of the project's implementation.

Section A. Introduction

A1. What country are you from?

A. Benin **B.** Burkina Faso **C.** Cameroon
D. Congo **E.** Ethiopia **F.** Fiji **G.** Gabon **H.** Guinea
I. Guyana **J.** Kenya **K.** Madagascar
L. Mozambique **M.** Senegal
N. Tunisia **O.** Uganda **P.** Vietnam

Section B. Your profile

B1. Are you:

A. female
B. male
C. I do not wish to specify

B2. In what type of organisation do you work?

A. Public sector
B. Private sector
C. Civil society sector
D. Media
E. Other (*please specify*)

A → B3
B → B6, part D
C → B7
D → section G

B3. To which institution are you attached?

A. Ministry for the Environment or equivalent
B. Ministry for Budget and/or Planning or equivalent
C. Other Ministry (*please specify*)
D. Academic / research sector
E. Funding body
F. Other (*please specify*)

A → B8
A, B, C → B4, B5

B4. What are your responsibilities within the Ministry?

A. Ministerial cabinet
B. Director-General
C. Team, unit or department manager
D. Expert (scientific, economic, legal...)
E. Cartagena or Nagoya protocol focal point
F. Other (*please specify*)

B5. What administrative level do you work at?

A. Central / federal / national
B. Provincial / regional
C. Local

B6. In which type of private sector organisation do you work?

A. Umbrella / inter-professional organisation
B. Cooperative
C. National undertaking
D. International undertaking
E. Craft undertaking
F. Financial / banking sector
G. Other (*please specify*)

A → D2 and D3
B → D4
C, D and E → D1, D5, D6

B7. What type of civil society organisation do you work in or represent?

A. Association / NGO
B. Local community representative
C. Indigenous people(s)' representative
D. Other (*please specify*)

B8. Are you or have you been the Focal Point for the Convention on Biological Diversity?	A. Yes B. No	A → B9, part E
B9. Since when have you held your position as Focal Point?	Year	
B10. Since when have you been involved in the BIODIV2030 project?	A. First half of 2020 B. Second half of 2020 C. First half of 2021 D. Second half of 2021 E. First half of 2022 F. Second half of 2022	
B11. How many BIODIV2030 events have you attended?	Number....	

Section C. Your understanding of the links between economic activities and biodiversity

C1. What was your level of knowledge BEFORE you got involved in the BIODIV2030 project about:		
the state of biodiversity in your country	A. Very weak B. Weak C. Good D. Very good E. I don't remember	
the impacts of production practices (agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, etc.) on biodiversity		
production practices that preserve biodiversity		
the role of sectoral public policies (agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, etc.) in preserving biodiversity		
the dependence of economic sectors and populations on the healthy state of biodiversity		
C2. What is your CURRENT level of knowledge on:		
the state of biodiversity in your country	A. Very weak B. Weak C. Good D. Very good E. I don't wish to say	
the impacts of production practices (agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, etc.) on biodiversity		
production practices that preserve biodiversity		
the role of sectoral public policies (agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, etc.) in preserving biodiversity		
the dependence of economic sectors and populations on the healthy state of biodiversity		

C3. In your opinion, the sectors chosen within the framework of the BIODIV2030 project to achieve the voluntary commitments:					
	A. Not true at all	B. A bit true	C. Quite true	D. Completely true	E. I don't know
are currently having a big impact on biodiversity at national level					
are currently making a significant contribution to the national economy (GDP or jobs)					

have great growth potential in the coming decades					
have great potential to reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity					
were already committed to taking into account and preserving biodiversity					

Section D. Private sector profile and experience		
D1. How many employees does your company have?	Number	
D2. Specify your sector / the professions you represent	
D3. How many members does your organisation represent?	Number	
D4. How many members does your cooperative have?	Number	
D5. In which sector or industry does your company operate?	
D6. What is your company's turnover?	Number	
D7. What are your responsibilities within your organisation?	A. Upper management B. Management C. Technician D. Other (<i>please specify</i>)	
D8. Which department or unit do you belong to?	
D9. Would you say that your organisation was already positively committed to biodiversity BEFORE it got involved in the BIODEV2030 project?	A. Not at all B. A little bit C. A lot D. I don't know	B and C → D10
D10. How?	

D11. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?					
	A. Not at all true	B. A bit true	C. Quite true	D. Completely true	E. I don't know
My proposals were taken into account during the workshops and meetings with the other actors					
My reservations were taken into account during the workshops and meetings with the other actors					
My presence at the dialogue platform on biodiversity issues was useful for moving the dialogue forward					

D12. Do you feel better prepared and equipped to defend and pursue biodiversity mainstreaming in the	A. No, not at all B. No, not really C. Yes, a bit D. Yes, a lot	
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economic	E. I don't know	
sectors thanks to the BIODIV2030 project?		

Section E. Experience of National CBD Focal Points		
E1. What was your level of knowledge on the subject of biodiversity mainstreaming into economic activities BEFORE you got involved in the BIODIV2030 project?	A. Very weak B. Weak C. Good D. Very good E. I don't remember	
E2. What is your CURRENT level of knowledge on the subject of biodiversity mainstreaming?	A. Very weak B. Weak C. Good D. Very good E. I don't wish to say	C, D and E → E3
E3. Do you feel that you have increased your knowledge of biodiversity mainstreaming through the BIODIV2030 project?	A. No, not at all B. No, not really C. Yes, a bit D. Yes, a lot E. I don't know	
E4. Do you feel more prepared and equipped to advocate and pursue biodiversity mainstreaming into economic sectors as a result of the BIODIV2030 project?	A. No, not at all B. No, not really C. Yes, a bit D. Yes, a lot E. I don't know	
E5. Has the BIODIV2030 project helped you play your role as a CBD negotiator?	A. No, not at all B. No, not really C. Yes, a bit D. Yes, a lot E. I don't know	
E6. Has the BIODIV2030 project helped you to build your national biodiversity plan for the implementation of the future global framework on biodiversity (NBSAPs)?	A. No, not at all B. No, not really C. Yes, a bit D. Yes, a lot E. I don't know	
Section F. Interest in and satisfaction with the multi-stakeholder and voluntary approach to building sectoral commitments		
F1. Are you satisfied with the voluntary nature of the building of sectoral commitments as implemented by the BIODIV2030 project?	A. Very dissatisfied B. Dissatisfied C. Satisfied D. Very satisfied E. I don't know	
F2. Are you satisfied with the multi-actor approach to building sectoral commitments as implemented by the BIODIV2030 project?	A. Very dissatisfied B. Dissatisfied C. Satisfied D. Very satisfied E. I don't know	
F3. Are you satisfied with the science-grounded approach to building sectoral commitments as implemented by the BIODIV2030 project?	A. Very dissatisfied B. Dissatisfied C. Satisfied D. Very satisfied E. I don't know	

F4. To what extent are you convinced by the following statements?

	A. Not at all convinced	B. Not convinced	C. Undecided	D. Convinced	E. Totally convinced
The private sector must be involved and mobilised in planning and policy decisions relating to the protection and preservation of biodiversity					
Co-building between the various actors is necessary to achieve ambitious sectoral commitments					
The building of sectoral commitments must necessarily be based on an initial scientific diagnosis					

F5. Do you think that the private sector is sufficiently mobilised on biodiversity issues in your country?	A. Yes B. No C. I don't know	
F6. Has the BIODEV2030 project helped to strengthen the mobilisation of the private sector on biodiversity issues in your country?	A. Yes B. No C. I don't know	
F7. Concerning the scope of the voluntary commitments, do you think that they will be more ambitious:	A. if they cover a single sector at national level B. if they cover a specific region or territory but apply to all sectors working there C. it depends (specify why)	
F8. Do you have any comments, suggestions or additional information you would like to share with us?	

Section G. Appropriation of biodiversity issues by the media

G1. Do you feel more able to deal with 'biodiversity' issues thanks to the BIODEV2030 project?	A. No, not at all B. No, not really C. Yes, a bit D. Yes, a lot E. I don't know	
G2. Do you feel more able to inform people about the impacts and dependence of production practices on biodiversity thanks to the BIODEV2030 project?	A. No, not at all B. No, not really C. Yes, a bit D. Yes, a lot E. I don't know	

Section H. Conclusion

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. Your answers will be analysed in the coming weeks and will be of great help to us in learning more about the effects of the BIODEV2030 project. If you wish to send us your questions or comments directly, you can

write to Emma Maisonnave, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer at Expertise France:
emmanuelle.maisonnave@expertisefrance.fr.

You can also leave us your contact details if you wish to receive the report that will be produced at the end of this survey as well as the project's lessons learned.