



AMBI TION FOR BIODI VERS ITY

ambition for biodiversity

BIODEV 2030



**Results of the dialogue process and
commitments in the 16 countries**



FUNDING



COORDINATION



IMPLEMENTATION

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BENIN (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Forestry (silviculture and timber industry)



Agriculture (cotton ; rice & soy)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Benin:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN BENIN

FORESTRY



1 biodiversity coffee (30 participants)



1 national workshop to validate and enrich DIAG 2



1 sectoral dialogue workshop

Stakeholders:

- Public sector
- Private sector (umbrella organisation ; nursery ; tree planters)
- CSOs
- Academia, Media

AGRICULTURE (COTTON, RICE & SOY)



1 regional focus group per value chain



1 national workshop to validate and enrich DIAG 2



1 coffee biodiversity (37 participants)



1 sectoral dialogue workshop (**rice & soy**)

Stakeholders:



- Public sector (ministries and parent organisations)
- Private sector (farmers association, private farming companies)
- CSOs
- Academia
- Media
- Technical and financial partners

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor plantation techniques
Agriculture (cotton; rice & soy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton: intensification of production through use of agrochemicals which leads to soil degradation making it vulnerable to erosion ; reduced fallow periods ; deforestation ; reduced options for grazing • Rice: systematic land clearing for rice planting ; burning of weed piles after weeding to prepare land for seedling ; intensive mechanical ploughing which destroys soil layers and living organisms ; use of agrochemicals ; erratic expansion • Soy: forest clearing ; continuous expansion of cultivated areas due to low-yields ; use of agrochemicals ; significant water use ; use of wood to produce fire at processing stages ; discharge of produced waste

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BENIN (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN BENIN (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Forestry</p> 	<p><u>Silviculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2026, trainings and awareness raising of foresters about biodiversity conservation • Increase in surface areas planted annually on degraded land, including through communes-private partnerships and landowners-private partnerships for land availability <p><u>Lumber:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, foresters exploit wood from forest under management plans • By 2025, members of the National Wood Economic Operators' Federation adopt a sustainable supply and sales charter for wood products
<p>Agriculture (cotton; rice & soy)</p> 	<p><u>Food crops:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, 60% of rice and soy producers use agroecological best practices • Selling prices for agroecological products are more profitable for farmers • Increase in organic soy production • Reduction in use of agrochemicals to the benefit of organic fertilisers <p><u>Cotton:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research invests time and resources to develop organic inputs • At least 40% of cotton producers use organic inputs by 2027 • Diffusion of agroecology and organic practices • Pollution levels in ginning factories, spinning factories and oil factories are reduced by 20%

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS OBTAINED IN BENIN (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Forestry (silviculture & timber industry)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote native species • Preserve a share of natural habitat in plantations • Develop forest management plans in plantations • When establishing a new plantation, maintain big seed bearing native trees • Preserve threatened species found on site • Sustainable management of plantations • Use appropriate gear • Voluntary compliance with eco-certification guidelines
<p>Agriculture (rice & soy)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure supply from formal structures • Willingness to use organic inputs appropriate for rice cultivation • Use of organic fertilisers • Reasonable / moderate use of approved pesticides • Practice of no ploughing techniques • Use crop rotation techniques, consider steepness • Producers' willingness to use improved short-cycle and resilient to water stress seeds • Advocate in favour of the development of improved seeds to policy makers

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BENIN (3/4)

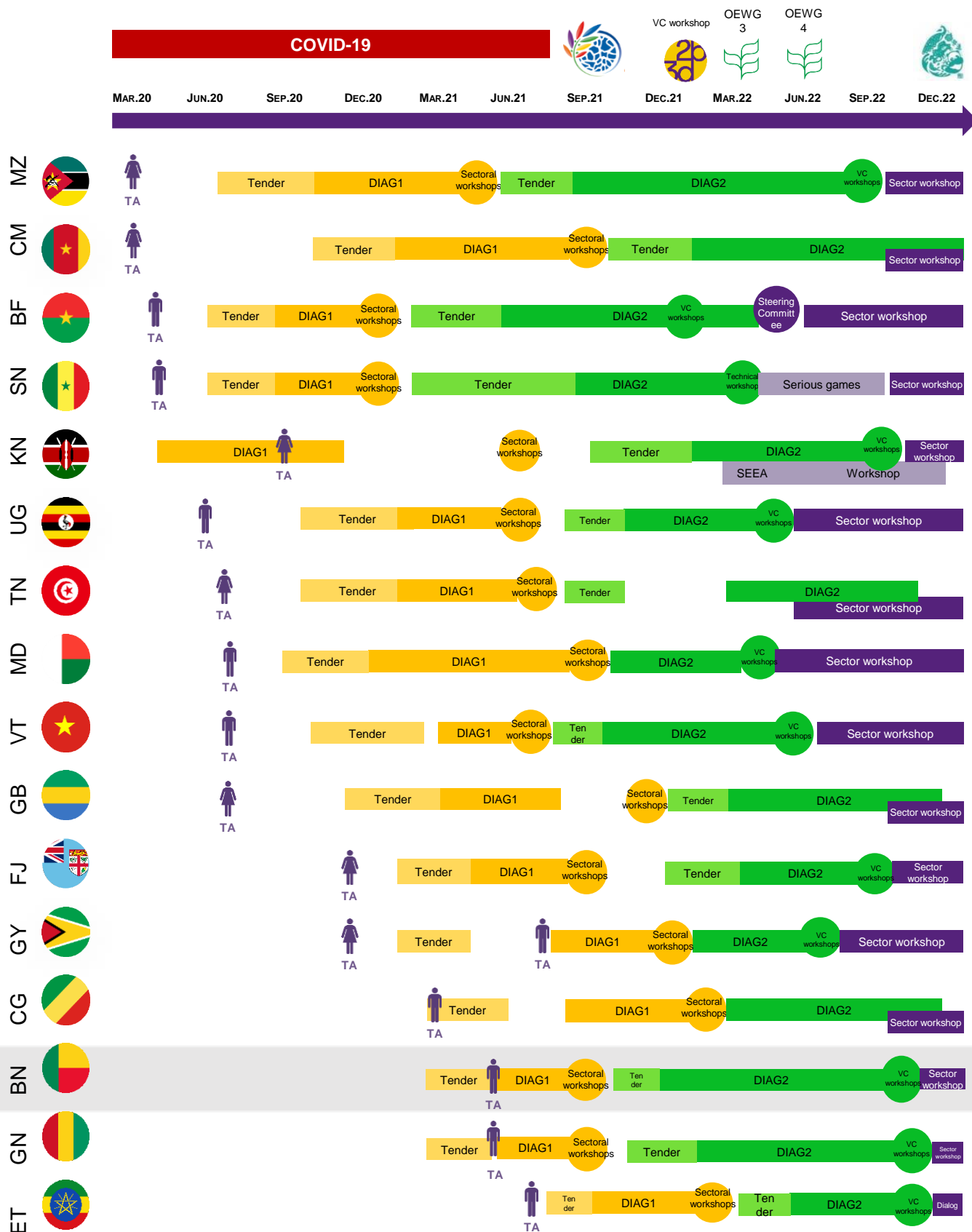
EVALUATION OF DRAFT **VCs** (RICE & SOY ; FORESTRY) AND VC SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 (COTTON)

Criteria	Agriculture (cotton) (DIAG 2 evaluation)	Agriculture (rice & soy)	Forestry
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	Yes	Partly
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	10 ; 14 ; 15	10 ; 14 ; 15	5 ; 10
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Partly	No
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	Partly	Partly
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Partly	Yes	Partly
Other criteria			
Publicly available	N/A	No	No
Formalisation and signature	N/A	Partly	Partly
Identification of funding sources for implementation	N/A	No	No
Conclusion	No draft VC beyond DIAG 2 VC scenarios	Draft VCs discussed	Draft VCs discussed



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BENIN (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES
(MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BURKINA FASO (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Mines (gold)



Agriculture (cotton)



Livestock

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Burkina Faso:

Draft VC discussed

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN BURKINA FASO

MINES (GOLD)

- ✓ 1 validation workshop for DIAG 2 with stakeholders split into working groups for enrichment

Stakeholders:

representatives from the public (local and national level) and the private sectors (umbrella organisations and unions), CSOs



2 sectoral workshops to identify VCs

Stakeholders:

representatives from the public (local and national level) and the private sectors (umbrella organisations), CSOs

AGRICULTURE (COTTON)

- ✓ 1 validation workshop for DIAG 2 with stakeholders split into working groups for enrichment

Stakeholders:

representatives from the public (local and national level) and the private sectors (umbrella organisations, companies), CSOs



2 sectoral workshops to identify VCs

Stakeholders:

representatives from the public (local and national level) and the private sectors (umbrella organisations, companies), CSOs

LIVESTOCK

- ✓ 1 validation workshop for DIAG 2 with stakeholders split into working groups for enrichment

Stakeholders:

representatives from the public (local and national level) and the private sectors (umbrella organisations, companies), CSOs



2 sectoral workshops to identify VCs




Stakeholders: representatives from the public (local and national level) and the private sectors (umbrella organisations), CSOs, media

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Mines (gold)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation of natural habitats linked with forest clearing, scouring, and excavating to set up mining infrastructures Erratic wood harvesting to support galleries Habitat fragmentation due to opening of new roads Effluent discharge in the air and water Use of cyanide
Agriculture (cotton)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of forest cover to open up new agricultural spaces Massive use of agrochemicals
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation and habitat fragmentation Overgrazing resulting in desertification Transhumance facilitates biological invasions Use of veterinary products resulting in soil pollutions

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BURKINA FASO (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN BURKINA FASO (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Agriculture (cotton)</p> 	<p>Cotton companies and research institutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the production and use of organic manure • Subsidise organic fertilisers and other organic inputs • Support research and development efforts and promote agroforestry <p>Cotton farmers and agricultural consultants: Try agroecological practices</p> <p>State and local governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote land tenure in cotton areas • Implement the agriculture component of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
<p>Livestock</p> 	<p>Herders and socio-professional organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and implement best practices in terms of animal production systems • Develop networks to facilitate knowledge and experience sharing <p>State: Ensure the elaboration and implementation of action plans to promote sustainable livestock rearing practices</p>
<p>Mines (gold)</p> 	<p>Mining companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development and/or implementation of the management plans of protected areas • Reforestation campaigns on degraded land <p>Artisanal miners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from ANEEMAS (State agency) for the organisation of artisanal miners into cooperatives and the formalisation of conventions that include biodiversity conservation commitments • Reduce the use of chemicals (ex. mercury)

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS DISCUSSED IN BURKINA FASO

<p>All sectors</p>	<p>Solutions identified by stakeholders are the same as the VC scenarios identified in DIAG 2 since the latter included feedback from the various consultations with stakeholders.</p> <p><i><u>Note:</u> The Multi-Stakeholder Working Group for the Integration of Biodiversity in Economic Development (GTMIBE), created with the support of BIODEV2030, has included in its three-year action plan a series of accompanying measures to promote the implementation of these solutions</i></p>
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COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BURKINA FASO (3/4)

EVALUATION OF DRAFT VCS

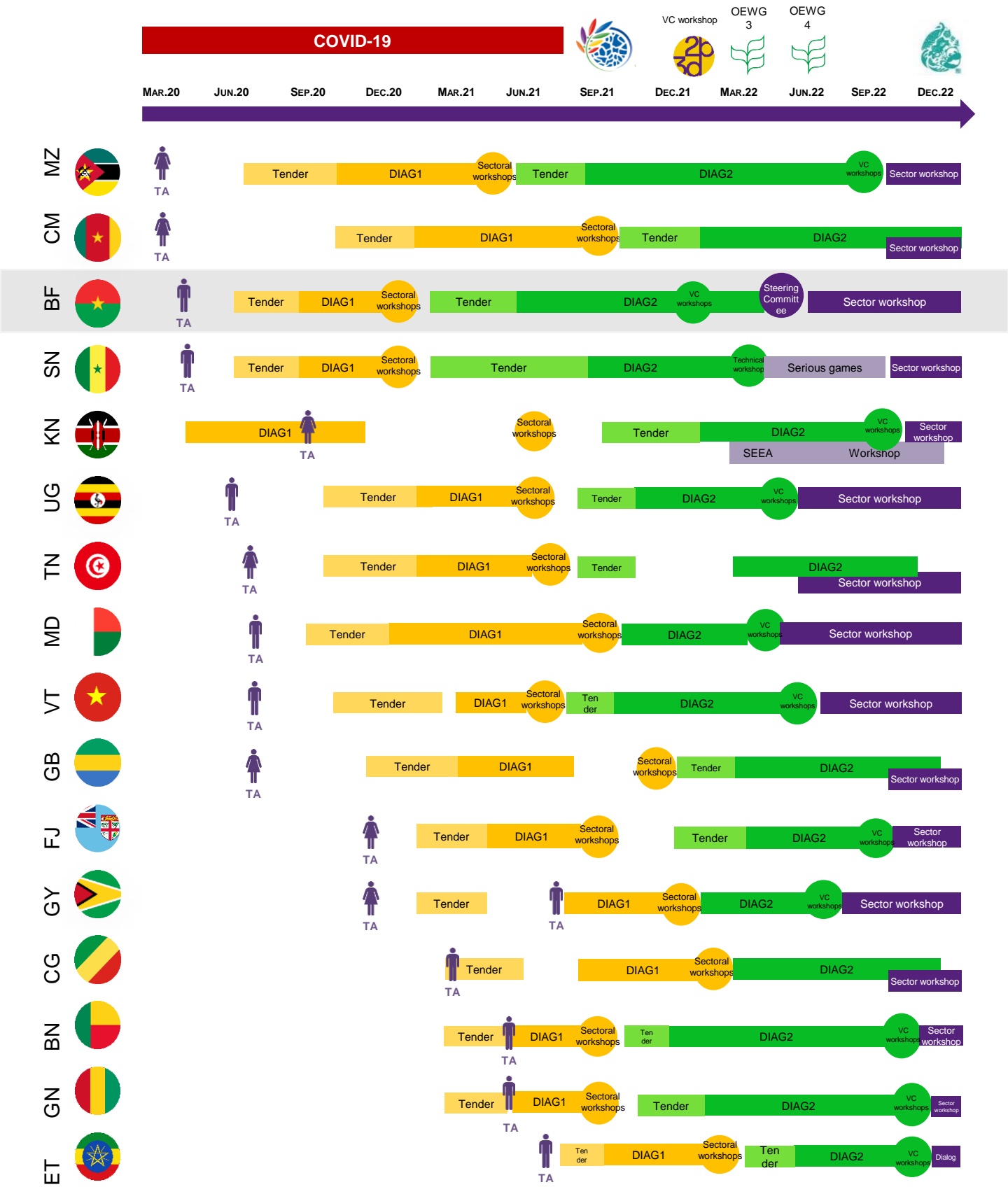
Criteria	Agriculture	Livestock	Gold
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCS			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Partly	Partly	Partly
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	5 ; 7 ; 10	15 ; 21	5 ; 7 ; 11
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	No	No	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BURKINA FASO (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: CAMEROON (1/4)

Selected sectors



Agriculture



Infrastructures

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Cameroon:

DIAG 2 commitment scenarios

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE DIALOGUE PROCESS IN CAMEROON

AGRICULTURE & INFRASTRUCTURES



No validation workshop for DIAG 2 because neither the IPBES platform Cameroon nor the *ad hoc* committee (IPBES platform members + sectoral guests depending on topics) had received the report

→ Only result presentation workshop, which also allowed for the introduction of the concept of VCs to stakeholders



No sectoral dialogue



However, DIAG 2 consultants had been able to exchange with representatives of the public and private sectors (GICAM – Cameroun's inter-managerial organisation) to collect their input while writing the DIAG 2

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Agriculture



- **Land-use change:** Conversion of forests, savannahs and even lands in semi-arid areas into unsustainable intensive and expanding monocultural plantations
- **Practice of slash-and-burn agriculture** for some crops (e.g. maize)
- **The lack of coordination or absence of land management plan** leads to conflicts over land usage including between farmers and conservation areas or rangelands and agricultural lands
- **The use of genetically modified seeds** contributes to the loss of native species to the benefit of a small number of alien species

Infrastructures



- **Forest clearing** for infrastructure construction
- The **construction of roads and dams participates in habitat fragmentation** and encourages the development of new plantations, thereby worsening deforestation
- **Flooding of natural habitats** linked to the construction of dams

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: CAMEROON (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN CAMEROON (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Agriculture</p> 	<p>Private sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Environmental and Social Management Plans (PGES) • Conservation of High Conservation Value zones • Promotion of organic farming and biofertilizers • Controlled and adapted use of agrochemicals • Look for carbon and biodiversity financing opportunities • Reforestation <p>Public sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a zero-deforestation strategy • Take legal measures to fight illegal wood and incentivise companies towards adopting biodiversity preservation measures • Implement mangrove restauration and marine areas protection projects • Strengthen PGES monitoring mechanisms • Strengthen wildlife anti-trafficking mechanisms • Strengthen multi-dangers early-warning mechanisms in vulnerable areas <p>DIAG 2 also insists on the role of civil society and local and indigenous communities with respect to promoting best practices.</p>
<p>Infrastructures</p> 	<p>Private sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of adapted fish species in dam lakes • Recycle wastewaters and collect rainwater <p>Public sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage national political institutions and decision-makers in the private sector to consider biodiversity in all of their investment and exploitation projects • Do not start an infrastructure project so long as all funds have not been secured to avoid construction halt or the rupture of contracts • Strengthen PGES monitoring mechanisms <p>DIAG 2 also insists on the role of civil society and local and indigenous communities with respect to raising awareness on the impacts of infrastructure projects on biodiversity.</p>

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: CAMEROON (3/4)

FACTORS THAT HAMPERED THE VC PROCESS IN CAMEROON

Internal project factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of <i>ex-ante</i> preparation to introduce the project to sectoral ministries Delays linked with recruitment procedures for DIAG 2 Technical assistant left in March 2022
External factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex relationship with the Ministry of Environment Low quality of the diagnoses delivered by consultants

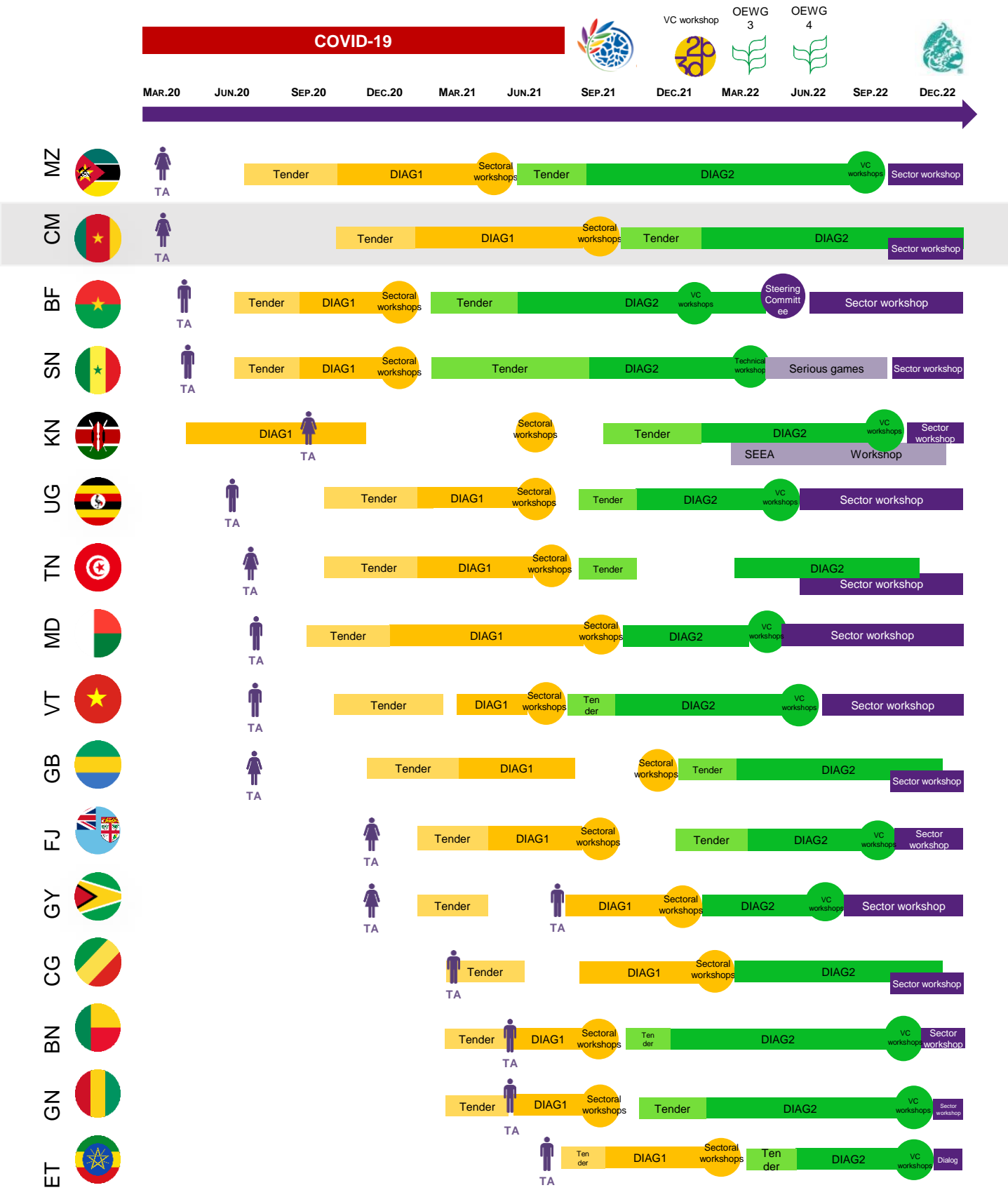
EVALUATION OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT (VC) SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2

Criteria	Agriculture	Infrastructures
« SMART » nature of identified VC scenarios		
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	No	No
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 2 ; 10	7 ; 14
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No
Conclusion	No draft VC discussed beyond the scenarios identified in DIAG 2	



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: CAMEROON (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (1/4)

Selected sectors



Agriculture



Mines

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Congo:

DIAG 2 commitment scenarios

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN DIALOGUE PROCESS IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

AGRICULTURE



Bilateral meetings



1 closing workshop where VC scenarios were discussed

Stakeholders :

- Public sector (local authorities)
- Private sector (umbrella and producers organisations)
- CSOs
- Media

MINES



Bilateral meetings



1 closing workshop where VC scenarios were discussed

Stakeholders :

- Public sector (local authorities)
- Private sector (umbrella and producers organisations)
- CSOs
- Media

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Agriculture



- **Food crops**: bush fires, conversion of forests into cultivated areas
- **Vegetable crops**: land degradation due to the repeated use of pesticides and lack of adequate training on agrochemical use ; reduction in soil fertility
- **Agroindustry** (sugar cane, palm oil, rubber): extensive land footprint, bush fires, deforestation, pollutions linked with use of pesticides



Mines



- **Land cleared** for road construction, exploratory drillings and tailing ponds
- **Pollution**: **discharge in waterways** (mining residues in water) and **in the air** (dust and emissions from foundries), light and noise pollution
- Forest habitat fragmentation
- Poaching

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

<p>Agriculture</p> 	<p><u>Ship-owners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ship-owners and fishermen commit to organise themselves into groupings • Ship-owners commit to support fishing administration towards the establishment and implementation of fisheries management plans by 2030 <p><u>Farmers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers commit to gradually using agroecological principles • Smallholders commit to reducing the use of chemical pesticides by 80% in urban and suburban areas • Partners commit to supporting the fishing administration in projects aimed at immersing artificial reefs in the artisanal fishing zone <p><u>Government</u> (<i>Enabling conditions – EC</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Government commits to setting up a legal framework by 2025</i> • <i>The Government commits to encouraging climate and eco-friendly agriculture</i> • <i>The Government commits to promoting the development of agroforestry in the savannahs</i> • <i>The Government commits to strengthening the legal framework on fisheries</i> • <i>The Government commits to strengthening monitoring mechanisms</i>
<p>Mines</p> 	<p><u>Industrial mines</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining corporations commit to support the implementation of protected areas and fisheries management plans in the vicinity of industrial mining sites • Mining corporations commit to gradually rehabilitating 100% of degraded sites <p><u>Small-scale mines</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Government commits to incentivising the creation of a sub-federation of small-scale mining operators within the UNICONGO</i> • Small-scale mining operators commit to having environmental conformity certificates and to implement Environmental and Social Management Plans (PGES) • Small-scale mining operators commit to gradually rehabilitating 100% of degraded sites • Small-scale mining operators commit to using prohibited-chemical-free exploitation techniques, according to legal dispositions <p><u>Artisanal miners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Government commits to formalising the artisanal mining sector through the Ministry in charge of mining industries</i> • Mining cooperatives commit to signing conventions encouraging biodiversity conservation • Artisanal miners commit to using prohibited-chemical-free exploitation techniques

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (3/4)

FACTORS THAT HAMPERED THE VC PROCESS IN THE CONGO

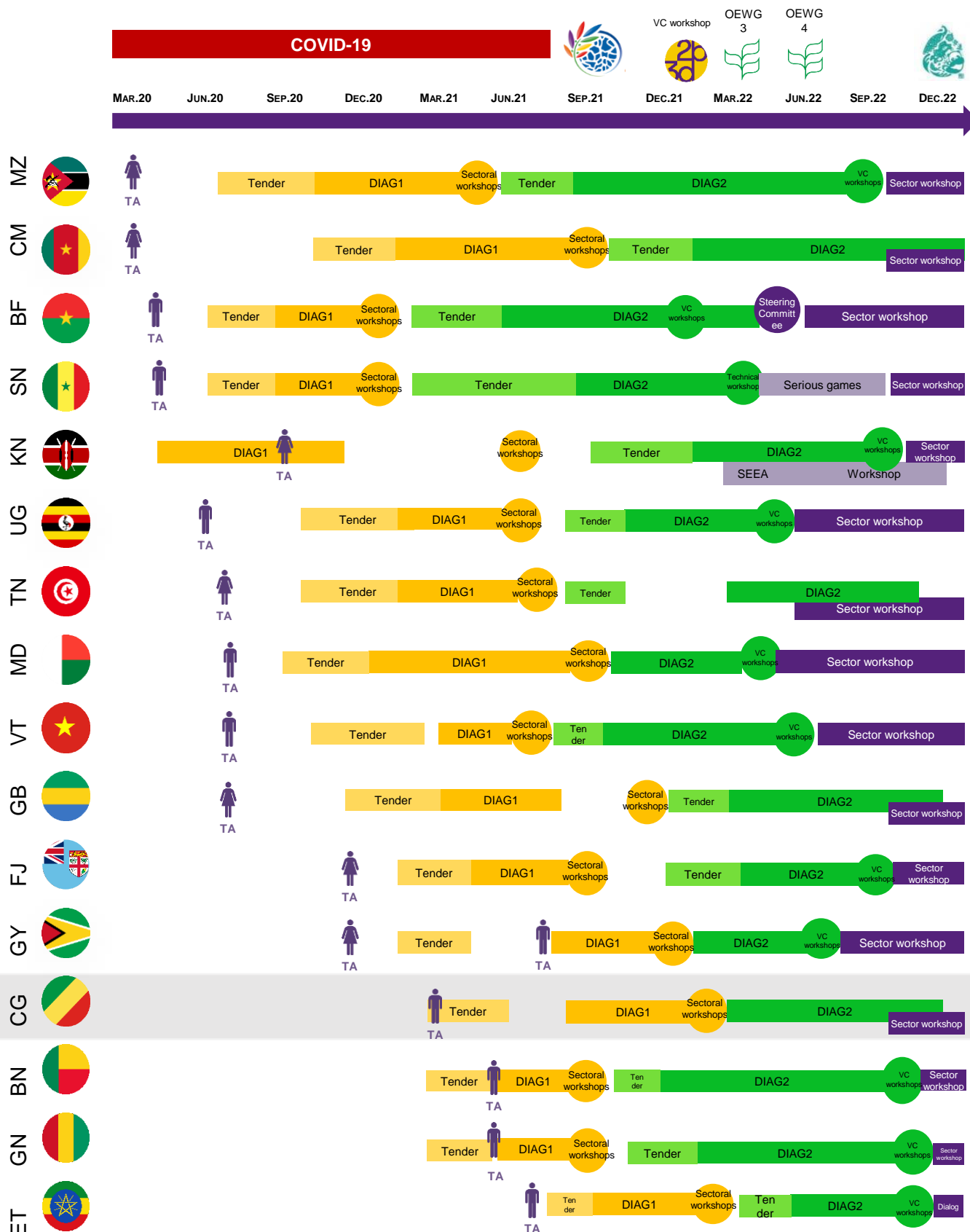
Internal project factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late start of the project, with a first steering committee meeting in February 2021 only • Low initial intervention capacity of the operator and late start of technical assistant work (in May 2021 only) • Delay in recruitment process for DIAG 1 and DIAG 2 consultants compounded by contract termination
External factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of project appropriation by private stakeholders • Difficulties gathering stakeholders for the validation of project deliverables and of the choice of sectors (sector identification in February 2022) • Limited time available for dialogue

EVALUATION OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT (VC) SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2

Criteria	Agriculture	Mines
« SMART » nature of identified VC scenarios		
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Partly	Partly
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	Partly	Partly
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	No
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	7 ; 10 ; 14	1 ; 2 ; 14
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No
Conclusion	No draft VC discussed beyond the scenarios identified in DIAG 2	




COUNTRY FACT SHEET: REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: ETHIOPIA (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains

-  **Agriculture** (cereals ; coffee)
-  **Livestock**
-  **Forests** (wood fuel)

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Ethiopia:

Draft VCs discussed

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN BALE AND FORESTS OF
THE SOUTH-WEST, ETHIOPIA

AGRICULTURE (CEREALS- BALE ; COFFEE-SOUTH WEST)	LIVESTOCK	FORESTS (WOOD FUEL)
<div>1 national validation workshop for DIAG 2 – Proposition of sectoral strategic actions</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public and private sector (umbrella organisation), CSOs, academia, and banking sector</div> <div>1 regional validation workshop – proposition of strategic actions: sectoral for cereals (Bale), intersectoral and per biosphere for coffee (South-West)</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public sector (local), the private sector (companies, producers organisations, umbrella organisations), CSOs and academia</div>	<div>1 national validation workshop for DIAG 2 – Proposition of sectoral strategic actions</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public sector, the private sector (umbrella organisation), CSOs, academia, and banking sector</div> <div>1 regional validation workshop– proposition of sectoral strategic actions</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public sector (local), the private sector (companies, producers organisations, umbrella organisations), CSOs and academia</div>	<div>1 national validation workshop for DIAG 2 – Proposition of sectoral strategic actions</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public sector, the private sector (umbrella organisation), CSOs, academia, and banking sector</div> <div>1 regional validation workshop– proposition of intersectoral and per biosphere strategic actions</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public sector (local), the private sector (companies, producers organisations, umbrella organisations), CSOs and academia</div>

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED
ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Agriculture (cereals ; coffee)	Cereals: cultivation in steep areas without erosion mitigation measures ; use of agrochemicals ; deforestation Coffee: forest conversion into monocultural coffee plantations ; production techniques (removal of some canopy trees and undergrowth clearing to limit competition for light)
Livestock	Overgrazing ; poor waste management resulting in water pollution ; land-use change
Forests (wood fuel)	Overharvesting of wood resource ; inefficient combustion technologies resulting in atmospheric pollution

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: ETHIOPIA (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN ETHIOPIA (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

Agriculture	<p><u>Cereals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid any further cultivation land expansion in the strictly protected areas (i.e., Bale Mountains National Park) through effective law enforcement • Adopt biodiversity friendly intensive cereal cultivation practices, such as using improved seeds, compost ; mixed cropping; Agroforestry • Restoration of previously degraded and abandoned cereal cultivation areas through reforestation, Area enclosure, soil and water conservation practices <p><u>Coffee:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or reduce rate of deforestation for new coffee cultivation • Adopt biodiversity friendly modern technology inputs and production practices to mutually improve both coffee productivity, and biodiversity status
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the impacts of livestock overgrazing on biodiversity in KBA through formal and informal regulatory mechanisms • Improve rangeland and water sources management and water harvesting systems in semi-arid areas to cope with livestock feed and water shortage
Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the dependence on natural forests of urban and rural households and service providers (hotels/restaurants, bakeries, etc.) on wood products for energy, construction and/or furniture production • Strengthen sustainable forest protection, development and utilization by developing management plan, PFM, and ownership certification of private, association and cooperative forests

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS DISCUSSED IN BALE AND FORESTS OF THE SOUTH-WEST, ETHIOPIA (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Bale</p> <p>(cereals and livestock)</p>	<p><u>Cereals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve pest management • Promote and improve agroforestry and organic farming • Increase crop diversification <p><u>Livestock</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate some part of crop field for fodder production • Replace unproductive livestock varieties by improved cattle varieties • Promote livelihood diversification options to reduce dependence on livestock
<p>Forests of the South-West</p> <p>(coffee and wood fuel)</p>	<p><u>Coffee:</u> Promote research on and expansion of high-quality coffee cultivation</p> <p><u>Wood fuel:</u> Promote use of alternative energy sources</p> <p><u>Cross-sectoral:</u> Financial incentives for good practices valorization ; preferential access to credit for good practices ; promotion of agroforestry.</p>



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: ETHIOPIA (3/4)

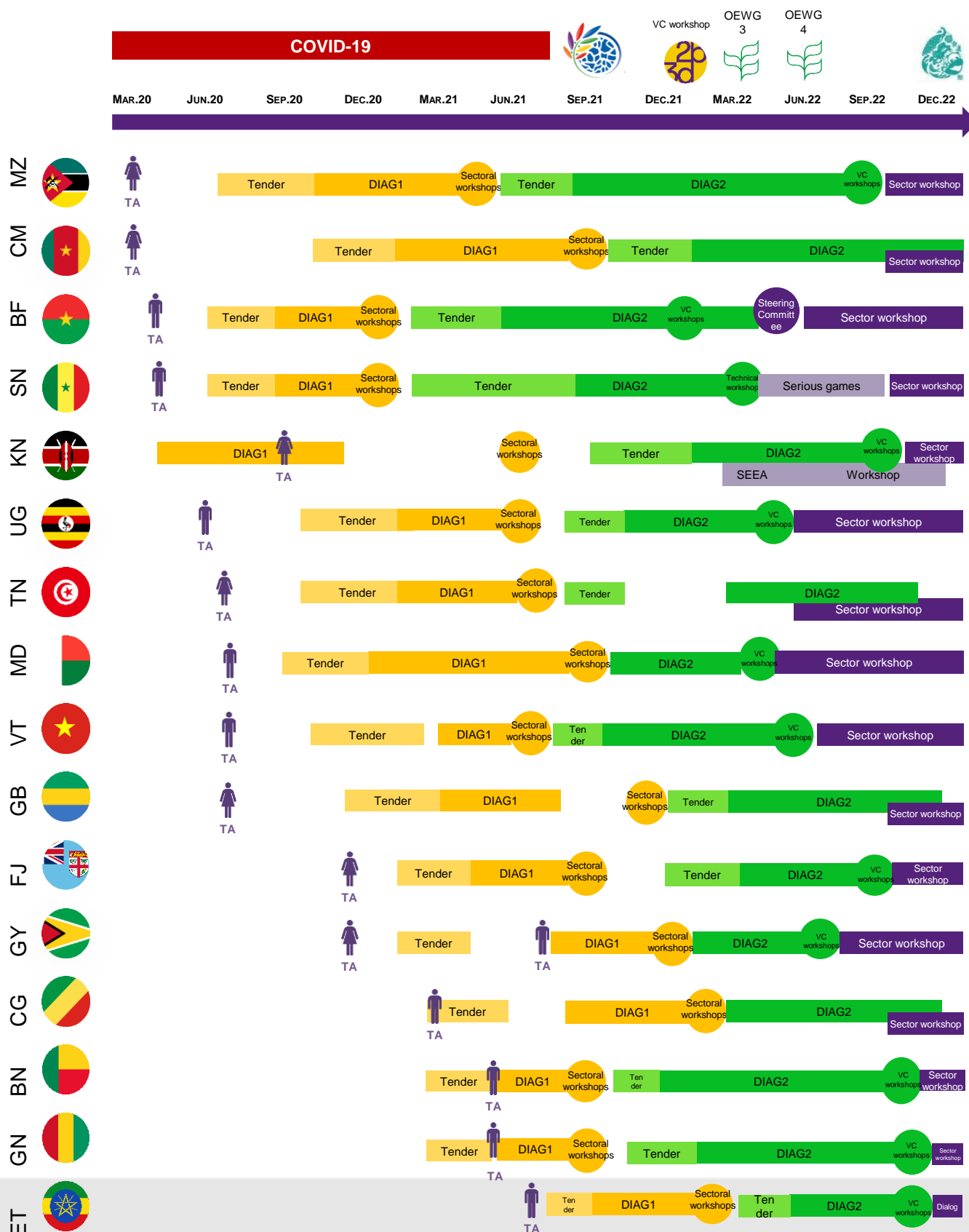
EVALUATION OF DRAFT VCS

Criteria	Agriculture	Livestock	Forests
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCS			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	Yes – cereals No – coffee	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	3 ; 1 ; 10	3	14 ; 15 ; 18
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Yes – cereals No – coffee	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	No	No	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: ETHIOPIA (4/4)


BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)






COUNTRY FACT SHEET: FIJI (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains

 **Fishing** (coastal fishing)


 **Agriculture** (kava)


Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Fiji:

**VCs discussed, negotiated and
approved (kava only)**

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN THE
CAKAUDROVE PROVINCE, FIJI

AGRICULTURE (KAVA)

 **1 high level meeting** with the permanent secretaries for
agriculture, fishing and forests

 **2 sectoral dialogue workshops including visits to
« champion farms »**

Stakeholders:


- Public sector (national, provincial and district level) ;
- Private sector (kava farmers, companies) ;
- CSOs and traditional chiefs ;
- Representatives of financial sector
- Presence of middleman between farmers and exporters
was missing


 **1 VC celebration workshop**

Stakeholders:

- Public sector (national, provincial and district level) ;
- Private sector (kava farmers, companies) ;
- CSOs and traditional chiefs ;
- Media

FISHING
(COASTAL FISHING)

 The fishing
sector was the
subject of
awareness
raising and
information
sessions but
no sectoral
dialogue was
held

 2 workshops
with local
financial
institutions

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED
ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Agriculture
(kava)

Current practices involve the complete clearing of forest covers between
each harvesting season.

Fishing



- Overexploitation of coastal fisheries
- Harvesting of undersized individuals
- Use of destructive fishing techniques (gillnets, dynamite, Derris root, etc.)
- Coral harvesting and mangrove degradation
- Underestimation of the value of the sector’s contribution to Fijian
economy and the population’s protein intake



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: FIJI (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN FIJI (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Fishing</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structuration of the sector into cooperatives • Establishment of community-based fisheries management • Establishment of certification mechanisms • Enforcement of legal framework on coastal fisheries management • Attach conditionalities to loans based on respect of sustainable fishing practices
<p>Agriculture (kava)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding, development and implement of awareness raising campaigns in the kava sector ; integration of awareness raising into provincial, district and village level planning • Set up technical working group made up of GIS experts to develop satellite monitoring of forest cover • Increase research on sustainable kava production techniques • Conduct feasibility study for the implementation of a certification mechanism • Strengthen environmental filters for agricultural loans • Strengthen the recognition of <i>key biodiversity areas</i> (KBA) in agricultural development planning

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

CONTENT OF VCS OBTAINED IN THE CAKAUDROVE PROVINCE, FIJI (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Fishing (coastal fishing)</p> 	<p>No VC</p>
<p>Agriculture (kava)</p> 	<p>Natewa Peninsula/Tunuola:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsed Land use Master plan by August 2023 and establish a committee for Natewa / Tunuola • Implement integrated management of the landscape Rehabilitation Programme through the planting of Drala then native trees and Fruit trees by 2025 • Initiate recovery of 30% of unused land • Strengthen kava farmers' capabilities by 2025 <p>Taveuni Island:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation: plant 600 trees by 2028 • Stop deforestation by 2028 • Minimize use of agrochemicals by 2028 • Adopt sustainable farming practices such as mix-cropping by 2028 <p>Qamea Island:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, restore the forest to its original state • By 2030, plant 11,500 trees • By 2028, rehabilitate abandoned areas through tree planting

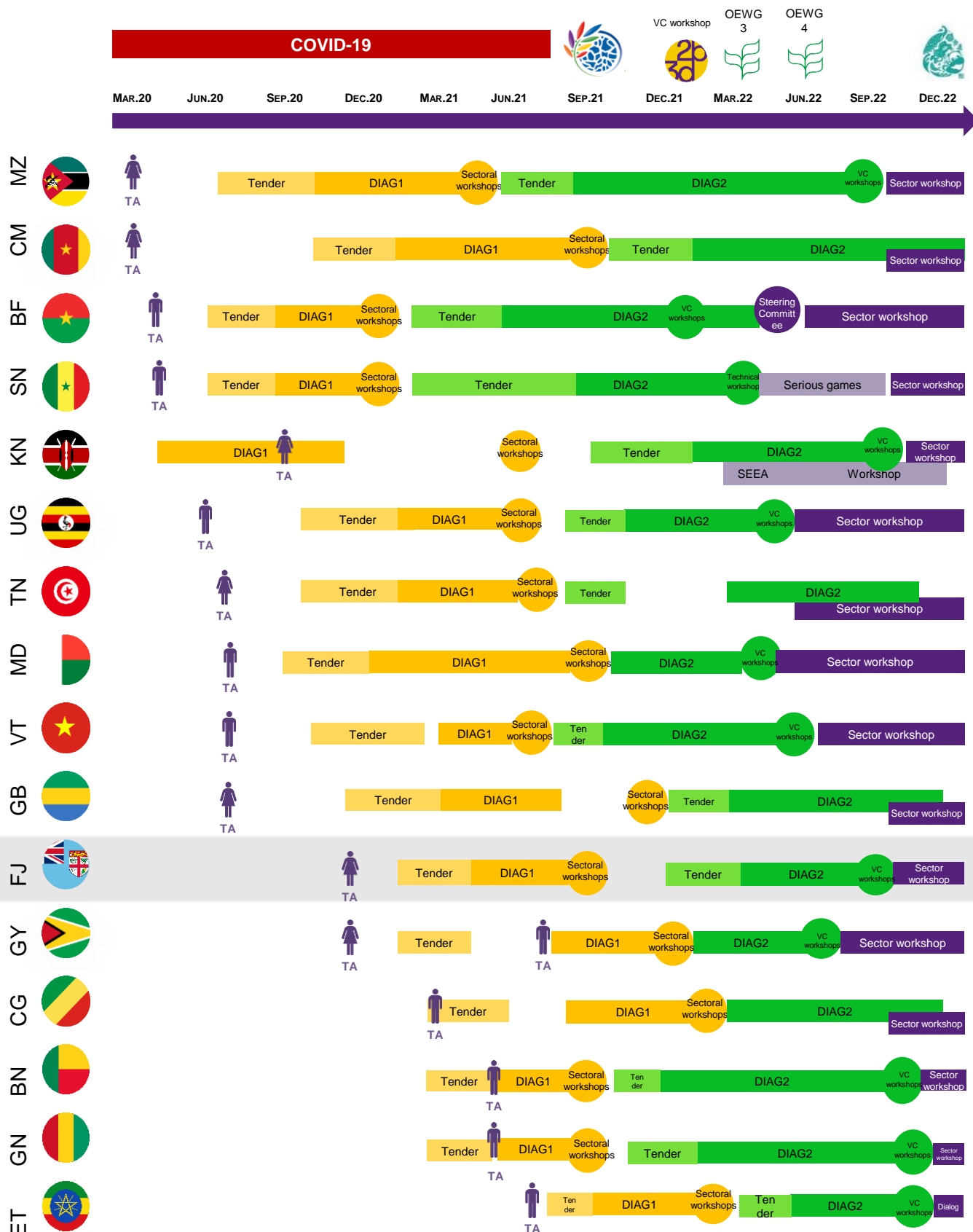
COUNTRY FACT SHEET: FIJI (3/4)

EVALUATION OF VCS (AGRICULTURE) AND VC SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 (FISHING)

Criteria	Agriculture (kava)	Fishing (evaluation DIAG2)
« SMART » nature of discussed VCs and VC scenarios		
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	Yes	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 2 ; 5	1 ; 5 ; 15
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Yes	No
Other criteria		
Publicly available	Yes	N/A
Formalisation and signature	Yes	N/A
Identification of funding sources for implementation	Partly	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	No draft VC beyond DIAG 2 VC scenarios

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: FIJI (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GABON (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Agriculture (agroindustry)



Mines (small-scale gold exploitations)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Gabon:

DIAG 2 voluntary commitment (VC) scenarios

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE DIALOGUE PROCESS IN GABON

AGRICULTURE



No sectoral dialogue but:

- consultations with relevant steering committee members
- Work meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture
- Bilateral meeting with representatives from OLAM

Stakeholders :

- Public sector (local authorities)
- Private sector (umbrella and producers organisations)
- CSOs
- Media

MINES



No sectoral dialogue but:

- consultations with relevant steering committee members
- Work meetings with the Ministry of Mines
- Bilateral meeting with representatives from SEM

Stakeholders :

- Public sector (local authorities)
- Private sector (umbrella and producers organisations)
- CSOs
- Media



PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

<p>Agriculture (agroindustry)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The use of pesticides</u> contributes to water pollution, the increase in the content of a bacteria responsible for toxic proliferations in freshwaters. Pollution also leads to habitat eutrophication and algae growth which damages water and habitat quality through a decrease in light and oxygen. • <u>The use of nitrogen fertilizers and amendments as well as soil compacting</u> participate in the destabilisation of soil biochemical cycles and an increase in the vulnerability of landscapes to pathogens, invasive species and wildfires
<p>Mines (small-scale gold exploitations)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The construction of access roads</u> contributes to habitat fragmentation • <u>Land clearing</u> for waste management and construction of housing facilities for the miners • <u>The use of chemical products</u> like mercury and the discharge of effluents pollutes waterways and soils



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GABON (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT (VC) SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN GABON

<p>Agriculture (agroindustry)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For <u>pesticides</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of transport, storing, manipulation and management habits that ensure a safer use of pesticides • For <u>fertilizers</u>: adoption of agricultural practices allowing for the elimination of chemical fertilizers like : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favour mechanical or physical means for pest control • Exploit crop varieties that are adapted to the local climate and resistant to pest • Practice crop rotation • Ensure soils' efficient drainage and drying
<p>Mines (small-scale gold exploitation)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For <u>effluent discharges</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption and implementation of water management plan • Water quality monitoring • Restore water flow • For <u>deforestation</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitation of deforestation and development of carbon sinks • Enforcement of the fauna protection plan • Reforestation activities • For <u>resource extraction</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install anti-pollution filters in fuel tanks • Deviate runoffs and sludge towards the excavation area



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GABON (3/4)

FACTORS THAT HAMPERED THE VC PROCESS IN GABON

Internal project factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of <i>ex-ante</i> preparation to introduce the project to sectoral ministries Delays linked with recruitment procedures for DIAG 2 consultants The uncertainty regarding the project's future did not encourage stakeholders towards adopting VCs (lack of knowledge on whether VCs implementation would be supported by BIODEV2030).
External factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties in gathering stakeholders for the validation of project deliverables due to a great number of actors in the steering committee Length of value chains selection process Low levels of awareness on biodiversity loss among the mining sector resulted in difficulties engaging with mining stakeholders

EVALUATION OF VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT (VC) SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2

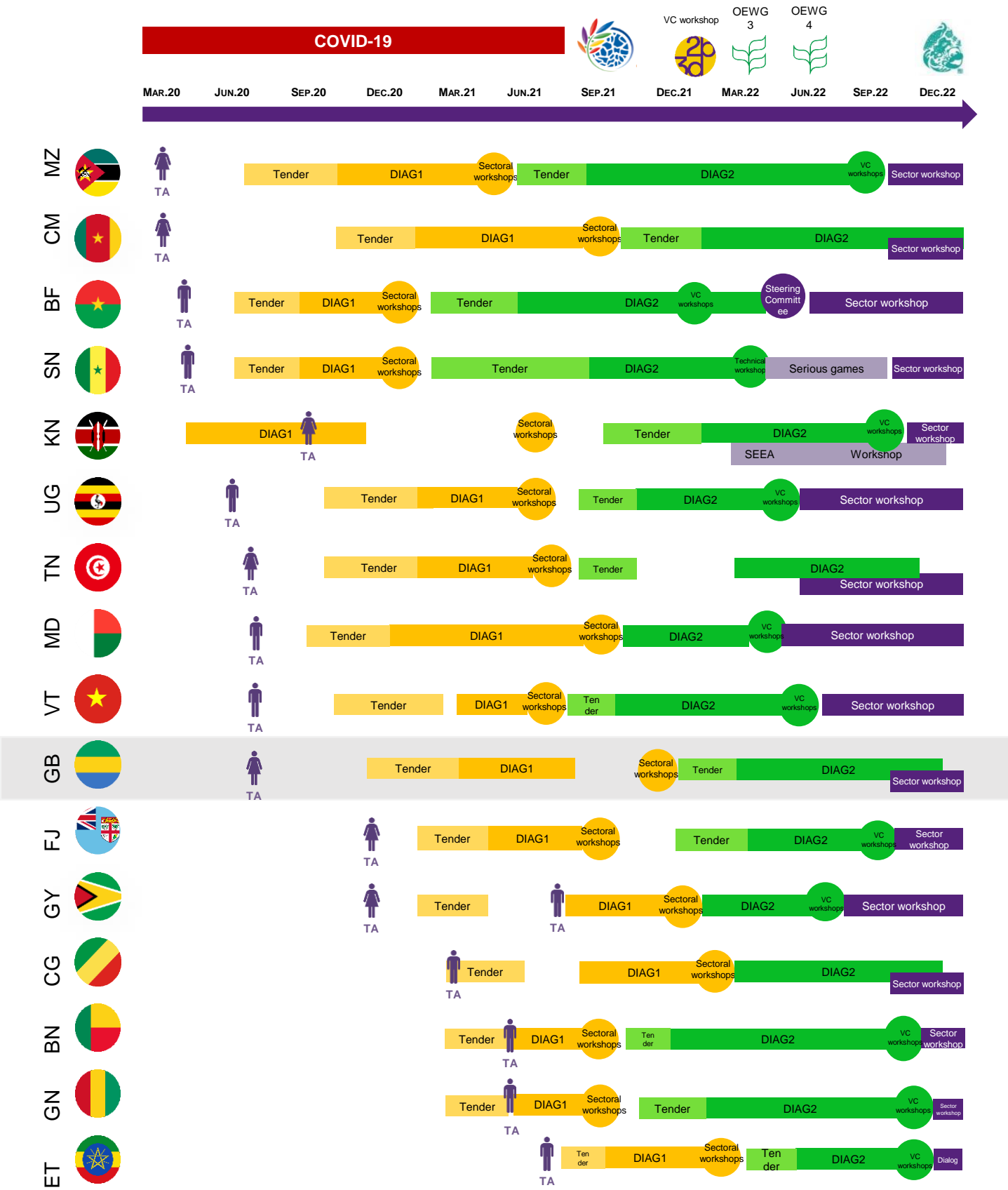
Criteria	Agriculture	Mines
« SMART » nature of identified VC scenarios		
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = "science-based"	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	5 ; 7 ; 10	1 ; 5 ; 7
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	No	No
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No
Conclusion	No draft VC discussed beyond the scenarios identified in DIAG 2	





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GABON (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUINEA (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Agriculture (fruits & vegetables)



Forestry (timber industry)



Mines (artisanal gold)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Guinea:

Draft VCs discussed

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN GUINEA

AGRICULTURE



1 national workshop to validate and enrich DIAG2



Several bilateral consultations with the Guinean National Farmers Confederation (CNOFG)

FORESTRY



1 national workshop to validate and enrich DIAG2



Several bilateral consultations with the National Wood Professionals Federation (FNPF)

MINES



1 national workshop to validate and enrich DIAG2



1 sectoral dialogue workshop which resulted in a manifestation of interest for VCs



Several bilateral consultations with the Guinean National Panners' Union (UNOG)



1 closing workshop




Stakeholders : representatives from the private sector (umbrella organisations), the public sector, CSOs and the media

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Agriculture (fruits and vegetables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land clearing before planting• Forests conversion into plantations, including riparian forests• Crop residue burning• Use of agrochemicals• Off-season cultivation which requires pumping of water streams
Mines (artisanal gold)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scouring of natural habitats to the benefit of mining infrastructures and mining• Contaminated red sludge discharge• Uncontrolled use of mercury and cyanide by panners
Forestry (timber industry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Illegal harvests• Production potential of plantations virtually null

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUINEA (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN GUINEA (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

Agriculture (fruits and vegetables) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning update • Regulation on distribution and use of agricultural inputs + farmers trained to use them rationally • Promote organic inputs • Propose trainings on environmentally-friendly agricultural practices (crop rotation, agroforestry, etc.) • Sharing and spreading of local best practices
Forestry (timber industry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning update • Take legal measures to protect all Tropical Zones Important to Plants (ZTIPs) • Active participation of local communities in the definition of the ecological strategy and activities to be implemented • Rational and legal wood harvesting. Strict enforcement of felling and transportation monitoring • Reforestation and assisted natural regeneration
Mines (artisanal gold) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining companies commit to, as part of their CSR strategy, funding local biodiversity conservation initiatives • Guidelines for Social and Environmental Management Plans (PGES) are clear. PGES are of good quality and the monitoring of their implementation is effective • Panners use chemicals in a controlled manner. Mining companies ensure that no effluent is discharged into nature

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS DISCUSSED IN GUINEA (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

Agriculture (fruits and vegetables)	<p>Solutions identified by stakeholders are the same as the VC scenarios identified in DIAG 2 since the latter included feedback from the various consultations with stakeholders.</p>
Forestry (timber industry)	
Mines (artisanal gold)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold mining stakeholders are effectively organised into an economic interest group which allows for a better monitoring of the sector • Panners use alternative and sustainable techniques for both mining and treatment of gold • Gold revenues contribute to restoration activities • Stakeholders co-develop a joint management plan • Promotion of sustainable mining practices as an alternative to using chemicals • Stakeholders and their goods/property are secured thanks to the establishment of laws that supervise and regulate all stakeholders

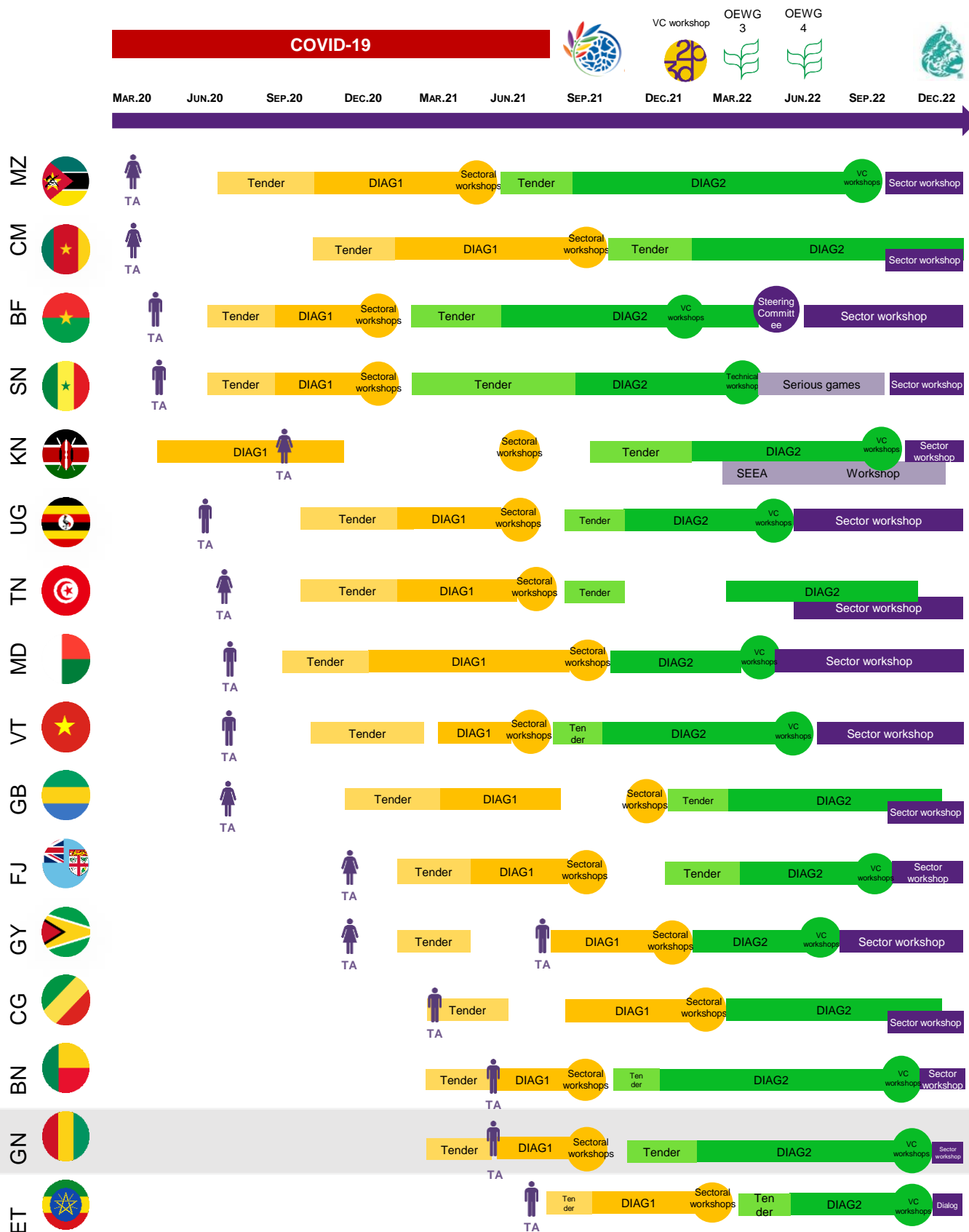
COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUINEA (3/4)

EVALUATION OF DRAFT VCS

Criteria	Agriculture	Forestry	Mines
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCS			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Partly	Partly	Partly
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	5 ; 10 ; 21	5 ; 10 ; 15	1 ; 5 ; 7
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	No	No	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUINEA (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES
(MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUYANA (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Mines (gold)



Agriculture (rice ; sugar cane)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Guyana :

Draft VCs discussed

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN GUYANA

MINES (GOLD)



1 online day-long workshop to propose actions to implement



1 half-day workshop to vote on priority actions proposed during the first workshop

Stakeholders: representatives from academia, the public sector, CSOs. No private sector representatives during the workshops



Bilateral meetings with the public sector, representatives from the Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association and indigenous communities

AGRICULTURE (RICE ; SUGAR CANE)



1 online day-long workshop to propose actions to implement



1 half-day workshop to vote on priority actions proposed during the first workshop

Stakeholders: representatives from academia, the public sector, CSOs. No private sector representatives during the workshops



Bilateral meetings with representatives from GuySuCo (private sector), the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Board and indigenous communities

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Mines (gold)



- Deforestation to set up mining infrastructures and for the supply of wood fuel.
- Chemical pollution, especially heavy metals (mercury)

Agriculture (rice and sugar cane)



- **Rice:** mangrove clearing for planting; effluent discharge directly into the mangrove ; massive and systematic use of agrochemicals (insecticides and pesticides) ; burning of crop residues
- **Sugar cane:** burning of crop residues ; intensive and continuous cultivation ; sugar cane fields runoff directly into freshwater streams

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUYANA (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN GUYANA (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Mines (gold)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that at least 50% of miners in Guyana (of all categories) are compliant with mining regulations by 2030. • Decrease the deforestation rate due to gold mining, and increase the reforestation rate through efficient rehabilitation of excavated sites and reforestation actions in other degraded areas • Decrease pollution due to mercury and cyanide use in mineral recovery steps by 50% every year
<p>Agriculture (rice and sugar cane)</p> 	<p><u>Rice:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the use of biopesticides by farmers by 50% within 5 years, and 100% within 10 years • Within 5 years, 30% of rice farmers implement integrated pest management and 100% within 10 years • Avoid the negative multiple impacts of burning of rice straw on air quality, soil biota and greenhouse gas emissions • Improve the management of water resources <p><u>Sugar cane:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in chemical pesticide, synthetic herbicide and fertilizer used • Increase consumer awareness • Reduce plastic use if sugar packaging

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS DISCUSSED IN GUYANA

<p>Mines (gold)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of miners are compliant with mining regulations by 2030 • Develop research in favour of more efficient and environmentally-friendly technologies • Set up a certification mechanism to encourage mercury and cyanide-free exploitation
<p>Agriculture (rice and sugar cane)</p> 	<p><u>Rice:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the use of agrochemicals: 30% of rice farmers adopt biocontrol programs within 5 years and 100% within 10 years ; 50% of rice farmers use biopesticides and biofertilizers within 5 years and 100% within 10 years • Application of compost for soil augmentation and erosion prevention • Implement adequate water management <p><u>Sugar cane:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use biofertilizers and biopesticides and expand biocontrol program • Increase consumer awareness on biodiversity • Avoid direct outflow from cane fields into waterways • Reduce use of agrochemicals



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUYANA (3/4)

EVALUATION OF DRAFT VCS

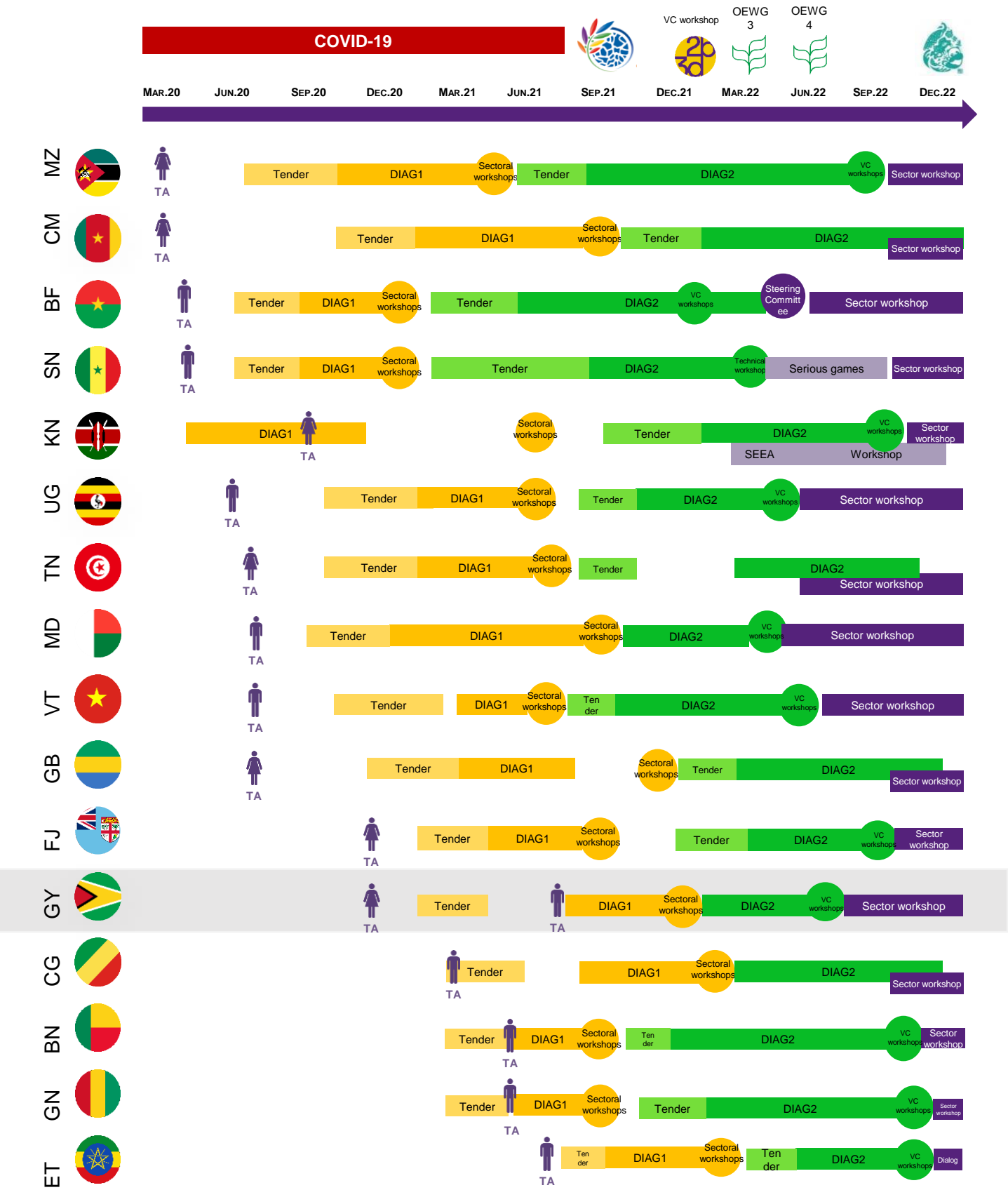
Criteria	Agriculture (rice)	Agriculture (sugar cane)	Mines (gold)
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	5 ; 7 ; 10	5 ; 7 ; 10	5
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	No	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	No	No	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUYANA (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: KENYA (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains

-  **Agriculture** (tomato)
-  **Livestock**
-  **Forestry** (charcoal)

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Kenya:

Draft VC discussed

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN KAJIADO
COUNTY, KENYA

AGRICULTURE (TOMATO), LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY (CHARCOAL)

- 3 workshops were held in Kenya to enrich the DIAG 2
- 1 workshop with the private sector working group of the ISFAA platform – a multi-stakeholder platform dedicated to the promotion of agroecology
 - 1 workshop with stakeholders from the public sector, CSOs and academic as part of a preparation workshop for the COP
 - 1 workshop with relevant stakeholders from the Kajiado county including local branches of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries as well as representatives from several Water Resources Users Associations from Kajiado County

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED
ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2




Agriculture (tomatoes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant use of agrochemicals
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land-use change: conversion of forests into pastures• Overgazing• Lack of enforcement of pasture management plans
Forests (charcoal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of low-yield/inefficient charcoal production technologies (10%) which leads to forest

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: KENYA (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN KAJIADO COUNTY, KENYA

Agriculture (tomato)	Voluntary commitment scenarios identified in DIAG 2 are the same as those solutions identified by stakeholders for Kajiado county since DIAG 2 integrated the inputs from the 3 workshops.
Livestock	
Forestry (charcoal)	

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS
CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS DISCUSSED IN IN KAJIADO COUNTY, KENYA

<div>Agriculture (tomato)</div> <div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness raising and capacity building of tomato producers• Adoption of more efficient agricultural practices• Reforestation on at least 10% of cultivated areas (in agreement with agricultural rules applicable since 2009)• Sustainability certification and standards as tools to monitor the biodiversity footprint of tomato production throughout the supply chain
<div>Livestock</div> <div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness raising and capacity building of herders• Development and enforcement of pasture management plans• Adoption of alternative livestock rearing practices• Reforestation on at least 10% of the total rangeland area• Sustainability certification and standards for meat and dairy as a strategy to integrate biodiversity in herders' economic decisions
<div>Forestry (charcoal)</div> <div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness raising and capacity building of charcoal producers• Adoption of efficient production technologies• Reforestation or natural regeneration on degraded rangeland• Use of Nature-Based solutions to generate alternative sources of revenue• Sustainability certification and standards• Develop a payment for ecosystem services scheme in the forest sector

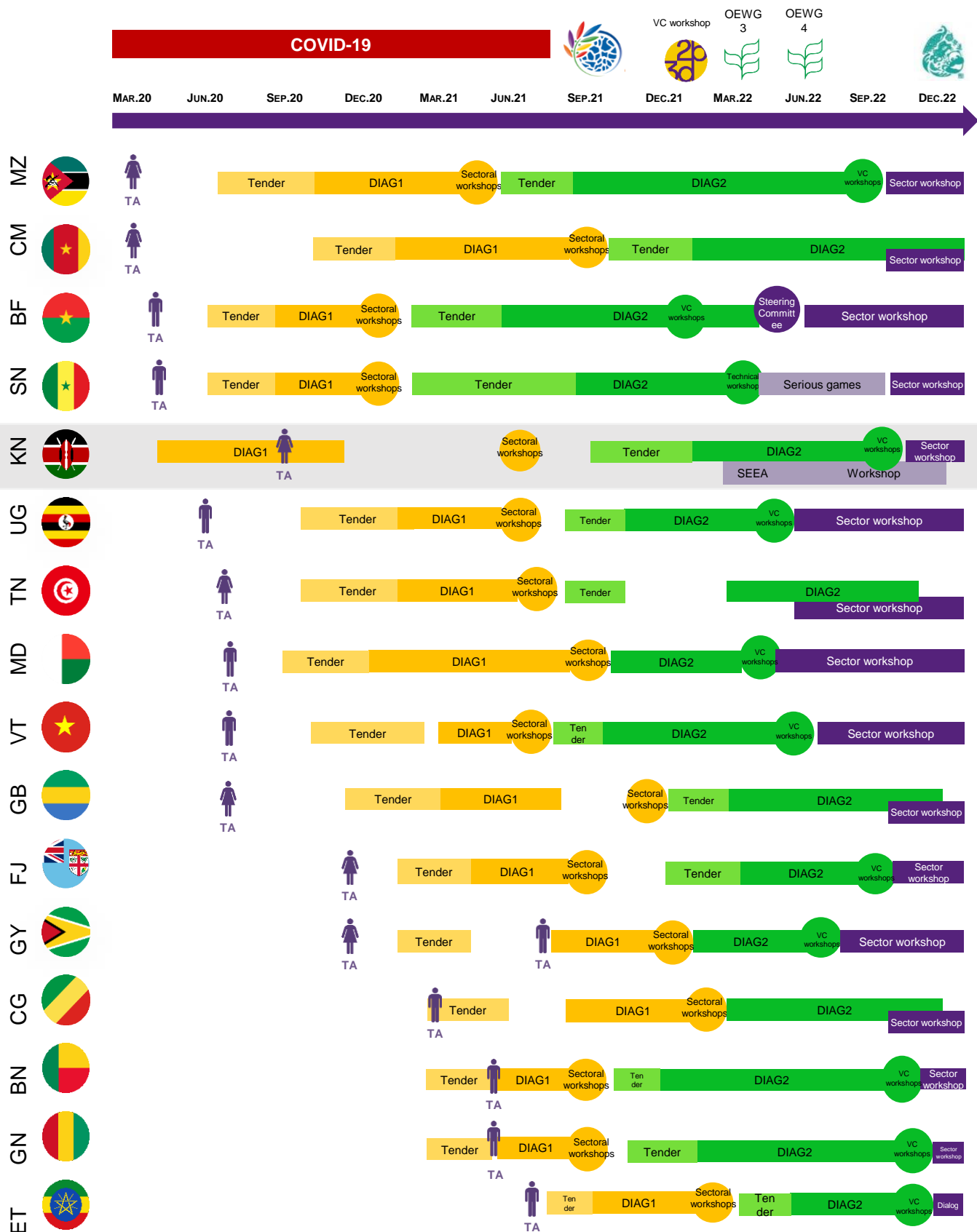
COUNTRY FACT SHEET: KENYA (3/4)

EVALUATION OF DRAFT VCS

Criteria	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCS			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	5	5 ; 10	5 ; 7
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	No	No	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: KENYA (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES
(MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MADAGASCAR (1/4)










Selected sectors and value chains

-  **Fishing** (shrimps)
-  **Agriculture** (maize)
-  **Mines** (gold)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Madagascar:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved (except for mines)

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN MADAGASCAR

FISHING	AGRICULTURE	MINES
<div> 2 sectoral dialogue workshops for VCs identification</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public and private sectors, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div> <div> 3 meetings with the private (umbrella organisations) and public sectors, and artisanal fishing actors</div> <div> 1 multi-stakeholders meeting on defining bankable projects</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public (national) and private sectors (umbrella and producers organisations, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div>	<div> 1 sectoral dialogue workshop for VCs identification</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public and private sectors, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div> <div> 1 meeting with the private sector</div> <div> 1 multi-stakeholders meeting on defining bankable projects</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public (national) and private sectors (umbrella and producers organisations, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div>	<div> 1 sectoral dialogue workshop for VCs identification</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public sector, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div> <div> 2 meetings with the public sector</div> <div> 1 multi-stakeholders meeting on defining bankable projects</div> <div>Stakeholders: representatives of the public (national) and private sectors (umbrella and producers organisations, CSOs, technical and financial partners, academia</div>




PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overexploitation of undersized shrimp resources• Overexploitation of mangroves• Use of non-selective fishing gear in reproduction and nursing areas• Trawling ; illegal, undeclared, unregulated fishing
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of pesticides and fertilizers• Single-crop farming ; land degradation• Deforestation• Slash-and-burn agriculture
Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of harmful chemicals including mercury• Clearing and deforestation• Dragging ; Excavations• Cleaning of ores in waterways






COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MADAGASCAR (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN MADAGASCAR

Fishing (shrimp) 	<p>By 2030, shrimp stocks are managed sustainably :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop MSC certified fishing • Reduce bycatch • Restore mangroves • Reduce illegal, undeclared, unregulated fishing
Agriculture (maize) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce deforestation linked with maize production in the South-West: improve agricultural techniques, improve management of clearing permits • Engage industrial maize producers: promote biodiversity-friendly maize production, land restoration activities • Engage maize processors: improve product traceability to ensure it did not contribute to deforestation and is pesticide-free • Population awareness raising to encourage change in consumption habits
Mines (gold) 	<p>By 2030, 100% of protected areas in Madagascar are free of any gold mining activities</p>

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF VCS OBTAINED IN MADAGASCAR

Fishing (shrimp) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Public sector:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, a sustainable funding and control and monitoring plan is developed • By 2030, the number of violations will be significantly reduced and more that 50% of fishermen will use only regulated fishing gear • <u>Industrial fishing corporations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grouping of industrial fishing corporations wishes to consolidate information, communicate and publicize its efforts to effectively implement its VCs • <u>Artisanal fishermen:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, over 50% of fishermen use exclusively regulated fishing gear • Increase surveillance against unlawful fishing practices through the Control and Surveillance Committee
Agriculture (maize) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, 100% of maize bought in the identified pilot regions (Menabe, Boeny) is deforestation-free • By 2050, 100% of maize bought is deforestation-free nationally and beyond
Mines (gold) 	<p>By 2030, public actors commit to effectively formalising the mining sector and to ensuring better product traceability in 2 pilot sites as part of the transition to a just and responsible gold sourcing</p>

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MADAGASCAR (3/4)

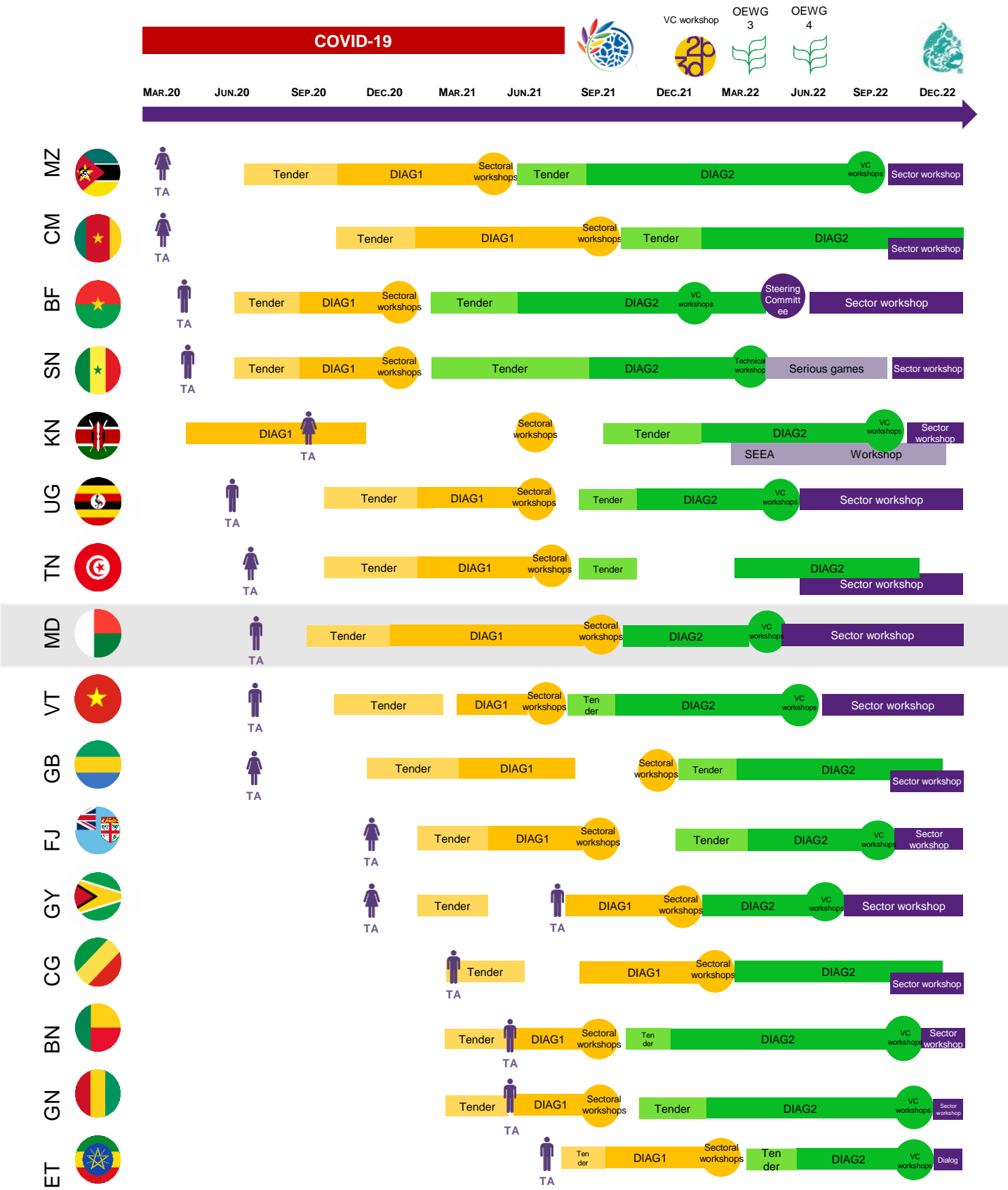
EVALUATION OF **VCs** (FISHING & AGRICULTURE) AND **DRAFT VC** (MINING)

Criteria	Fishing	Agriculture	Mines
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Yes	Yes	No
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 5	5 ; 10	1 ; 5 ; 15
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes	Yes
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	Draft VCs discussed




COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MADAGASCAR (4/4)


BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)




COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MOZAMBIQUE (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains

- 

Agriculture (soy; sugar cane)
- 

Fishing (crab and shrimp)
- 

Energy & Mines (gas and heavy sand)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Mozambique:

Draft VCs discussed

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN MOZAMBIQUE

AGRICULTURE (SOY, SUGAR CANE)	FISHING (CRAB, SHRIMP)	ENERGY & MINES (HEAVY SAND, GAS)
<div><div>2 regional workshops (1 on soy in Guruè & 1 on sugar cane in Maputo)</div></div> <div><div>3 multi-sectoral workshops (1 with financial actors, 1 DIAG 2 presentation and 1 closing workshop)</div></div> <div><p>Stakeholders: companies, public sector, academia, financial actors, CSOs</p></div>	<div><div>1 regional workshop in Beira City</div></div> <div><div>3 multi-sectoral workshops (1 with financial actors, 1 DIAG 2 presentation and 1 closing workshop)</div></div> <div><p>Stakeholders: companies, public sector, academia, financial actors, CSOs</p></div>	<div><div>2 regional workshops (1 on gas in Maputo, 1 on heavy sands in Quelimane)</div></div> <div><div>3 multi-sectoral workshops (1 with financial actors, 1 DIAG 2 presentation and 1 closing workshop)</div></div> <div><p>Stakeholders: companies, public sector, financial actors, CSOs</p></div>

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2




Agriculture (soy, sugar cane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conversion of natural habitats into fields• Use of agrochemicals
Fishing (crab, shrimp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overfishing including during fishing prohibition periods• Catching of juveniles, minimal fishing sizes are not respected• Fishing techniques that are destructive for mangroves
Energy & Mines (heavy sands, gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of infrastructures for exploration and resource extraction

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MOZAMBIQUE (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN MOZAMBIQUE (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

Agriculture (soy, sugar cane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of new types of fertilizers, dam construction, use of new crop varieties • Strengthen local structures • Include small exploitations in the supply chain: raise awareness on sustainable farming practices • Pacify land tenure conflicts between local communities and private companies
Fishing (crab and shrimp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include coastal communities in environmental awareness raising programs • Favour the use of selective gear • Enforce a fishing prohibition periods and a minimal fishing size
Energy & Mines (heavy sands, gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private companies implement an environmental management systems following the legal framework and subject to performance monitoring • Promotion of international best practices relative to the impact of the mining and gas industries on biodiversity

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS DISCUSSED IN MOZAMBIQUE

Agriculture (soy, sugar cane) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soy : The Manmart company (food-processing for animal feed) could train farmers in the Guruè district on environmentally-friendly soy production practices and in return Manmart could acquire the production which abides by these standards • Sugar cane: The Companhia de Sena company could acquire new lands in Marromeu district which would be exploited sustainably and collaboratively with local communities
Fishing (crab and shrimp) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pescamar could encourage fishing actors engaged in the Sofala Bank to integrate biodiversity standards. In addition, Pescamar could create a structure tasked with monitoring that these standards are effectively enforced and could support government initiatives in aquaculture • Fishermen willing to export their catch should abide by international biodiversity standards
Energy & Mines (heavy sands, gas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of national companies aware of biodiversity stakes and capable of complying with international production norms • The companies could then adopt values based on biodiversity conservation, local economic development and the sharing of these values with consumers • The aim of these commitments would be to reduce pressures on ecosystems and help them regenerate



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MOZAMBIQUE (3/4)

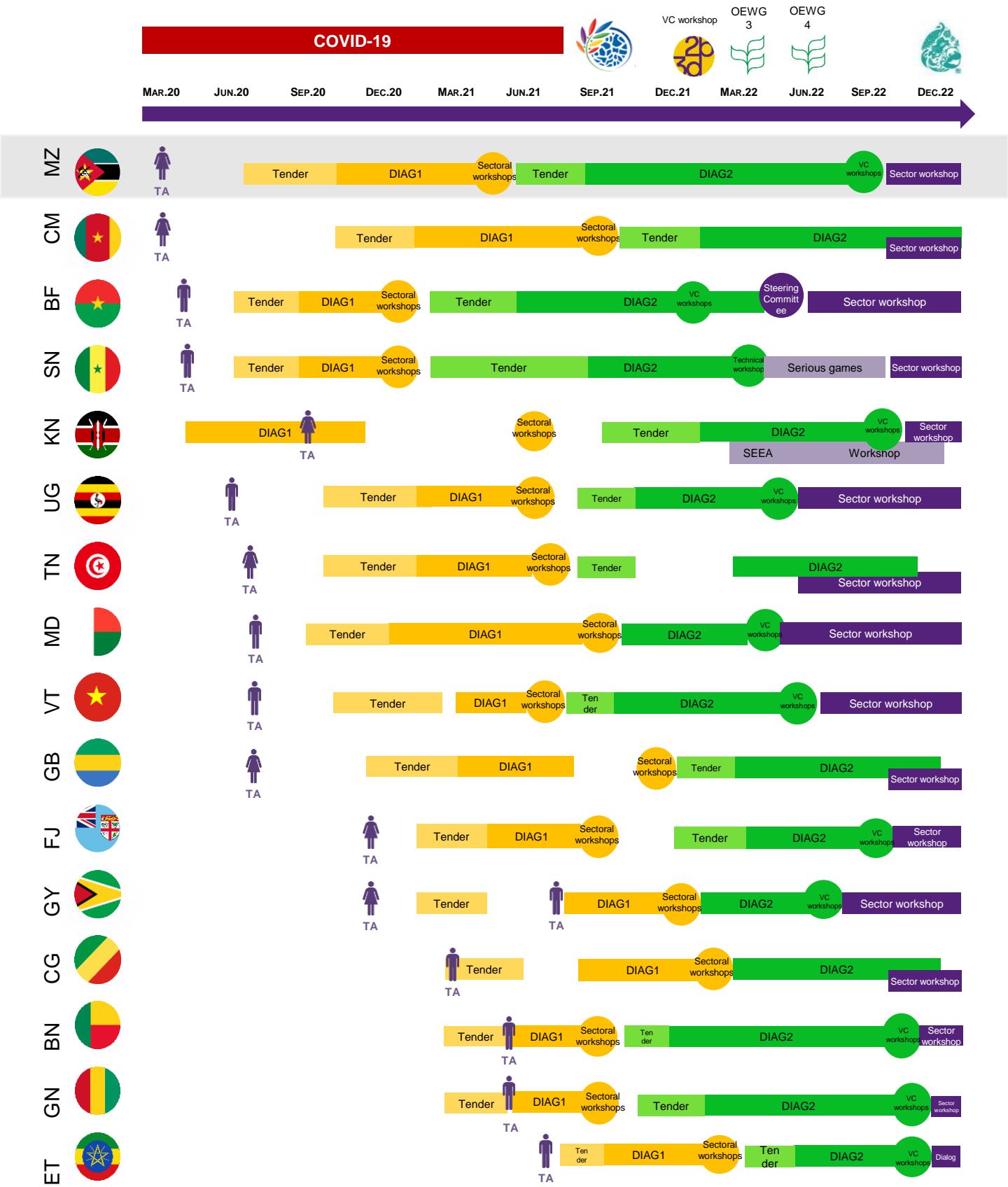
EVALUATION OF DRAFT VCS

Criteria	Agriculture	Fishing	Energy & mines
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Partly	Partly	No
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 10 ; 16	2 ; 10 ; 16	2 ; 5
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	No	No	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: MOZAMBIQUE (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES
(MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: SENEGAL (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Fishing



Agriculture



Mines and quarries

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Senegal:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved (except for mines and quarries)

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN THE THIÈS REGION, SENEGAL

FISHING



5 local workshops
(serious games)



1 national/regional
dialogue workshop
(Dakar)



1 regional dialogue
and presentation
workshop (Thiès)

Stakeholders:

- Local & national public authorities
- Umbrella and producers organisations
- Local CSOs

AGRICULTURE



5 local workshops
(serious games)



1 national/regional
dialogue workshop
(Dakar)



1 regional dialogue
and presentation
workshop (Thiès)

Stakeholders:

- Local & national public authorities
- Umbrella and producers organisations
- Local CSOs

MINES AND QUARRIES



1 national/regional
dialogue workshop
(Dakar)

Stakeholders:

- 1 representative from the mining administration was present at a national dialogue workshop
- Mining companies were invited to participate to the local workshops but declined

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Fishing

- Overexploitation of fish stocks
- Poor fishing practices
- Poaching
- Illegal, undeclared, unregulated fishing

Agriculture

- **Fruits and vegetables:** soil pollution due to use of agrochemicals, loss of soil fertility of large fruits and vegetables plantations
- **Large crops:** land clearing, declining yields leading to an increase in sowed surfaces and thereby the further fragmentation of ecosystems
- **Livestock:** overgrazing on degraded lands, shrinking of rangeland areas leading to a decrease in food sources for the livestock




Mines

- Pollutions (soil, water, air)
- forest clearing
- Excavations





COUNTRY FACT SHEET: SENEGAL (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN THE THIÈS REGION, SENEGAL

Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, fish stocks are renewed thanks to surveillance, participative management, and planning By 2030, significant decrease in overfishing through the establishment of local co-management conventions
Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruits and vegetables: by 2030, generalised adoption of organic inputs thanks to trainings and awareness raising; improvement of soil fertility through land restoration techniques using sustainable land management Large crops: by 2030, increase plant cover to 38,000ha through agroforestry and natural regeneration, subsidies for organic fertilizers and an update in their protocol of use Livestock: by 2030, adoption of fodder as the main food source for the livestock through the promotion of fodder crops and strengthening of these crops (better varieties, etc)
Mines 	<p>By 2030, habitat restoration and biodiversity regeneration through the rehabilitation of mining sites and technological innovation as well as through pressure reduction</p>

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF VCS OBTAINED IN THE THIÈS REGION, SENEGAL

Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exploitation of juveniles, respect resting times and the Fishing Act Inform, raise awareness et train fishermen about sustainable fishing techniques: hygiene, safety at sea, quality and management Ensure internal surveillance and the respect of the Fishing Act <i>Decrease the number of industrial fishing licences (enabling condition – EC)</i> <i>Establish a licensing commission and publish a list of authorised industrial ships</i> <i>Register artisanal pirogues</i> <i>Recognise the « monitor fisherman » status for a sustainable fishing industry</i> <i>Recognise the « processing woman » status for fishing products with a « job card »</i>
Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030, 30% of farmers use, for instance: micro dosage, natural fertilizers and organic phytosanitary products By 2030, 30% of domestic waste and crop and fishing residues are composted; 70% of farmers use said compost 800,000 trees are planted every year in fields and mangroves
Applies to all VCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the commercialisation of sustainable and healthy fish and agricultural products thanks to the establishment of cooperatives as well as selling points in cities Strengthen education to environmental preservation courses in both initial and vocation training Support multi-stakeholder dialogue

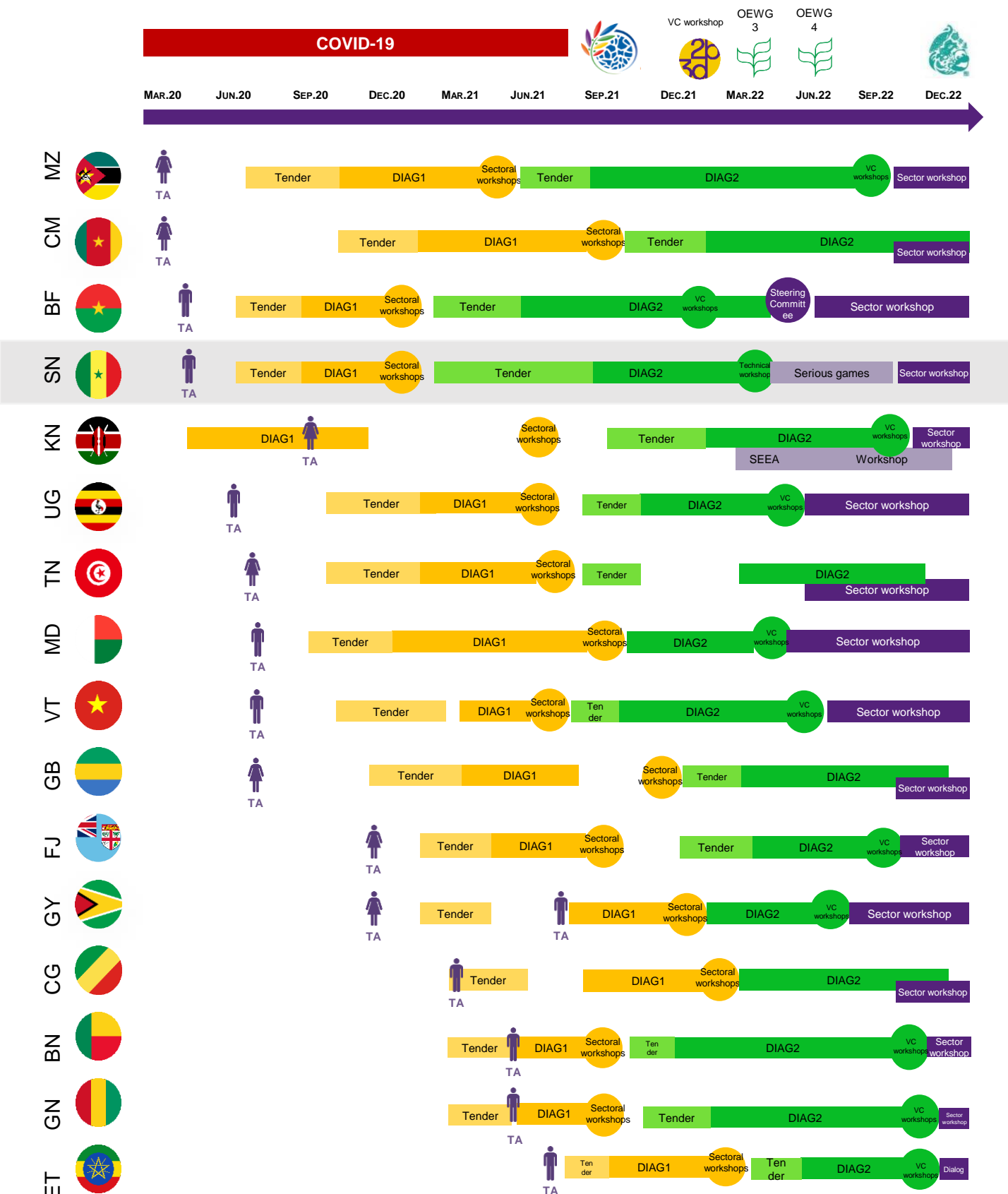
COUNTRY FACT SHEET: SENEGAL (3/4)

EVALUATION OF **VCs** (FISHING & AGRICULTURE) AND **VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS** IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 (MINING & QUARRIES)

Criteria	Fishing	Agriculture	Mines and quarries (DIAG 2 evaluation)
« SMART » nature of discussed VCs and VC scenarios			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Yes	Yes	No
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	Yes	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 14 ; 15	1 ; 14 ; 15	14 ; 15 ; 16
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	No draft VC beyond DIAG 2 VC scenarios

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: SENEGAL (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: TUNISIA (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Food-processing industry
(mineral water)



Extractive industry (cement)



Banking

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Tunisia:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN TUNISIA

FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRY (MINERAL WATER)



4 dialogue
workshops

Stakeholders :

- Representatives of the public sector
- Private companies

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY (CEMENT)



2 dialogue
workshops

Stakeholders:

- Representatives of the private sector (companies and the National Chamber of cement producers - CNCP)

BANKING



2 round-table
discussions

Stakeholders :

- Banks and financial institutions
- Representatives from the ministries
- Governmental agencies



1 final event (with signature of VCs by actors from the three sectors)

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Food- processing industry (mineral water)

Catchment basins for mineral waters are located in areas characterised by the cultivation of cereals, livestock rearing and arboriculture. The ecological conditions in these areas are often degraded by these activities:

- **Cereals:** land clearing, monoculture, use of alien varieties, use of pesticides, intensive practices
- **Livestock :** overgrazing, nitrogen and phosphorus pollutions, GHG emissions
- **Arboriculture :** use of agrochemicals, use of alien species, expansion of irrigated surfaces, forest clearing

Extractive industry (cement)



- **Use of explosives** responsible for landslides
- **Mineral-based demolition debris** during mining shots, extraction and transportation
- **Degradation of mountainous areas** near protected areas
- **Pollution of groundwater tables**
- **Noise pollution and vibrations**

Banking




The banking sector is not identified as a threat for biodiversity in either DIAG 1 or 2 but as a facilitating one for the other sectors

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: TUNISIA (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN TUNISIA

<p>Food-processing industry (mineral water)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VCs will have to intervene at the aquifer system level in the following governorates: the Kairouan region, the Sidi Bouzid region, the Kef region and the Zaghuan region Mineral water companies will use their leverage to raise awareness among stakeholders and spread good practices The adoption of VCs may be confronted with both internal (costs linked with interest rates, resistance to change, lack of qualified human capital) and external obstacles (competition for the use of underground water tables, administrative and legal impediments)
<p>Extractive industry (cement)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VCs should focus on the production phase of the resources necessary for cement manufacturing VCs should capitalise on existing best practices namely to integrate energy efficiency and principles of circular economy, to create value locally and to promote innovation The adoption of VCs may be confronted with both internal (lack of understanding of the stakes, lack of human capital) and external obstacles (lack of scientific knowledge, of monitoring and technical / financial means)

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF VCS OBTAINED IN TUNISIA

<p>Food-processing industry (mineral water)</p> 	<p>The mineral water value chain will spearhead best practices locally. Specifically, these best practices will intervene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at the bottling stage: use of new materials, more rational use of water resources at the transportation stage: transport optimisation, use of a well-maintained, international standards abiding vehicle fleet at the selling stage and at the recycling stage <p>Awareness raising efforts will have to be made at each steps of the value chain</p>
<p>Extractive industry (cement)</p> 	<p>The CNPC commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the integration of biodiversity into : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extracting activities in quarries Spreading knowledge at and near mining sites the restoration of ecosystems following quarry exploitation be attentive to and share information with stakeholders concerned with biodiversity: cement plants, administrative supervisors, supporting institutions, local governments and CSOs Act alongside the WWF to meet the objectives set through this VC
<p>Banking</p> 	<p>The Banking and Financial Council has signed a Charter through which signatories commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> integrating environmental and biodiversity criteria in their investment decisions and risk evaluations promoting best practices and adequate tools to their member institutions developing green and eco-responsible investments and encourage investing in economic activities which preserve the natural capital communicating on progress made



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: TUNISIA (3/4)

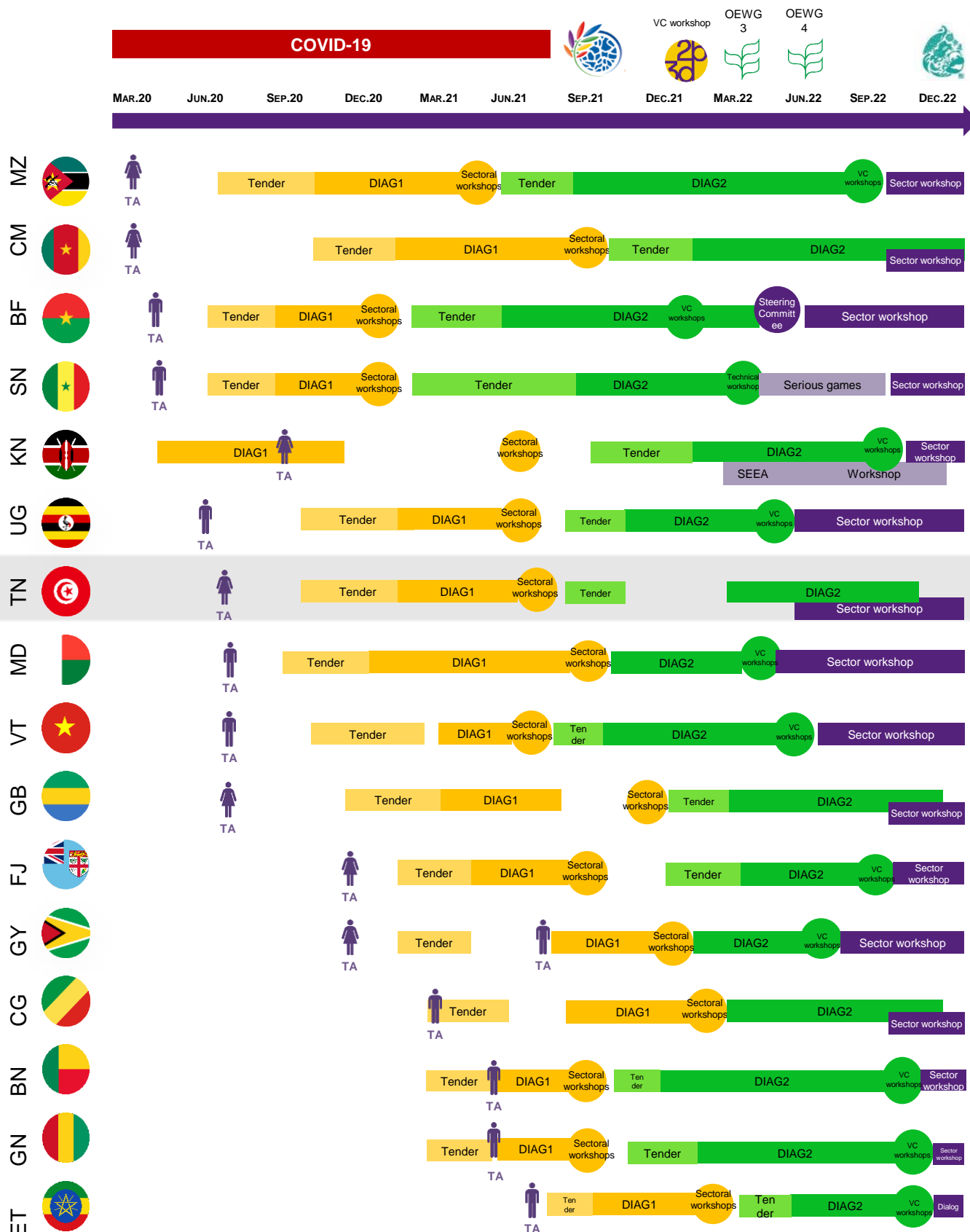
EVALUATION OF **VCs** OBTAINED IN TUNISIA

Criteria	Food-processing industry	Extractive industry	Banking
« SMART » nature of discussed VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Yes	Partly	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	No
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 14	7 ; 14 ; 15	18 ; 19
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Partly	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No
Other criteria			
Publicly available	Yes	Yes	Yes
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes	Yes
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: TUNISIA (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: UGANDA (1/4)

Selected sectors



Energy



Agriculture

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Uganda:

**VCs discussed, negotiated and
approved**

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN UGANDA

ENERGY



Online consultations



Field missions in Kagombe,
Misindi, Mubende and Mount
Elgon



2 national sectoral workshops

Stakeholders :

Representatives of the public sector
(local districts and national), CSOs, the
private sector (companies and
agricultural confederations), academia



1 final workshop – signature of
the VC recap table

AGRICULTURE



Online consultations



Field missions in Kagombe,
Misindi, Mubende and Mount
Elgon



2 national sectoral workshops

Stakeholders :

Representatives of the public sector (local
districts and national), CSOs, the private
sector (companies and agricultural
confederations), academia



1 final workshop – signature of
the VC recap table

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Energy



- Overharvesting of trees to meet demand for woody resources and wood fuel
- Charcoal combustion and overgrazing responsible for pasture degradation



Agriculture



- Overstocking especially in livestock corridors
- Encroaching of forests by subsistence farming in Kagombe, Budongo and Bugoma but also outside of protected areas
- Unregulated farming practices and grazing in the Mount Elgon region
- Lack of enforcement of the legal framework on the protection of reserves



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: UGANDA (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN UGANDA

<p>Energy</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a voluntary certification scheme for sustainable energy • Set up dedicated wood fuel plantations • Promote and incentivise the use of alternative energy sources such as ethanol, GPL, biogas and briquettes • Promote and install eco-friendly cooking technologies such as energy-efficient cookstoves or pressure cookers • Introduce stricter regulations on the use of wood fuel originating from natural forests, especially on the use of native trees by administrative agencies and companies in the main Ugandan cities: only dead wood will be an acceptable feedstock
<p>Agriculture</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve agricultural practices and obtain sustainable agriculture certification for small tea and coffee producer: 20,000ha of plantations should become certified • Manage 100,000ha of forests in a sustainable fashion as demonstrated by the appropriate sustainable forest management certificate • Restore 50 km² per year of degraded habitats • Plant 10 million natives trees each year

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS

CONTENT OF VCS OBTAINED IN UGANDA (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Both sectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the workshop, a very precise framework was developed to structure the content of the VCs. Participants were invited to make their own VC propositions • The framework included quantitative targets, monitoring indicators, deadlines, budget and focal institutions • Beyond VC content, signatories committed to integrated biodiversity in their strategy and overall functioning.
<p>Energy</p> 	<p>19 structures proposed VCs, among which 9 formally signed, including 3 local districts, one research centre, 2 companies, 1 farming federation, 1 governmental agency and 1 CSO.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company All Green Energy committed to installing 2,000 energy-efficient cooking stove within 4 years • The Uganda National Farmers Federation committed to planting 2 million native trees and to ensure the regeneration of 500,000 trees • Youth Go Green committed to install 50,000 biochar stoves
<p>Agriculture</p> 	<p>16 structures proposed VCs among which 8 formally signed including 4 local districts, 1 research centre, 1 company, 1 farming federation and 1 governmental agency.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kagadi district committed to restoring 10ha of land (outside of the protected zones of Kagombe and Bugoma) within 4 years • The company Nile Breweries Limited committed to reduce its water consumption by 35% per litre of beer and to use its water treatment station for all of its waste

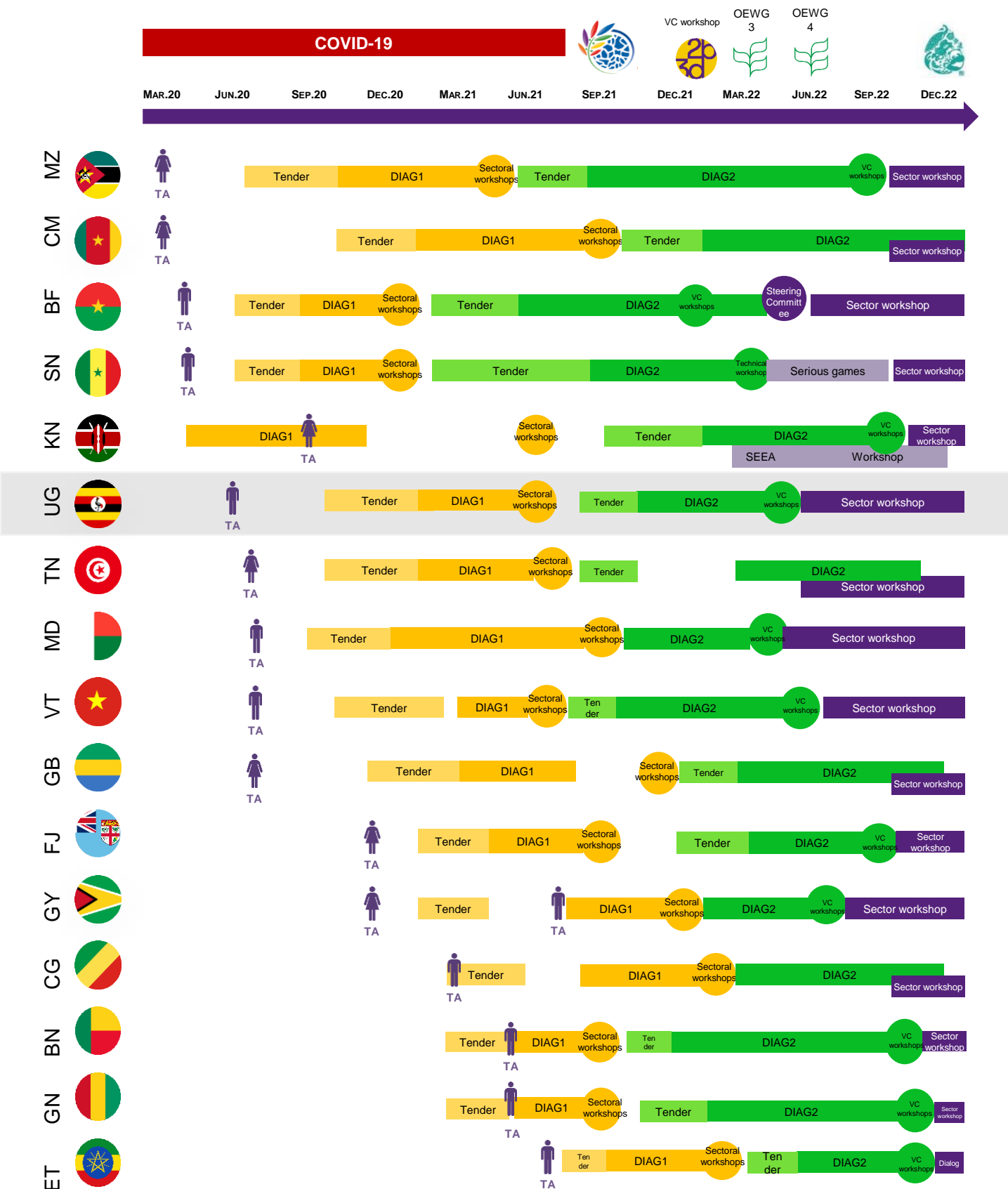
COUNTRY FACT SHEET: UGANDA (3/4)

EVALUATION OF **VCs** OBTAINED IN UGANDA

Criteria	Energy	Agriculture
« SMART » nature of discussed VCs		
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	10	10
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	Yes	Yes
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Yes	Yes
Other criteria		
Publicly available	No	No
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: UGANDA (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES
(MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: VIETNAM (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Forestry



Agriculture (aquaculture)

Status of voluntary commitment
(VC) process in Vietnam:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN VIETNAM

FORESTRY



Bilateral meetings at both regional and national scales



2 national sectoral workshops including the closing workshop

Stakeholders :

- Representatives from ministries
- Financial institutions
- Representatives of the private sector (private companies)

AGRICULTURE



Bilateral meetings at both regional and national scales



2 national sectoral workshops including the closing workshop

Stakeholders :

- Representatives from ministries
- Financial institutions
- Representatives of the private sector (private companies)

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Forestry



- **Overharvesting and illegal harvesting of woody resources** to meet increasing demand for wood and woody products
- **Forest encroachment** to the benefit of Acacia plantations
- **Harvesting of non-woody forestry products**

Agriculture (aquaculture)



- **Human intervention in shrimps and catfish reproductive cycles**
- **Use of inappropriate means for fish growth** (medicine, chemical products and antibiotics)
- **Absence of treatment of wastewaters and discharge of sludge** from aquaculture ponds into the surrounding environment

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: VIETNAM (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN VIETNAM

<p>Forestry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sustainable forest management • Expand certified plantations • Develop mechanisms to abide by international commitments • Integrate forest resources into the international accounting system • Promote the accumulation of forest plots following vertical/horizontal links along the value chain to increase the surface area of large plantations and incentivise sustainable investments • Increase the revenues of forest-dependent land-owners in the ecosystem services value chain
<p>Agriculture (aquaculture)</p>	<p>VCs should use seafood processing and exporting companies as lever to catalyse changes in practices throughout the supply chain including small and medium-sized local exploitations. The VCs could favour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the adoption of sustainability norms (national and international) and of farming models that are environmentally-friendly • the switch from antibiotics to probiotics • the expansion of shrimps, catfish and marine fish species farming zones following certification schemes and sustainability principles

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF VCS OBTAINED IN VIETNAM

<p>Forestry</p>	<p><u>Forest plantation businesses :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No natural forest encroachment or conversion into plantations • Land conversion into tree plantations following FSC certification and planting of long cycle large timber forests • Use high-tech technologies to minimise negative impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment <p><u>Wood-processing companies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the share of raw material used for processing that is FSC-certified (or other equivalent certification mechanism) wood • Use exclusively wood which can be traced or that has a legal origin • Consume or use exclusively raw materials that did not originate from natural forests converted
<p>Agriculture (aquaculture)</p>	<p><u>Fish and shrimps farming companies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to using inputs that have a transparent and traceable origin while also reducing the use of industrial feeds derived from wild catch • Register the farming area code following the requirements of the management agency • Practice sustainable aquaculture following the sustainability principles built in the appropriate certification mechanisms <p><u>Fish and shrimp processing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen links with farming zones and increase the share of fish used farmed sustainably following appropriate certification mechanisms • Only use fish/shrimps which can be traced and have a legal origin <p><u>All actors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use high-tech technologies to minimise negative impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: VIETNAM (3/4)

EVALUATION OF **VCs** OBTAINED IN VIETNAM

Criteria	Food-processing industry	Extractive industry
« SMART » nature of discussed VCs		
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Partly	Partly
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	No
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 5 ; 10	1 ; 5 ; 10 ; 15
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	No	No
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No
Other criteria		
Publicly available	No	No
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: VIETNAM (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)

