



ambition for biodiversity

**BIODEV
2030**

MAINSTREAMING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

SHARING EXPERIENCES OF THE **BIODEV2030** PROJECT



10H – Opening session

*French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs
& AFD opening speech's*

10:30 am - Key lessons for replicating the BIODEV2030 mainstreaming method - Feedback from 3 years of implementation in 16 countries

Key lessons and stakeholder testimonies from the BIODEV2030 project

Round table 1 - What are the main assets of the BIODEV2030 method to get stakeholders to commit to biodiversity?

11:40 am - Contribution of BIODEV2030 to the implementation of the GBF

Voluntary sectoral commitments: initial ambition, results and challenges for the implementation (testimony)

Round table 2 - How can we build on the lessons and results of the project to support countries in implementing the global biodiversity framework?



Opening session

- **Stéphane PAILLER**, Deputy Director of Environment and Climate – French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
- **Gilles KLEITZ**, Executive Director of Sustainable Development Solutions, AFD



STEPHANE PAILLER

Deputy Director of Environment and Climate –
French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs





GILLES KLEITZ

Executive Director of Sustainable Development
Solutions, AFD





Key lessons for replicating the BIODEV2030 mainstreaming method

*Feedback from 3 years of implementation
in 16 countries*





3 YEAR PROJECT

OUR MISSION:
To foster sectoral commitments in favour of biodiversity

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

7
ECONOMIC SECTORS OF ACTION

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

+650
STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

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



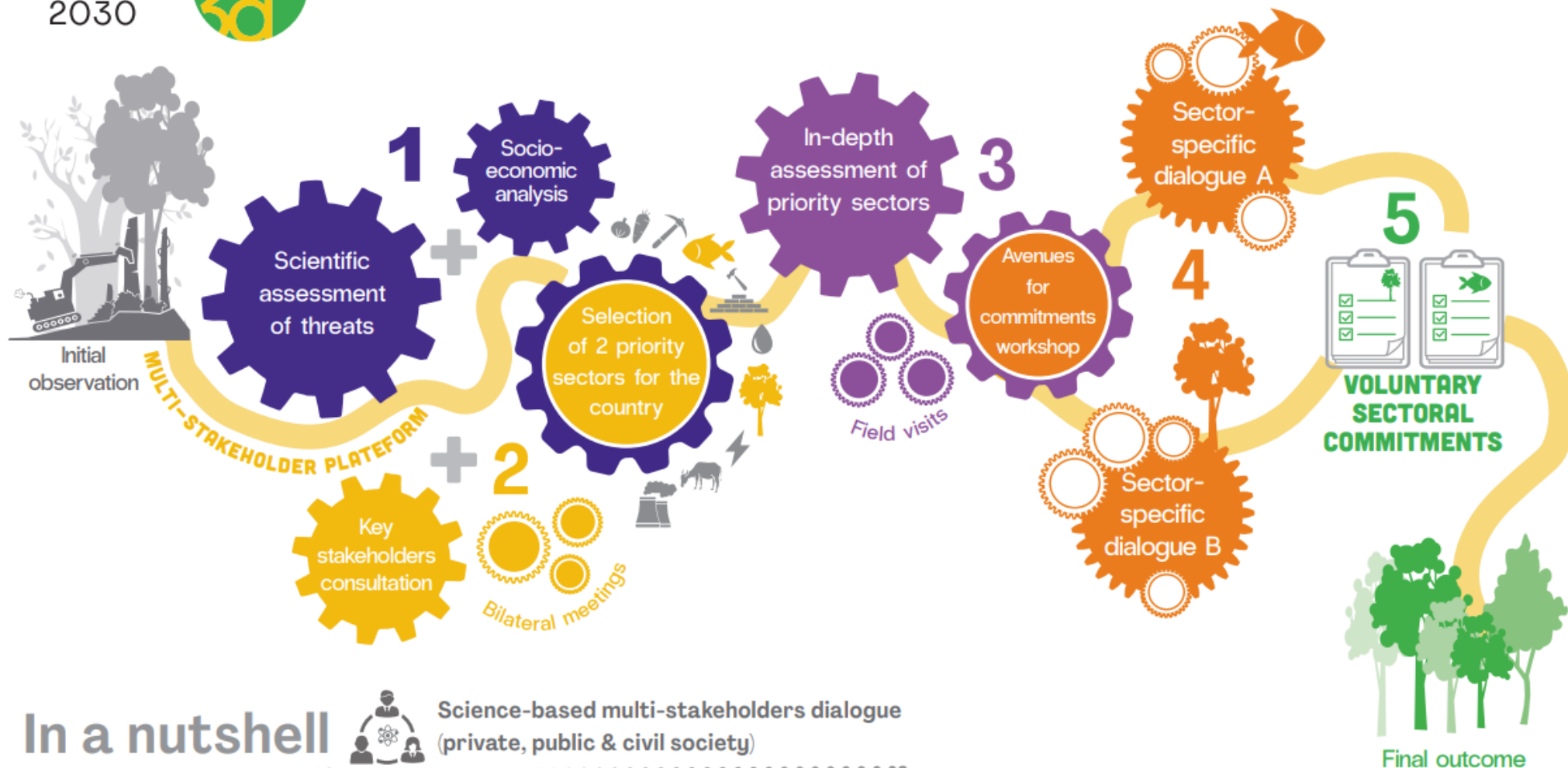
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BIODEV2030 - Method to mainstream biodiversity



In a nutshell



Science-based multi-stakeholders dialogue
(private, public & civil society)



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Biodev2030.org



Key lessons and stakeholder testimonies from the BIODEV2030 project

- **Antonin VERGEZ**, Senior Expert for Natural Resources Economics, IUCN
- **Alice MAESTRACCI**, Outreach & Capitalization Manager, BIODEV2030 project



ANTONIN VERGEZ

Senior Expert for Natural Resources Economics,
IUCN





Mainstreaming biodiversity into priority economic sectors

Lessons from the assessment of main threats
in 16 BIODEV2030 pilot countries

Antonin Vergez

With contributions from Esther Bessis, Neil Cox, Florence Curet, Bousso Dramé, Devon Dublin,
Frank Hawkins, Ben Jobson, Alice Maestracci, Laura Poyer, Philippe Puydarrieux, Mariana Saba,
Ingrid Weyland



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Why? Share lessons learned!

For who? Governments, public dev banks, NGOs, consultants, private sectors' representatives.

Learn what? How to robustly identify and rank main threats and link them to priority economic sectors, by optimally combining:

- i) tools and data sources
- ii) STAR metric
- ii) national experts' elicitation





What are the **strengths**, **limitations** and **synergies** of each method?

How was the STAR metric applied to different countries? what challenges did the countries faced in using STAR?

Where did the **methodologies converge** or diverge?

Setting the way for **other countries**:
What **steps**, **recommendations** to follow and **what and tools to use**?





12 recommendations including:

Consider a broad range of biodiversity values, select a conceptual framework;

Use the DPSIR framework and the IUCN-CMP 3.2 (Level 2) classification of threats;

Apply The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, the Red List Index and apply a National Red List of Threatened Species, where available;

Harness the full potential of STAR metric (scores, scores per threat, maps);

Use and produce maps, including STAR maps, to target specific areas and sectors;

Enhance, challenge and/or substantiate literature and STAR results through experts' elicitation;

Facilitate a participatory and inclusive governance.





Mainstreaming biodiversity into priority economic sectors

Lessons from the assessment of main threats
in 16 BIODEV2030 pilot countries

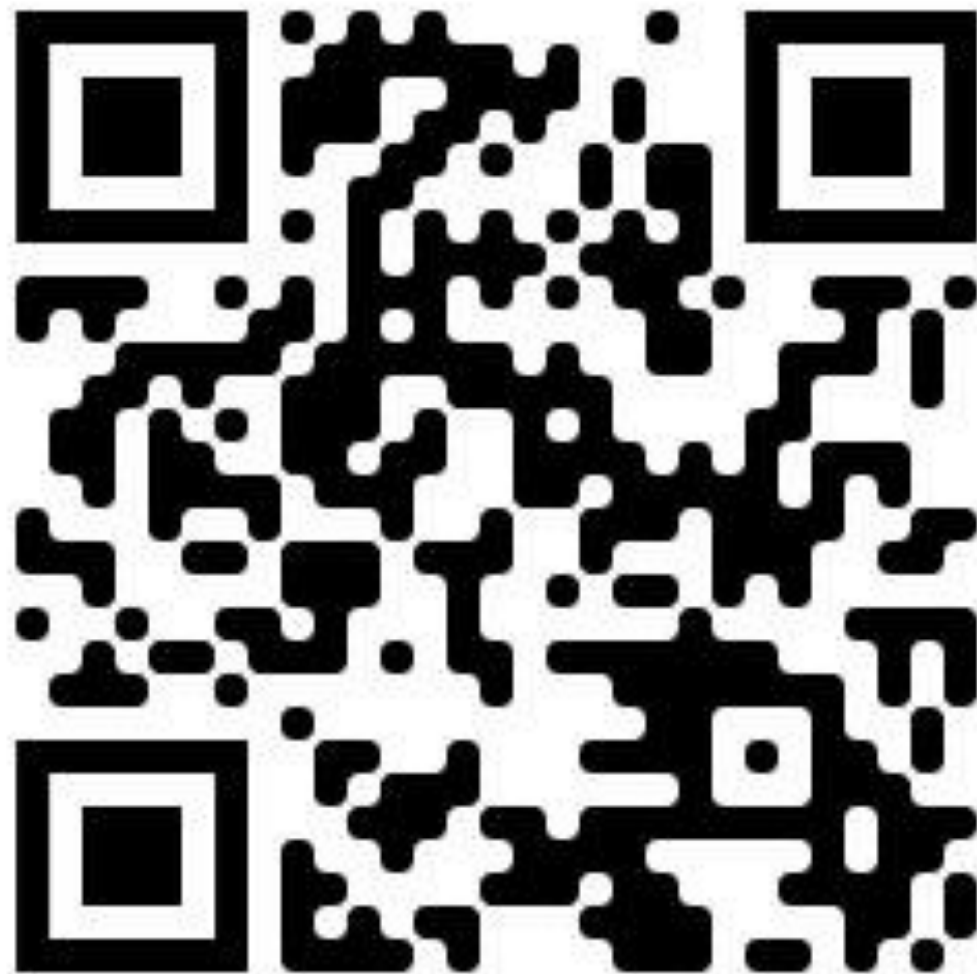
Antonin Vergez

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ALICE MAESTRACCI

Outreach & Capitalization Manager, BLODEV2030
project

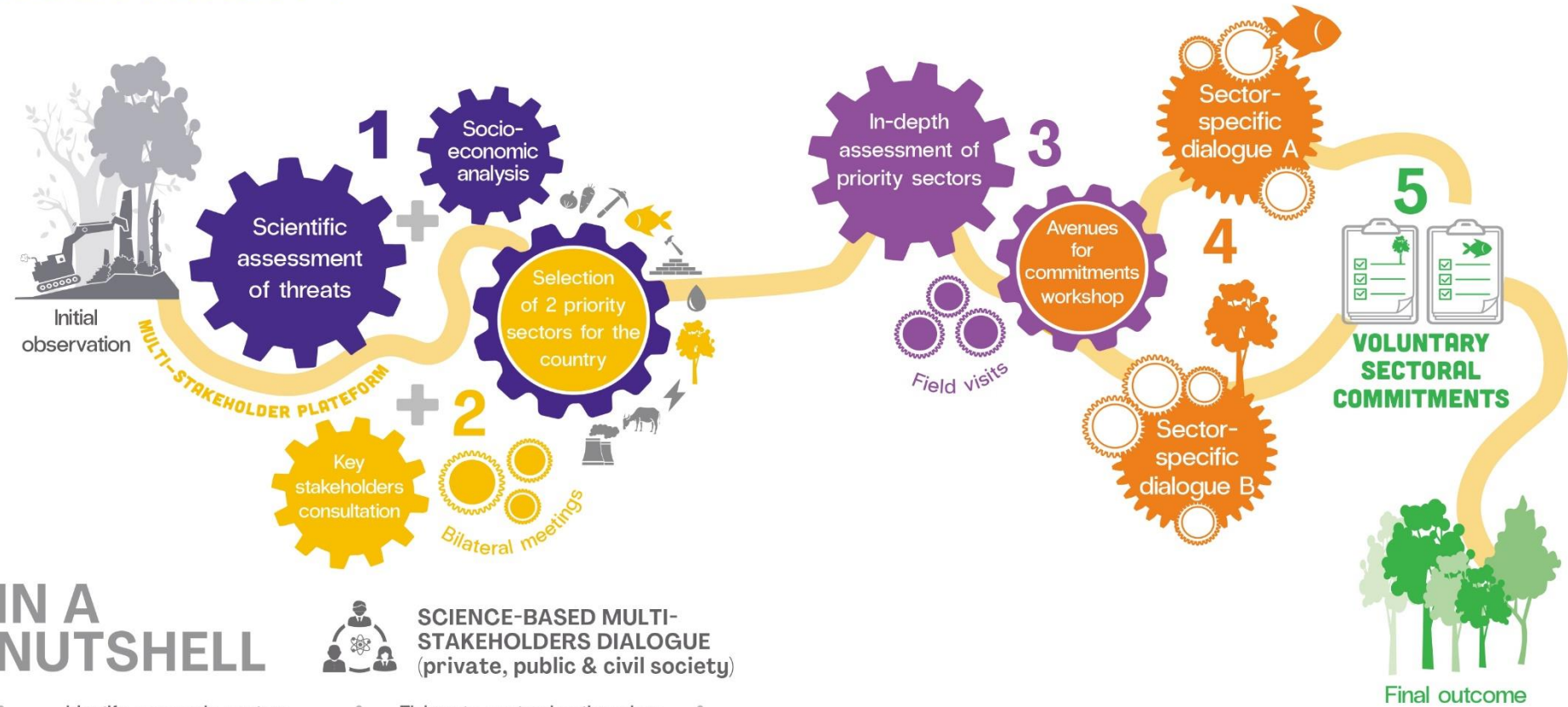


The multistakholder platform for dialogue

=
All meetings, workshops and exchanges with and between stakeholders concerned by the conservation of biodiversity and economic development (public, private and CSO).

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BIODEV2030 METHOD TO MAINSTREAM BIODIVERSITY



IN A NUTSHELL



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



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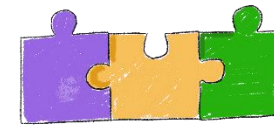
The platform's challenge

=

Establish the legitimacy
of the process

NFP-CDB

- cross-sectoral coordination with sectoral ministries
- integrates BIODEV2030 results into NBSAPs



PLATFORM



Secretariat

- strong national foothold on biodiversity issues
- extensive connections with national companies, government institutions and CSO

High political support

- promotes the strategic & political mainstreaming of the process
- establish the legitimacy & increase stakeholder engagement



The platform's challenge

=

To go beyond the silo
approach



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1. The dialogue on biodiversity requires pedagogy and thus time

Stakeholders do not have the same prior knowledge of biodiversity or the same commitment.

2. The multi-stakeholder dialogue requires an inter-knowledge of participants and trust

Facilitators need to understand the interests, motivations of the different stakeholders.

Participants from various organisations need to get to know each other in order to create a climate of trust and therefore of free discussion

3. Generate pride and demonstrate the added value of voluntary commitments

The platform is a space of opportunity to express one's fear and interest and thus identify the conditions for one's commitment to anticipate risks linked to biodiversity erosion.





The platform's challenge

=

encourage the commitment
of private actors

1. Field realities must feed the dialogue

Organising field visits can promote the emergence of common solutions.

Involvement of « champions » inspires and demonstrates by examples that changes in practices are possible

2. Involve financial institutions

To present their strategies for financing sustainable development

To familiarize them with biodiversity issues and thus prepare them for financing the implementation of voluntary commitments

3. Discuss enablings conditions

To accompany private actors in the implementation of their commitments





All our lessons &
recommandations in
5 practical guides
to replicate the
BIODEV2030 method





Round table 1

What are the main assets of the BIODEV2030 method to get stakeholders to commit to biodiversity?

- **Maryo MELESSE**, CBD National Focal Point of Ethiopia
- **Moune SAAIED**, Director of the Banking and Finance Council of Tunisia
- **Nathalie NYARE**, Director of WWF Gabon
- **Luther ANUKUR**, Regional Director IUCN ESARO (Eastern and Southern Africa)



MARYO MELESSE

CBD National Focal Point of Ethiopia





MOUNE SAAIED

General Delegate of the Banking and Finance
Council of Tunisia





NATHALIE NYARE

Director of WWF Gabon





LUTHER ANUKUR

Regional Director IUCN ESARO (Eastern and Southern Africa)





COFFEE BREAK







Contribution of BIODEV2030 to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework



Voluntary sectoral commitments: initial ambition and results in the 16 BIODEV2030 countries

- **Emmanuelle MAISONNAVE**, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Coordinator
- **Florence CURET**, BIODEV2030 Project Officer, IUCN
- **Esther BESSIS**, BIODEV2030 Project Officer, WWF France



EMMANUELLE MAISONNAVE

Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Coordinator,
Expertise France

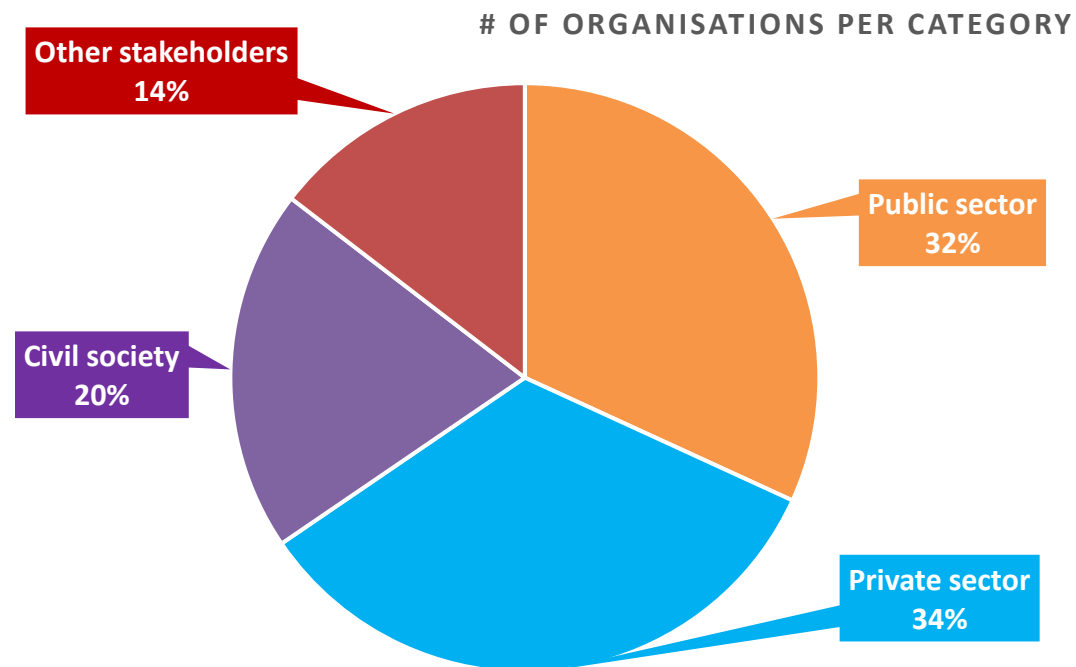




Key figures from BIODEV2030

Over **220** meetings and workshops held

Over **672** organisations involved in the project





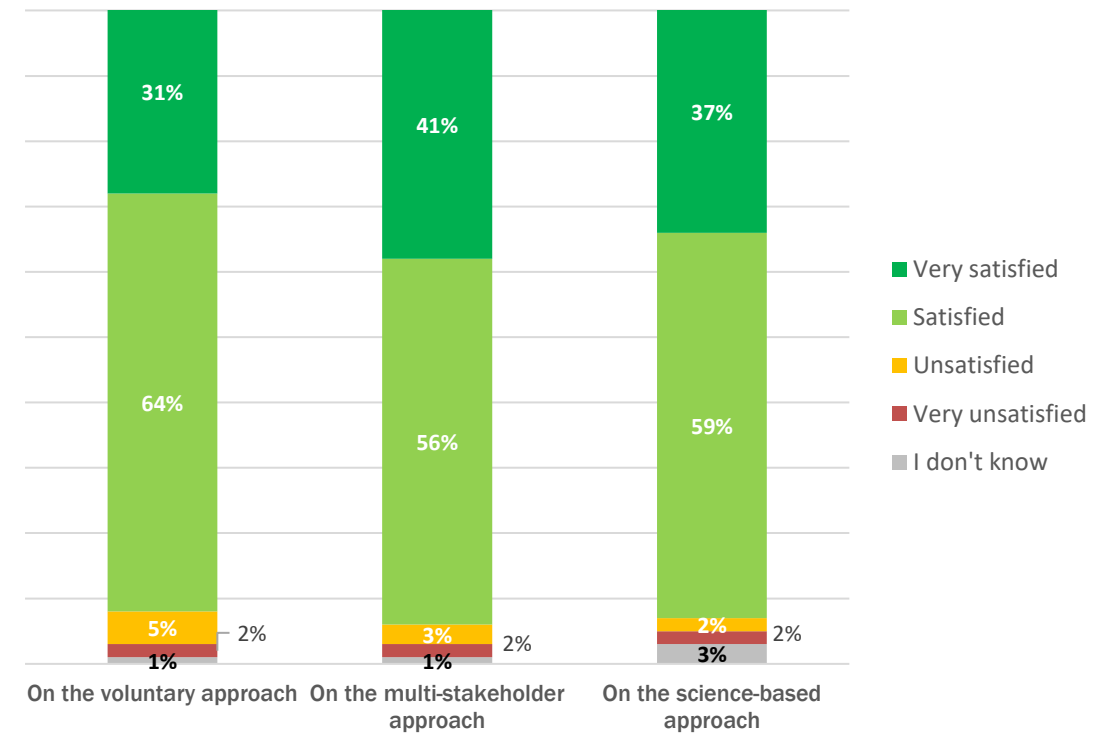
Stakeholders' satisfaction

Survey – 141 respondents from 13 countries

92% of respondents declared they are satisfied with the voluntary approach to developing commitments

95% satisfied with the multi-stakeholder approach as implemented by BIODIV2030

95% satisfied with the science-based approach

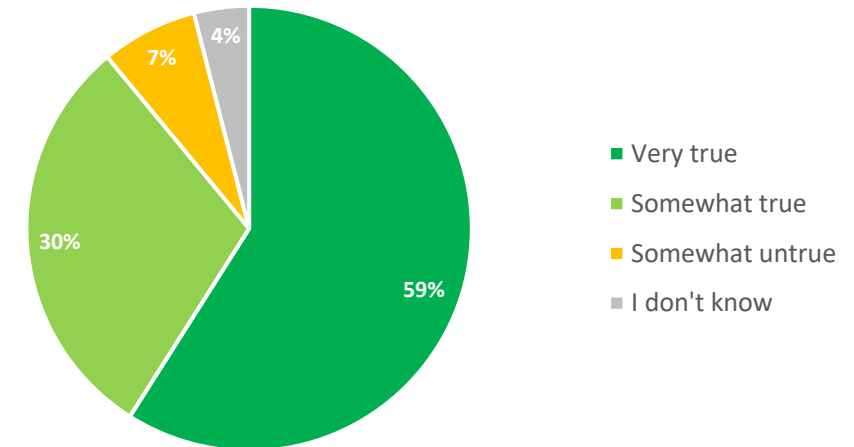




Perception on private sector capacity building

93% of respondents from the private sector declared they felt better capacitated to pursue biodiversity mainstreaming in their economic sectors (incl. 52% « Yes, very »)

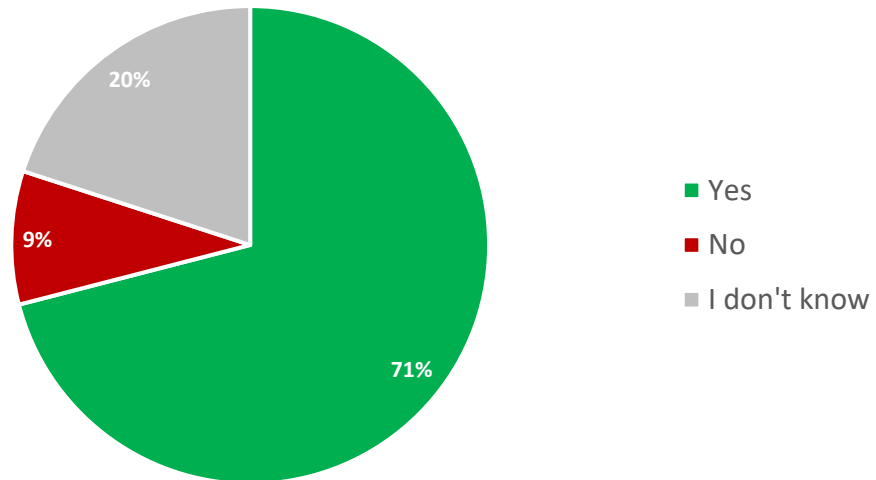
89% of private sector respondents believe their presence in the platforms on biodiversity issues was useful in taking the dialogue forward (incl. 59% « Very true »)





Perception on the mobilisation of the private sector

71% of respondents believe the project helped improve the mobilisation of private sector on biodiversity issues in their country





Perception on level of knowledge

Level of knowledge on 5 issues:

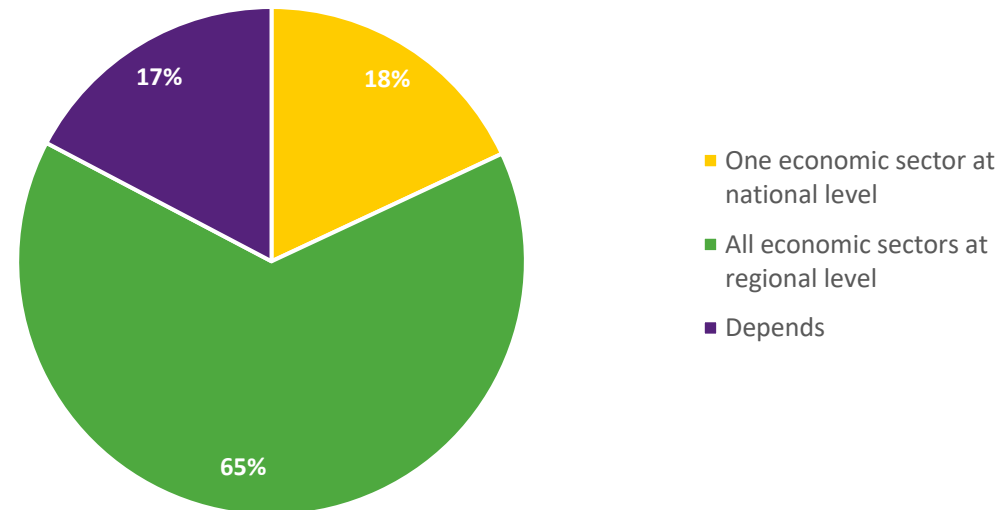
- 1) State of biodiversity
- 2) Impacts of production practices
- 3) Production practices in favor of biodiversity
- 4) Role of public policies in preserving biodiversity
- 5) Dependence of economic sectors and populations on good state of biodiversity

46% of respondents declared they have improved their knowledge on the 5 issues above



Perception on the scope of commitments

65% of respondents agree that a territorial approach that applies to all economic sectors is more effective than a national approach on one sector to **reach ambitious commitments**.





Report available on the BIODEV2030 website

English version coming soon



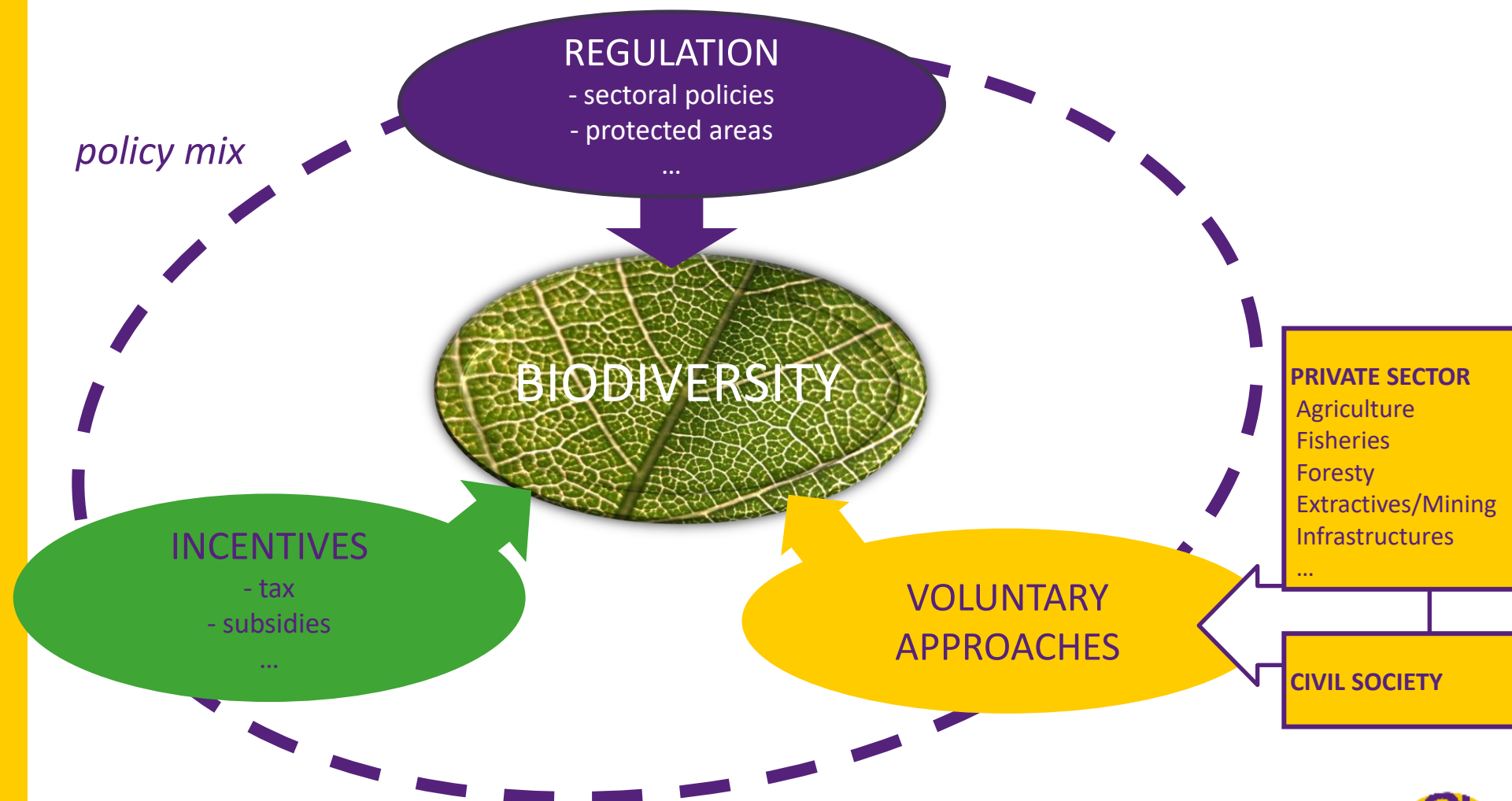
FLORENCE CURET

BIODEV2030 Project Officer, IUCN





IDENTIFY & INITIATE THE SECTORAL CHANGES NEEDED FOR AMBITIOUS NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND POLICIES





VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS: AMBITION

Moral, written and public
commitment

Public actor / Private sector / CSO
national or subnational level
sectoral or intersectoral

« An **agreement**
whereby **one or several stakeholders**
commit to mobilise and set up a
series of shared prospective and strategic actions,
which are **science-based**
and will bring about a
positive and measurable change in biodiversity health”

SMART action plan by actor
covering:

- **Best practices**
- **Enabling conditions**
(policies, incentives,...)
- **Capacity building**
- **Financing plan**

DPSIR diagnostic

Monitoring and Evaluation plan

Objective: **2** sectoral voluntary commitments by country at the end of a 2-year project





VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS: REALITY CHECK

Moral, written and public
commitment

Public actor / Private sector / CSO
national or subnational level
sectoral or intersectoral

« An **agreement**
whereby **one or several stakeholders**
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SMART action plan by actor
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(policies, incentives,...)
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- **Financing plan**

DPSIR diagnostic

Monitoring and evaluation plan

2+ sectoral voluntary commitments by country discussed by stakeholders





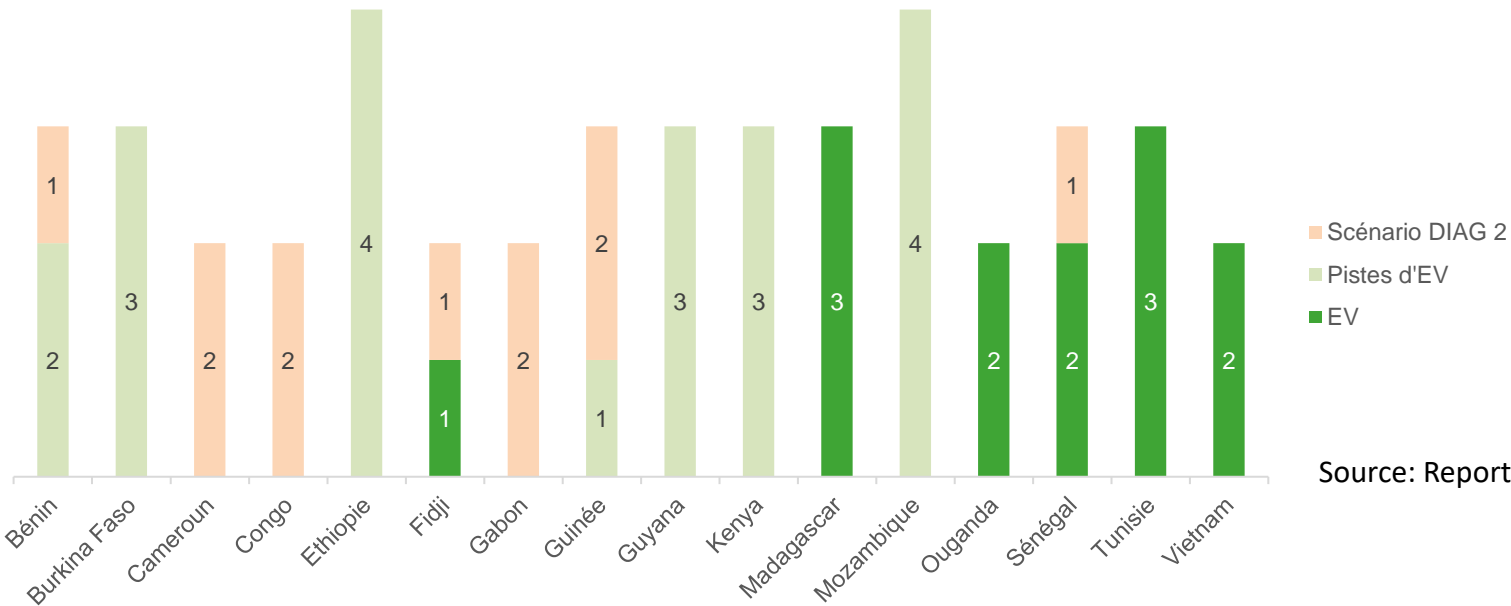
Evaluation of the voluntary commitments in the 16 countries performed by Altaï Consulting: results organised in 3 groups

scenarios of
voluntary commitments
as in 2nd diagnosis

avenues of
voluntary commitments
discussed in workshop

voluntary commitments
**discussed, negotiated and
approved**

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS: RESULTS



Source: Report Altaï consulting





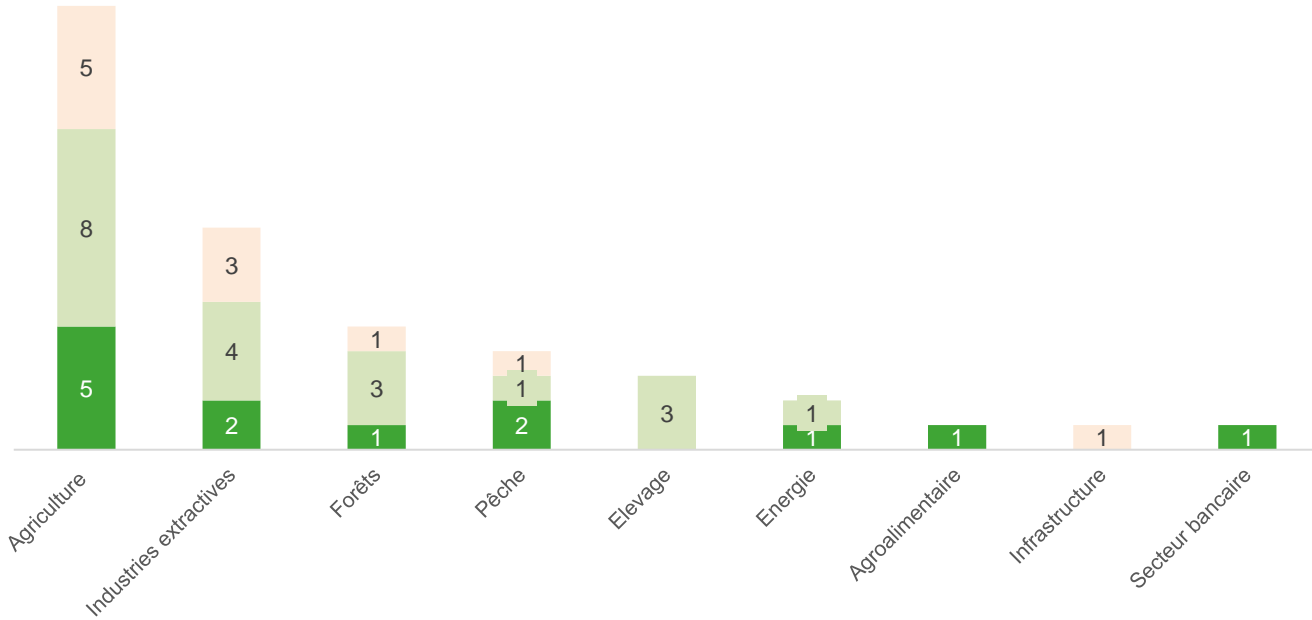
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VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS: RESULTS



Scénario DIAG 2
Pistes d'EV
EV

Source: Report Altaï consulting





BUY-IN OF MULTI- STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS: A KEY RESULT

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“Which is more important,” asked Big Panda, “the journey or the destination?”

“The company,” said Tiny Dragon.

© James Norbury – Big Panda and Tiny Dragon





RESULTS



	SECTORAL WORKSHOPS						INTER-SECTORAL WORKSH.		VOLUNTARY COMMITM.
	AGRICULT.	LIVESTOCK RANGING	FORESTRY	MINING / EXTRACT.	FISHERIES	FINANCE	REGIONAL	NATIONAL	
Burkina Faso	2	2		2		bilateral		1	3
Senegal							7	1	2
Benin	1		1						2
Guinea	-		-	1				1	1
Mozambique	2			2	1	1		1	4
Kenya						1	1	2	3
Ethiopia							2	1	3
Fiji	2				-	2		1	1





KEY LESSONS



Best results at landscape level with community mobilization

Example 1: Senegal, Thies region

- facilitation technique with serious games to use collective intelligence, increase **ownership** and **create an inter-sectoral change dynamics**
- 14 signatories of the 8 voluntary commitments designed to achieve 4 ambitions for Thies



Serious game session, Mboro, october 2022

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BIODEV 2030

RÉPUBLIQUE DU SÉNÉGAL
Un peuple. Une loi. Une vie.
Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement durable (MEDI)

QUATORZE REPRÉSENTANTS DES SECTEURS AGRICOLES ET DE LA PÊCHE SÉNÉGALAIS S'ENGAGENT POUR PROTÉGER LA BIODIVERSITÉ

Biodev2030 soutient le secteur privé à s'engager volontairement en faveur de la biodiversité. Au Sénégal, le 30 Novembre 2022, ils s'accordent sur:

- 4 ambitions pour transformer les paysages
- 8 engagements volontaires pour transformer les pratiques dans 2 secteurs
- 5 demandes auprès de l'Etat pour améliorer la réglementation

Cet accord a été construit en collaboration avec de nombreux acteurs de la société civile et des services de l'Etat. Un consortium piloté par le cabinet de conseil LEAF a mobilisé les acteurs et organisé cette négociation.

NOS QUATRE AMBITIONS

REBOISEMENT

Planter 800 000 arbres tous les ans
dans les champs et mangroves.

SOL

Adopter l'agroécologie
D'ici 2030, 30% des producteurs utilisent, par exemple: le microdosage, des engrais naturels et des produits phytosanitaires biologiques.

OCEAN

Pêcher durablement
A effet immédiat:

- Pêcher 0% d'espèces protégées
- Utiliser 0% filets mono-filaments

POLLUTION

Transformer les déchets en compost
D'ici 2030:

- 30% des ordures ménagères et des résidus agricoles et de la pêche est transformé en compost
- 70% des producteurs agricoles utilise ce compost

Projet réalisé par le consortium





KEY LESSONS



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Best results at landscape level with community mobilization

Example 2: Fiji, Cakaudrove province

Large mobilisation on **kava growing**

- List of concrete actions including objectives by area in terms of restoration, tree-planting, integrated management plans, reduction of fertilizer inputs...



Consultation Qamea Island, September 2022



Workshop Taveuni, September 2022



Landscape-level efforts
to be accelerated by national
policies & financing measures

Example 1: Senegal, Thies region

- **Gaps in regulation** identified by stakeholders

KEY LESSONS



Example 2: Fiji, kava growing

- **Synergies** with the on-going development of the Regional kava strategy in the Pacific islands

NOS CINQ DEMANDES AUPRES DE L'ETAT POUR AMÉLIORER LA RÉGLEMENTATION



- Diminuer les licences de pêche industrielle
- Mettre en place une commission délibérative et publier la liste des bateaux industriels autorisés
- Immatriculer les pirogues artisanales
- Reconnaître le statut de 'pêcheur surveillant' pour une pêche durable
- Reconnaître le statut de 'femmes transformatrices' des produits de la pêche avec une 'carte de métier'



- Plaidoyer auprès de l'Etat et des ministères de l'Environnement, des Mines, de la Pêche et de l'Agriculture:
- Améliorer le traitement des déchets et rejets gazeux, liquides et solides

Taking Kava to the World

Development of the Regional Kava Strategy



There has to be a look into better and sustainable farming practices with the issue of deforestation and loss of soil nutrients. This is affecting many of our farmers with the growth of their kava plants, which then means it affects our farmers' livelihood.

Simione Bure
Kava Farmer
Taveuni Island, Fiji



KEY LESSONS: COMMON DISCUSSIONS



AGRICULTURE		LIVESTOCK RANGING	
Cotton	Burkina Faso, Benin	Pastoralism	Burkina Faso, Kenya, Ethiopia
Soy	Benin, Mozambique		
Rice	Benin, Guinea		
Horticulture	Guinea, Kenya		
FOREST / WOOD		MINING	
Fuel wood	Kenya, Ethiopia, Guinea	Gold	Burkina Faso, Guinea





OPPORTUNITIES OF WAY FORWARD FOR THE GBF

“Champions” of national value chains involved in the dialogue

Ex: Mozambique Soy & Sugar Cane, Kenya tomato...



Include international actors of the value chain

Ex: Mining actors in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal, Mozambique...

Common issues shared by sectors



Facilitate mainstreaming of best practices

Multi-stakeholder platform mobilized and committed



Opportunity to revise NBSAPs with full mobilisation of stakeholders

“SMART” action plans not finalized



Set action plans for priorities with nature-positive indicators and funding mechanisms





OPPORTUNITIES OF WAY FORWARD FOR THE GBF



“I can’t believe how far we’ve got to go,” sighed Tiny Dragon.

Big Panda gazed out across the valley.
“I can’t believe how far we’ve come.”













ESTHER BESSIS

BIODEV2030 Project Officer, WWF France





BIODEV2030 : Main results in WWF countries

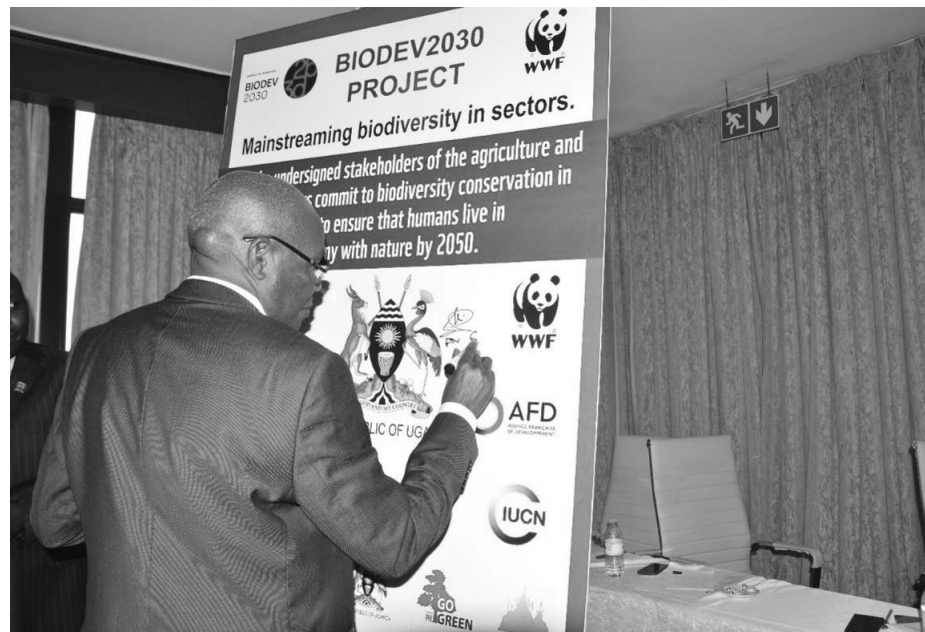
Countries	Sectorial workshops						Multi-sector workshops	Voluntary commitments
	Agriculture	Mining	Fisheries	Forestry	Energy	Infrastructures		
 Cameroon	/					/	2	
 Republic of Congo	/	/					1	
 Gabon	/	/					1	
 Guyana	1	1					1	
 Madagascar	3	4	6				1	
 Uganda	2				2		1	
 Tunisia	4	2					1	
 Viet Nam	1			1			1	

- *4 countries with voluntary commitments*
- *A negotiation process of about 6 months*
- *Importance of **appropriation** by local stakeholders*





Key lessons and differences from the initial Voluntary Commitments framework



Nov-Dec 2022 Uganda : Deputy minister of Energy while launching the biodiversity commitments in Uganda

With whom?

Private sector actors : Umbrella structures / Individual companies

Institutional actors: Ministries/sectoral institutions

At what scale?

National level proritized in all countries

Local level considered for the implementation phase

Priorization of intervention zones in Tunisia





Key lessons : common results

AGRICULTURE	MINING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Biodiversity-friendly practices: <i>agroecology, agroforestry, limitation of chemical inputs and pesticides, organic fertilisation, crop rotation...</i> ii. Traceability and certification iii. Capacity building on best practices iv. Protected and/or restored areas v. Securing land tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enforcement of mining codes ii. Landscape restoration iii. Limitation of chemicals iv. Structuring smallscale miners org. v. Effective implementation of ESMP vi. Certification
FORESTRY	FISHERIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sustainable forest management ii. Conservation/regeneration of forests iii. Certification (FSC) iv. Traceability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Structuring small-scale fisheries org. ii. Fishing and fisheries mngnt practices; iii. Fisheries control and surveillance (community and state) iv. Adaptation of fishing gear





Examples of Voluntary Commitments or course of action coming from the negotiations



In Vietnam – forestry and wood production

Overexploitation of forest resources and encroachment on natural forests for monocultures...

...Commitment to non-encroachment and non-conversion of natural forests, and development of certifications (FSC)

In Madagascar – shrimp fishing

Use of non-selective fishing gear in breeding and nursery areas...

...By 2030, 50% of small-scale fishermen use only regulated fishing gear



In Guyana – Rice production

Massive and systematic use of chemical inputs...

...After 5 years, 50% of producers use only biofertilizers, 100% after 10 years



Support discussion on national position on the GBF (ex: Madagascar)

Support national delegation for their participation to the whole negotiation sequence (ex: Gabon)



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING · CHINA



Training initiative for a group of journalists (ex: Tunisia)

Two training sessions for fishing communities (ex: Guyana)





In conclusion



“I don’t know the way.” sighed Tiny Dragon.

“Despite what they might say, no one knows the way.
We’re all just doing our best.”

jamesnorbury.com



Towards the implementation of voluntary commitments: the private sector perspective

- **Joao Carlos FRADE**, Confederation of Business Associations of Mozambique



JOAO CARLOS FRADE Confederation of Business Associations of Mozambique





Round table 2

How can we build on the lessons and results of the project to support countries in implementing the global biodiversity framework?

- **Emilie PETEREIT**, Director of AFD Mozambique
- **Chris BUSS**, Director, IUCN Centre for Economy and Finance
- **Véronique ANDRIEUX**, Director of WWF France
- **Nicolas CHENET**, Director of the Sustainable Development Department of Expertise France



EMILIE PETEREIT

Director of AFD Mozambique





CHRIS BUSS

Director, IUCN Centre for Economy and Finance





VERONIQUE ANDRIEUX

Director of WWF France





NICOLAS CHENET

Director of the Sustainable Development Department
of Expertise France





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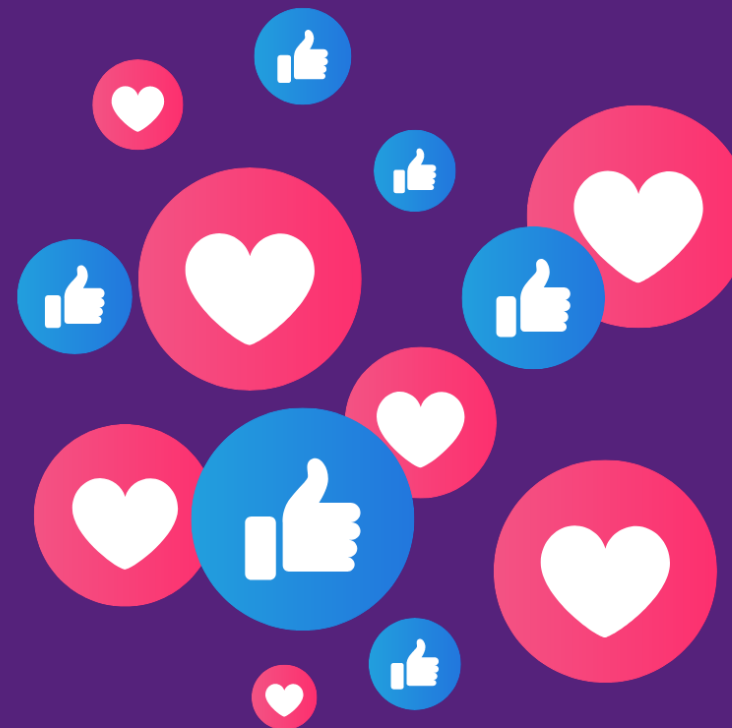
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