

#1
PHASE II

BIODEV2030
MAINSTREAMING
BIODIVERSITY

**IDENTIFYING
AND REFORMING
SECTORAL
PUBLIC POLICY
INSTRUMENTS
TO ENCOURAGE
BIODIVERSITY-
FRIENDLY
PRODUCTIVE
PRACTICES**

ambition for biodiversity

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WHAT?

Practical guide resulting from the cross-cutting analysis of the BIODEV2030 project experiences to conduct reforms of sectoral public policy instruments that better integrate biodiversity, based on in-depth scientific and sectoral analyses.

FOR WHOM?

Intended for the National Focal Points of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), environment ministries and sectoral ministries (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, technical and financial partners, or any other organization wishing to follow a similar biodiversity mainstreaming approach into various economic sectors (agriculture, fisheries, mines, forestry, livestock, etc.)

HOW?

This guide is the result of cross-cut capitalization process of the 15 countries that implemented the BIODEV2030 method, based on multi-stakeholder dialogue and science, as part of phase II of the project between 2023 and 2026.

With the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), adopted in 2022 by the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the biodiversity mainstreaming at all levels of government and across all sectors is enshrined for the first time (target 14). Countries that ratified the KMGBF committed to systematically ensure that biodiversity is integrated into policies, regulations, planning and decision-making processes across all sectors (agriculture, energy, mining, infrastructure, livestock, finance, fisheries, etc.), as well as in the strategies and practices of public and private actors having an impact on it and/or depend on it.

By targeting the sectoral public policy instruments (SPPI) that have a negative impact on biodiversity and by proposing reform options, the BIODEV2030 project aims to support the governments in the revision and implementation of their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP).

Through an innovative biodiversity mainstreaming method based on science and multi-stakeholder dialogue, BIODEV2030 suggests to align the SPPI of key economic sectors with biodiversity issues. Drawing lessons from project implementation, this guide presents three main success criteria for achieving this goal:

- 1. Relying on robust and consensual scientific diagnoses and sectoral analyses in order to prioritize and then promote public policy instruments to reform**
- 2. Enabling a formalized inter-sectoral multi-stakeholder dialogue integrating strategic stakeholders**
- 3. Aligning the identified reforms with national economic development plans and national biodiversity strategies and action plans**

BIODEV2030 phase II was launched in 2023 to support 15 pilot countries in the revision and implementation of their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, a national version of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). Building on the achievements of phase I (scientific and sectoral diagnoses, multi-stakeholder dialogue, and voluntary commitments from the private sector), phase II has a dual ambition: to reform public policies in favor of biodiversity, and to develop pilot projects at landscape level. It promotes an innovative method of biodiversity mainstreaming to inspire other governments and organizations.

Livestock farmer in the Bale Eco-Region, IUCN ESARO

NARRATIVE OF THE BIODEV2030 PROJECT



2030

Kunming-Montréal targets

SUPPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THEIR NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES

2024 - COP16

2022 - COP 15

Adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Framework

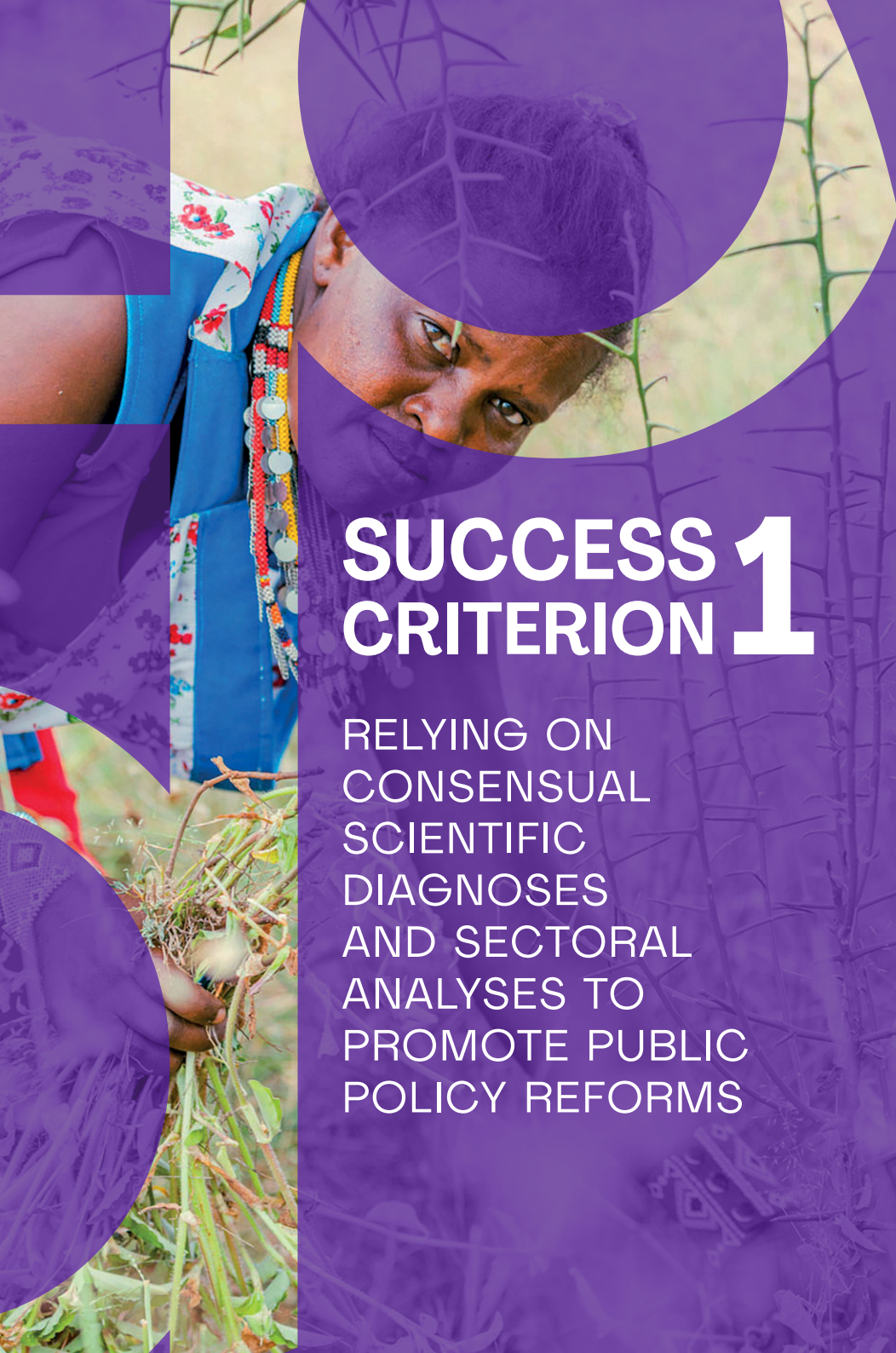
2020

FINAL GOAL

CHANGES OF PRODUCTION PRACTICES & REDUCTION OF PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE PLATFORMS
PUBLIC, PRIVATE, CSO, DONORS



SUCCESS 1 CRITERION 1

RELYING ON
CONSENSUAL
SCIENTIFIC
DIAGNOSES
AND SECTORAL
ANALYSES TO
PROMOTE PUBLIC
POLICY REFORMS

OBJECTIVES: To prioritize, with stakeholders the actions to be taken to integrate biodiversity into sectoral public policies, and to ensure strong political endorsement

In all BIODEV2030 countries, the assessments of biodiversity threats and the in-depth sectoral assessments from phase I of the project were used to justify the action carried out in phase II. By combining these analyses with new studies on the integration of biodiversity in sectoral public policy instruments (SPPI), the dialogue relied on a robust scientific and analytical background. The targeted SPPI largely echo national sectoral action plans and align with the political agendas of the ministries.

This dialogue, involving public institutions and sectoral stakeholders, made it possible in each country to prioritize the SPPI to be promoted among key ministries (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining, energy, forests).

1

STEP 1

MOBILIZING THE SCIENTIFIC DIAGNOSES APPROVED IN PHASE I TO TARGET PRIORITY PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Having a discussion anchored in science, by mobilizing deliverables that contain evidence and recognized methodologies, strongly contributes to convincing stakeholders.



BUILDING ON THE DELIVERABLES OF PHASE I OF BIODEV2030 TO TARGET PRIORITY ECONOMIC SECTORS AND BIODIVERSITY ISSUES

Biodiversity threats and key economic sector diagnostics from phase I were used to collectively identify sectors of activity on which to promote reforms at the national level.



RESOURCES

Consult on the BIODEV2030 website the diagnoses on scientific threats to biodiversity, as well as the in-depth sectoral diagnoses and commitment scenarios, carried out in the 15 BIODEV2030 countries, produced during phase I of the project.



USING SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGIES RECOGNIZED BY INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

Throughout the two phases, BIODEV2030 mobilized internationally-recognized tools, such as the STAR⁽¹⁾ metric, the DPSIR⁽²⁾ methodology, IBAT⁽³⁾, or SEEA⁽⁴⁾.

⁽¹⁾Species Threat Abatement and Restoration ⁽²⁾ Driving Forces, Pressures, State, Impacts, Responses
⁽³⁾ Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool ⁽⁴⁾ System of Environmental-Economic Accounting



RESOURCES

IUCN, one of BIODEV2030's implementing partners, published in the journal *Biodiversity and Conservation* a scientific paper validating the use of the metric STAR (Species Threat Abatement and Restoration) to support the definition of quantified biodiversity targets at the national level. The article takes the case of BIODEV2030 in Ethiopia as an example.



To prioritize SPPI for each country, the project used the DPSIR methodology, which applies, for each productive practice having negative impacts on biodiversity, the following analysis: Factors, Pressures, States, Impacts, Related Responses.

On this basis, the analysis categorized different types of SPPI, according to their degree of consideration of biodiversity: blind to biodiversity (to be reformed), taking into account biodiversity but insufficiently applied, or not adequately taking into account biodiversity (instrument to be implemented).



"One of the central needs of the Ministry is to make informed decisions."

Mr. Jimmy Gaunavou, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Fiji

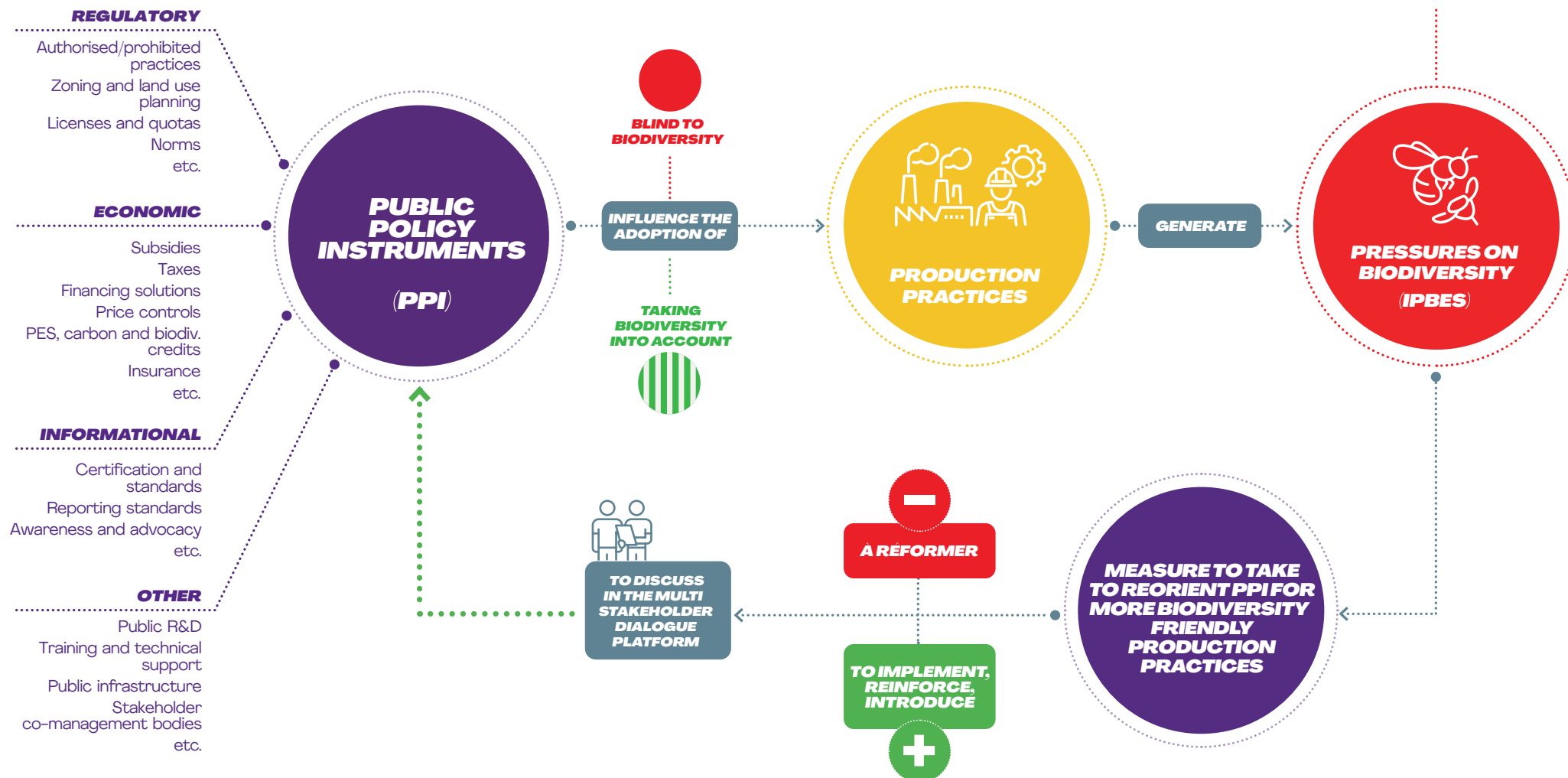


National dialogue workshop in Vanua Levu, Fiji, IUCN Oceania

BIODEV2030 PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS

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2 STEP 2 FORMULATING RECOMMENDATIONS TO TAKE ACTION ON PRIORITY SPPI THROUGH MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

The priorities of stakeholders (companies, producers, civil society organizations, communities) involved in the dialogue, as well as the needs of sectoral ministries, were taken into account, in order to establish a list of strategic and realistic actions to be carried out: creation, application, cancellation, or reinforcement of SPPI. In some specific cases, the project tackled specific requests from governments related to biodiversity mainstreaming.

The identification of opportunity windows, in line with the political agendas of the economic sectors addressed, and the priorities of donors, made it possible to align BIODDEV2030's activities with the reform work already underway in the countries, in application of a biodiversity mainstreaming approach. The risk of seeing government priorities change, as well as institutional and political instability, were taken into account by formalizing the logic of intervention (charter or high-level commitment).

Policy briefs, containing clear recommendations from the multi-stakeholder dialogue, have been produced in most of the 15 countries.

"The government has not shown much interest in reforms. The Ministry of Fisheries already had an idea of what barriers existed and how it wanted to tackle them, not just through policy reforms... Supporting the existing fisheries management plan would have been more useful for stakeholders."

Diana Fernandes, BIODDEV2030 project officer at WWF Guyana



ADAPTING TO GOVERNMENT REQUESTS AND CONSIDERING OTHER AVENUES FOR BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING

Some governments clearly shared their reluctance to work on new SPPI, and asked the project to adopt a logic of intervention adapted to their needs. The dialogue platform was then mobilized to address these requests.



RESOURCES

Find here the sectoral public policy analyses of the 15 BIODDEV2030 countries.



In Congo, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) requested that BIODDEV2030 supports the construction of a national roadmap for the implementation of Payments for Environmental Services (PES) schemes. This intervention resulted in training sessions for the relevant ministerial departments, as well as local consultations in the Sangha territory, in order to develop an adequate PES mechanism.



TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE REAL NEEDS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND PROMOTE EXISTING GOOD PRACTICES

The first version of the SPPI analysis was debated during multi-stakeholder dialogue workshops, and the solutions were reclassified according to feasibility (at technical and economic levels) and social acceptability. Cost-benefit analyses were carried out in order to make the companies of the targeted sectors realize their high dependence on biodiversity, and to anticipate the impacts of reforms on their economic activity.



PRESENTING CLEAR PUBLIC POLICY BRIEFS CONSISTENT WITH NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

Policy briefs resulting from the dialogue highlighted existing inconsistencies in the legal or regulatory framework, the non-application of measures that take biodiversity into account, or overlapping mandates.

BIODDEV2030 aims to foster coherent reforms or actions, which can best fit into existing frameworks, harmonize specific texts or even clarify certain responsibilities between ministries.

It is important not to multiply strategic documents, to ensure consistency in public action, by targeting clearly identified processes: decree, circular, decree, law, action plan, etc.



RESOURCES

The biodiversity issues and main results in the 6 key sectors of the project are summarized in the "sectoral sheets" available on the BIODDEV2030 website.



SUMMARY OF KEY RECOMMENDATIONS ON ALIGNING SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE PRODUCTION WITH THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop and/or operationalize national, county and Ecosystem Management Plans that ensure efficient and sustainable land use, reduce land fragmentation and encroachment into key biodiversity areas. ii. Develop and operationalize a framework to better coordinate all stakeholders relevant to biodiversity conservation in the agriculture and horticulture sub-sectors. iii. Strengthening capacity for tracking & monitoring effective pesticide and herbicides use while gradually phasing out use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in agriculture. iv. Integrate sustainable fertilizer use support services such as soil testing and bio-inputs in the fertilizer subsidy programme. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Integrate sustainability criteria into insurance frameworks, such as rewarding climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly farming practices. vi. Enhance the effective participation and decision-making capacity of women, youth, and marginalized groups in biodiversity related decision making. vii. Mainstream incentives schemes for sustainable and biodiversity conscious agriculture (certification & PES schemes) in the Green Fiscal Incentives Policy Framework. |
|---|--|

Figure 1. Example of recommendations for agriculture and horticulture policy instruments resulting from the BIODEV2030 national dialogue in Kenya

STEP 3 ENSURING THE POLITICAL SUPPORT OF REFORMS BY STRATEGIC MINISTRIES

To have the policy briefs validated at the highest level and to ensure political support, beyond the duration of the project, **advocacy work for SPPI has been essential.**



Signing a memorandum of understanding between WWF North Africa and the Banking and Finance Council (CBF) in Tunisia on May 23, 2024, as part of the launch of BIODEV2030

Strategies have been deployed to sectoral ministries, drawing on the support of environment ministries. Technical partners, the private sector, and civil society are also supporting efforts to promote the reforms.

It is important to note that the multi-sectoral approach can make it more complicated to achieve goals by dispersing efforts across multiple sectors. In several countries, the suggested reforms focused on a single sector.

RAISING AWARENESS AND TRAIN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS ON SECTORAL BIODIVERSITY ISSUES

In order for the focal points in governments to invest themselves in promoting priority SPPI, it is essential to provide them with elements of language that would allow them in turn to strengthen the knowledge of their peers.



In Uganda, the project trained operators from the Ministry of Energy on biodiversity issues in the charcoal sector through several training sessions. The diagnostics and the analysis were popularized, allowing better appropriation of the sectoral reforms suggested.



IDENTIFYING FOCAL POINTS WITHIN THE SECTORAL MINISTRIES TO SUPPORT REFORM PROJECTS

The direct involvement of Focal Points, or resource persons, within Ministries, makes it possible to have the project's deliverables endorsed by official institutions. Invitations to the dialogue workshops are sent by the Ministry in order to strengthen the engagement of participants.

Institutional instability and the lack of follow-up can complicate the proper organization of dialogue workshops; it is therefore necessary to maintain engagement through close monitoring with key institutions.

"Now, the Ministry of Fisheries has a Focal Point within the Ministry of the Environment; it is BIODEV that made it possible to establish this link."

Mr. Coumba Ndooffène Diouf, Ministry of Fisheries, Maritime and Port Infrastructure, Senegal



IMPLEMENTATION AN ADVOCACY STRATEGY AND ENSURING FOLLOW UP OF THE PROCESS UNTIL THE ADOPTION OF THE TARGETED SPPI

The time taken to implement the project does not always correspond to the time needed for policy reforms, so it is essential to prepare a long-term policy advocacy strategy and define short-term priorities. The application of SPPI can be sequenced, by defining clear steps and targeting very specific processes, with responsibilities assigned to high-level institutional actors.

The project supported countries in identifying financial resources, internal or external to the government, to support a continuous policy advocacy work.

"Reforms are about changing behaviors, and it takes time."

Catherine Mungai, BIODEV2030 project manager at IUCN Kenya



RESOURCES

Policy briefs are downloadable for our 15 countries via our website.



SUCCESS CRITERION 2

ENABLING A
FORMALIZED
INTER-SECTORAL
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
DIALOGUE INVOLVING
STRATEGIC
STAKEHOLDERS

OBJECTIVES: Strengthening inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral cooperation by breaking down silos, to enable biodiversity issues to be integrated into decision-making at all levels

BIODEV2030 successfully gathered actors who were not in contact, and thus strengthened mutual understanding of their respective challenges and constraints.

By creating the conditions for a **representative dialogue based on collective intelligence** and focusing on potential synergies, the project has improved the effectiveness of inter-ministerial dialogue and collaboration on biodiversity topics.

"We see that most sectoral ministries work in a compartmentalized way. Thanks to BIODEV2030, we can show them what biodiversity mainstreaming can bring to their activities."

Mr. Serge Mibambani Ndimba,
CBD National Focal Point in
Gabon



1 STEP 1 MAPPING THE STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE TARGETED SECTORAL AND BIODIVERSITY ISSUES

Existing national thematic platforms for dialogue were taken into account at the launch of the project, in order to fit, if possible, into pre-existing dialogue frameworks.

The mapping of actors carried out in phase I constituted a preliminary basis for inviting all categories of actors to dialogue.



MOBILIZING GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION MECHANISMS OR INVEST IN PRE-EXISTING THEMATIC DIALOGUE PLATFORMS

In some cases, the pre-existing dialogue platforms took over the structure BIODEV2030 suggested, strengthening the legitimacy of the process anticipating the sustainability of the dialogue. In other cases, ad hoc committees were created for the duration of the project.



In Cameroon, the National Standing Committee on Biodiversity and the National Platform of the Science-Policy Interface on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (PN-SPBES) were already in place. In order not to create duplication, the National Biodiversity Committee was mobilized for the national dialogue, and many members of the PN-SPBES invited to the workshops.



ENSURING THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALL STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES AND DIVERSE PARTICIPATION IN THE WORKSHOPS

The platform's proposals are legitimized by a strong representation of stakeholders, who can then promote the project's deliverables within their sector or communities.

The SPPI discussed at national level were debated during the territorial dialogue workshops, in order to bring forward and take into account local priorities, and to inform stakeholders on the ground about the prospects for regulatory changes.



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In Fiji, the traditional "talanoa" codes were mobilized to collectively identify solutions to shared problems. The "rokos", individuals mandated to make the connection between iTaukei local communities and the national level, made it possible to obtain the approval of the populations for the organization of workshops, without which no consultation activities can take place.

2 STEP 2 SETTING UP A STEERING COMMITTEE TO FACILITATE INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION

The BIODEV2030 multi-stakeholder dialogue methodology relies on an inter-ministerial strategic steering, integrating the CBD National Focal Point, a representative of a key sectoral ministry, and the technical implementation partner (WWF or IUCN).

The work of this trio makes it possible to directly involve the ministries, based on the principles set out in the "Charter of objectives and functioning of national multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces". This charter specifies the objectives of the platform and the decision-making procedures.

"This is the first time we met with the Forest Department to discuss biodiversity and shared topics"

Ms. Dung Nguyen Thi Phuong, Department of Fisheries and Monitoring, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Viet Nam



INVOLVING THE MINISTRY OF THE ECONOMY AND FINANCE OR EQUIVALENT FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE PROCESS AND INVITE DONORS

The involvement of the the Ministry of the Economy allows, from the beginning of the dialogue, to reflect on SPPI that are achievable, fundable, and capable of being integrated into the Government's work plan and annual budget cycle.

Its commitment to the project activities strengthens the confidence of donors who are inclined to support reform projects aligned with the priorities of the Ministry of the Environment.



PLATFORM



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3

STEP 3 FACILITATING DIALOGUE IN COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE

Environmental and economic imperatives can diverge and create tension. The dialogue was therefore facilitated by professionals trained in workshop facilitation and **conflict management**. Collective intelligence tools have been mobilized to allow all stakeholders to express their priorities and constraints, and to improve the respective understanding.



In some countries, such as Tunisia, national and territorial dialogues have been led by the same people, made it easier to highlight the coherence between national reform proposals and territorial activities.



ENSURING THAT ALL STAKEHOLDERS HAVE A GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF THE SCIENTIFIC ANALYSES THROUGH OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

It was necessary to undertake awareness raising activities on the scientific key figures and their translation into SPPI. The technical partners generally benefit from recognition, anchorage and good networking in the implementing countries, which reinforces stakeholders' trust.



In Guinea, SPPI recommendations will be disseminated through the environmental theater plays. The project will work on the design of scenarios to raise community awareness and promote acceptance of reforms.



DISCUSSING IN SECTORAL SUB-GROUPS INTEGRATING MINISTRIES, CSOS, PRIVATE SECTOR.

The SPPI analysis was discussed and enhanced thanks to testimonies from sectoral actors, strengthening the legitimacy of the suggested action. The selected SPPI were voted on, reflecting informed collective decision-making.

4

STEP 4 MAINTAINING THE DIALOGUE PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING ISSUES

To deepen the dialogue and advocacy activities, and to structure biodiversity governance at the national level, some countries wanted to institutionalize the dialogue platform, especially when similar discussion spaces did not exist beforehand.

This formalization, by decree or by merging with other structures, contributes to the integration of biodiversity at the national level.

Consultations with sectoral stakeholders are sometimes maintained, as part of reforms related to biodiversity issues in the country, supporting a participatory process of alignment with the KMGBF.

The project deliverables can benefit from privileged spaces for their dissemination, and continue supporting the work of the ministries involved.



In Congo, the dialogue platform created by the project was institutionalized by governmental decree under the name "National Consultative Committee on Biodiversity". It benefits from a budget and will be mobilized on a regular basis to discuss cross-cutting biodiversity issues at national level. Topics related to the implementation of the NBSAP will also be addressed.

In Kenya, the project supported the institutionalization of the KBCM (Kenyan Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism) and its official recognition by the government as a privileged dialogue body for discussing biodiversity issues. The private sector is now systematically invited to the NBSAP monitoring committees by the Ministry of the Environment.



RESOURCES

Best practices for setting up and conducting multi-stakeholder dialogue workshops based on our methodology are summarized in the dedicated capitalization booklet.



SUCCESS CRITERION 3

ALIGNING THE IDENTIFIED REFORMS WITH NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES

Landscape in Vanua Levu, Fiji, IUCN Oceania

OBJECTIVES: To contribute to the alignment of countries' legislative framework with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) through the BIODIV2030 deliverables

The scientific deliverables and sector-specific public policy analyses produced by BIODIV2030 have been used to inform the ongoing revisions of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), as well as their implementation. By defining priority actions to be carried out on the SPPI, the project strongly supported **the integration of biodiversity targets into national sectoral action plans.**

The project also made it possible in the 15 countries to prioritize SPPI **reflecting several KMGBF targets**, in connection with sustainable natural resource management (10), sectoral integration into public policies (14), strengthening regulatory frameworks (15), and in relation to financing biodiversity and reducing incentives for harmful practices (18 and 19).

This alignment between countries' international commitments and national economic and sustainable development objectives has **facilitated the mobilization of financial resources** to deepen reforms and lead them to adoption.



RESOURCES

The targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are to be consulted via the CBD website here.



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



1 STEP 1 USING THE BIODEV2030 DELIVERABLES TO FEED THE ONGOING REVISION OF THE NBSAP AND NATIONAL REPORTS

When the timing of the project corresponded to the revision of the NBSAP, it was possible to **directly contribute to defining sectoral and cross-cutting targets.**

Many countries have reported a lack of expertise at the national level for data collection, developing indicators aligned with CBD standards, or reporting to official bodies. The deliverables produced by BIODEV2030 thus directly fed into the revision of the NBSAP. Scientific analyses and political notes have sometimes been annexed to the NBSAP, or to official national reports to the CBD.

RESOURCES



A specific capitalization deliverable details this part. Find the note on the project's contribution to the NBSAP of the 15 countries on the website, "Resources / Reports" category.



"The country is currently in the process of reviewing environmental legislation and documents, which leaves room for us to suggest reforms."

Ms. Maria Matediane,
BIODEV2030 project manager
at IUCN Mozambique



Landscape of Makokou, Gabon, WWF Gabon



RELYING ON THE INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGY OF BIODEV2030 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NBSAP

Since phase I, BIODEV2030 has produced many deliverables and developed methodologies that can be directly reused by Ministries of the Environment as well as sectoral Ministries. The project **strengthened the capacities of CDB NFP** through several training courses and by developing sectoral action sheets that can be reused.

It has also contributed to **strengthening knowledge and the international agenda on biodiversity mainstreaming**, by publishing scientific articles, organizing events for popularization and promoting its methodology during summits (COP16, CBFP, IUCN World Conservation Congress, etc.) Several BIODEV2030 countries also took advantage of their experience to join the Biodiversity Mainstreaming Champions Group launched at COP16 CBD.

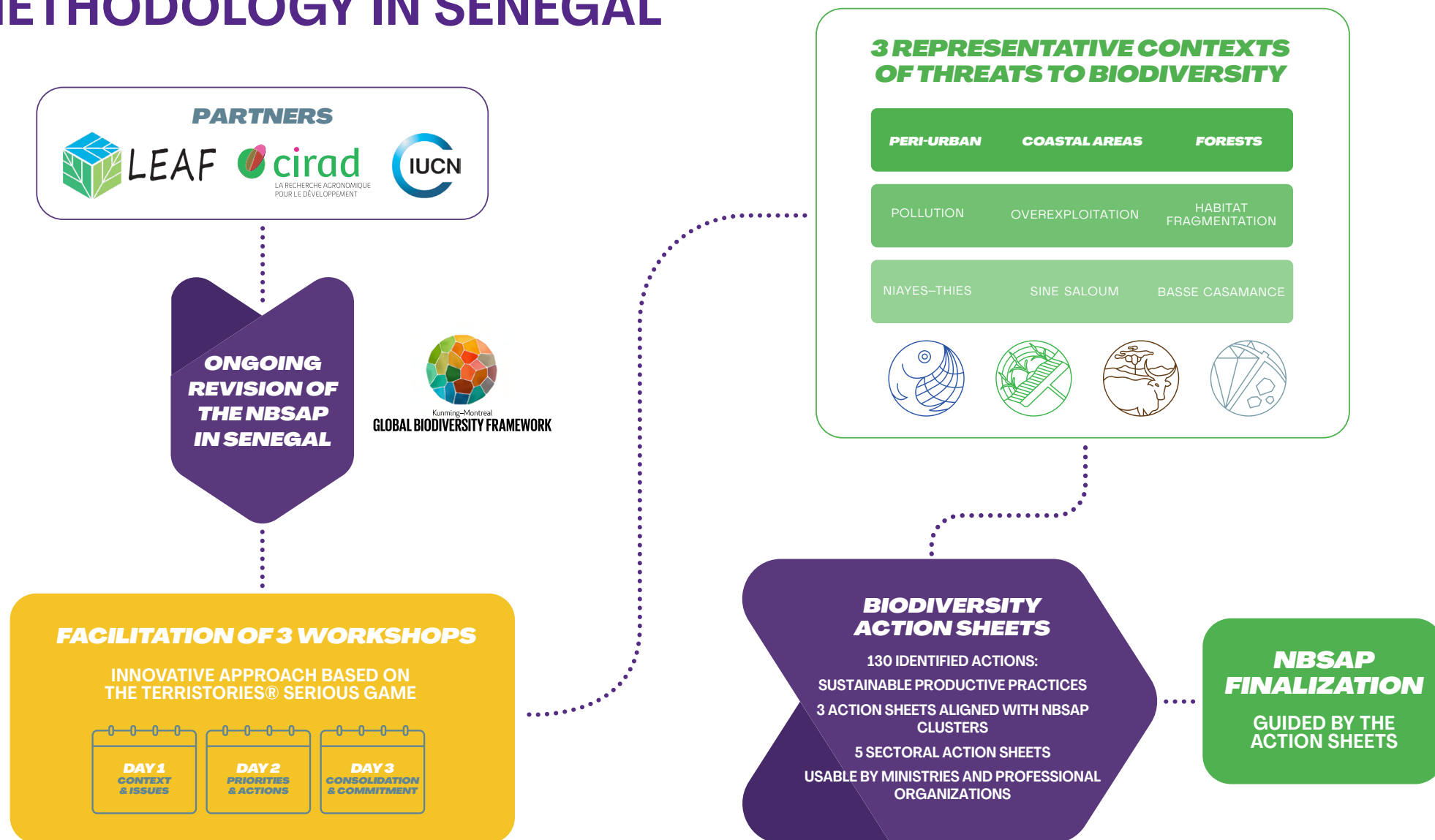
"The project brought us a lot on several points: we were working in the dark before. The 1st preliminary study is cited as a reference in the NBSAP. BIODEV was even there before the KMGBF negotiations and informed us during the negotiations"

Mr. Augustin Orou Matilo, National
Focal Point of the CBD in Benin



In Senegal, aligning with the needs directly formulated by the Ministry of the Environment, the project contributed to two specific points from the NBSAP roadmap: on the integration of biodiversity management in sectoral public policies, and on the preparation of project sheets on the NBSAP's priority themes. Serious games were organized (see methodology below) in order to generate cross-sectoral commitments in 3 ecological universes representative of the country's economic and biodiversity challenges. These commitments will be summarized by "biodiversity action sheets".

BIODEV2030 SERIOUS GAMES METHODOLOGY IN SENEGAL





IDENTIFYING COMPLEMENTARITIES WITH OTHER PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES CONTRIBUTING TO BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING

On several thematic aspects, the project activities were completed and enriched by other actions.

The work on NBSAP is complemented by that of GEF⁽¹⁾ programs 7 and 8, which supports their revision and implementation, as well as by the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership initiative, resulting from UNEP, UNDP⁽²⁾, and the CBD, notably in Madagascar, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda, and Ethiopia.

The project's indirect support for National Determined Contributions (NDC), particularly in the forest and energy sectors, facilitated synergies with technical assistance such as AFD's Adapt'Action facility, in Senegal, Cameroon, Congo, and in Madagascar.

To quantify the financial resources needed for legislative process of SPPI, **BIODEV2030 relied on the exhaustive methodology of BIOFIN (Biodiversity Finance Initiative)**. This UNDP-led initiative focuses on the financing needs needed to implement NBSAPs (target 19 of the KMGBF) through a detailed analysis of the institutional framework, biodiversity expenditures. In the majority of BIODEV2030 countries, BIOFIN focal points took part in dialogue workshops and strong links emerged.

Participating to **reorient financial flows that are harmful to biodiversity**, such as subsidies for chemical agricultural inputs, fossil fuels (target 18) towards incentives to improve practices, BIOFIN is promoting several SPPI targeted by BIODEV2030. This work complements what is done on natural capital in in Madagascar with the CapNat network and in Kenya where work is underway to set up a national environmental accounting system.



INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY TARGETS INTO NATIONAL SECTORAL ACTION PLANS

In Ethiopia, the policy brief suggests reforms complementary to the national sustainable development plan Green Legacy Initiative, and feed into objectives relating to the restoration of degraded habitats, sustainable management of forests, etc.

In Viet Nam, an action plan to align the fisheries sector with KMGBF targets has been developed under BIODEV2030.

In Uganda, BIODEV2030 produced 7 priority actions for biodiversity mainstreaming, which were included in the "Biodiversity Action Plan of the Energy and Mineral Sector".



SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATORY TEXTS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND THE EXPECTATIONS OF SECTORAL STAKEHOLDERS

In several countries, sectoral ministries have taken ownership of the reforms targeted by BIODEV2030 in order to comply with international standards and regulations (European regulation on imported deforestation, Avoid, Reduce, Offset mitigation hierarchy, IFC standards, etc.).

The regulatory texts targeted by BIODEV2030 also aim to reinforce the country's attractiveness to multilateral donors by improving its international commitments.



In Cameroon, a ministerial order on Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP) applicable to infrastructure projects with high impacts on biodiversity was developed. These BMP contain requirements in terms of environmental impact studies and associated management plans, which could become mandatory at national level.

In Tunisia, the project worked with banks to develop an investment framework that integrates biodiversity, aligned with IFC standards, in order to redirect investments.

"The reforms promoted by the project are realistic compared to the efforts already being made."

Mrs. Rantonirina Rakotoaridera, CBD National Focal Point in Madagascar



2 STEP 2

ALIGNING THE REFORM PROPOSALS WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

BIODEV2030 has benefited from reform projects already initiated to integrate actions in favor of biodiversity. The results of reforms reflect political agendas built upstream of the project.

⁽¹⁾Global Environmental Facility ⁽²⁾United Nations Environment/ Development Programmes

3-YEAR PROJECT

OUR MISSION:

Support governments in 15 countries in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

OUR SOLUTION:

An innovative method for biodiversity mainstreaming based on science and multi-stakeholder dialogue, implemented at national and landscape levels

7
ECONOMIC
SECTORS OF
ACTION

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Pastoral livestock
- Mining & quarries
- Fisheries & aquaculture
- Biomass energy
- Banking

+900
STAKEHOLDERS
ENGAGED

- National Focal Points of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Ministries of Environment and sectoral ministries
- Private sector
- Civil society organizations
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Academic sector
- Media

Tunisia

Senegal

Guyana

Guinea

Benin

Gabon

Congo

Mozambique

Cameroon

Uganda

Ethiopia

Kenya

Madagascar

Vietnam

Fiji





ambition for biodiversity

BIODEV
2030

France 



FUNDING



**EXPERTISE
FRANCE**
GROUPE AFD

COORDINATION



IMPLEMENTATION

