

#2
PHASE II

BIODEV2030
MAINSTREAMING
BIODIVERSITY

**CO-CONSTRUCTING
A PILOT PROJECT
AT LANDSCAPE
LEVEL TO INTEGRATE
BIODIVERSITY INTO
DEVELOPMENT**

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WHAT?

Practical guide resulting from the cross-cutting analysis of the BIODEV2030 project experiences to co-construct a pilot project for improving productive practices at the territorial level.

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.

By adopting the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) in 2022, parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) notably committed to ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (target 10), and to assess and reduce impacts on biodiversity, from private sector activities (target 15).

To complement the efforts undertaken at the national level to integrate biodiversity into countries' sectoral public policy instruments, the BIODEV2030 approach is implemented at the local level, where the impacts of regulations are sometimes limited. By promoting an inclusive approach based on dialogue and science, the project was deployed in several so-called "pilot" territories identified during consultation workshops. Stakeholders (private sector, civil society organizations, indigenous communities, local governments) highlighted harmful productive practices in prioritized economic sectors at the national level, as well as major pressures on biodiversity, to suggest solutions for changing these practices.

BIODEV2030 thus enabled the development of pilot projects adapted to local realities aimed at aligning productive practices with biodiversity issues in the selected territories. Drawing lessons from the implementation of the project, this guide presents three main success criteria to achieve this goal:

- 1. Identifying a strategic pilot territory**
- 2. Co-building a pilot project for the evolution of productive practices**
- 3. Linking the project with national biodiversity and sectoral 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 the development of territory pilot projects. It promotes an innovative method of biodiversity mainstreaming to inspire other governments and organizations.

Local community member, Kajiado County, Kenya — IUCN ESARO

NARRATIVE OF THE BIODEV2030 PROJECT



2030

Kunming-Montreal 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



SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS ANALYSIS

PHASE 2 (2024-26)

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS

CONSENSUS ON PUBLIC POLICIES REFORMS



TERRITORIAL WORKSHOPS

PILOT PROJECT AT LANDSCAPE LEVEL



ASSESSMENTS OF THREATS

NATIONAL WORKSHOPS

SECTORAL VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS



SECTORAL DIAGNOSES

PHASE 1 (2020-23)



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

PROCESS OF DEVELOPING A TERRITORIAL PILOT PROJECT

PHASE II

CO-CONSTRUCTION OF A PILOT PROJECT

PHASE I

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

1

INITIAL DIAGNOSIS: BIODIVERSITY & THREATS
Sectoral analysis



2

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING
Civil society organizations, public sector, private sector, local communities, Indigenous peoples, academic sector



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE – TERRITORIAL WORKSHOPS

3



SELECTION OF THE PILOT TERRITORY

Multi-criteria analysis grid to define the intervention area (synergies with other projects, biodiversity issues, presence of sectoral stakeholders, donor interest, etc.)



PROJECT DESIGN

Tools mobilized: diagnosis & problem trees, theory of change, logical framework, monitoring indicators

4

5



IDENTIFICATION OF FUNDING SOURCES

Blended finance, public policy loans, subsidies, etc.

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SUCCESS 1

IDENTIFYING A STRATEGIC PILOT TERRITORY

OBJECTIVES: To create the enabling environment for the development of a biodiversity mainstreaming pilot project, focusing on prioritized sectors, targeting a relevant territory and stakeholders.

In the majority of the 15 BIODIV2030 countries, territories have been targeted to co-construct with local actors projects aimed at improving productive practices in economic sectors defined as priorities.

The sectors targeted at the national level are also the ones selected at the local level, allowing sectoral policy orientations to be translated into practice.

The activities and specific intervention methods were validated with local stakeholders, and reflect shared environmental and socioeconomic issues at the territorial level.

1

STEP 1

TARGETING A HIGH-STAKES TERRITORY THROUGH MULTI-CRITERIA ANALYSIS

The territory selected for the development of the pilot project must above all present strong biodiversity issues, evaluated on the basis of ecological indicators, and be representative of the economic sectors targeted by the dialogue at the national level. It must also show potential for mobilizing sectoral economic actors, which have been mapped in advance, as well as opportunities for developing projects. These criteria may vary according to the interest and priorities of government and donors at a given time.

The technical partners ensured the potential of the territories before selecting them, thanks to a **multi-criteria analysis** matrix and field missions.

Farmer in Kajiado County, Kenya, IUCN ESARO



Territorial workshop in Menabe, Madagascar, WWF Madagascar



RELYING ON SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND PRIOR SECTORAL ANALYSES TO SELECT THE TERRITORY

The multi-criteria analysis matrix used for the selection of pilot territories allows to **cross ecological, socioeconomic and institutional characteristics**, and to maximize the potential impacts of the pilot project. Some results produced by the phase I studies were included in this analysis when they were still relevant (scientific, sectoral diagnoses, etc.).

Scientific methodologies were mobilized, such as the IUCN-developed⁽¹⁾ metric, or the IBAT⁽²⁾. These tools enjoy broad recognition in the assessment and management of biodiversity risks, anticipating potential impacts of productive activities.

An ex-ante analysis of the pilot territory was able to complete this baseline, anticipating the need to assess the project's impact in the long term.

⁽¹⁾Species Threat Abatement and Restoration ⁽²⁾Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool



In Madagascar, the selection process for the pilot region of Menabe followed comparative studies on fish stocks, the state of mangroves, and the presence of industrial and artisanal fishing actors.

In Ethiopia, the Bale Eco Region, selected for the development of a cross-sectoral pilot project, has strong ecological criteria. It is one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites and its ecological integrity is highly threatened by unsustainable land use related to grain farming, livestock rearing and energy consumption from biomass.

In Guinea, the selected pilot territories reflect a territorial approach based on relations between indigenous peoples and the environment, not on administrative boundaries.

MANGROVE AREA (HA)

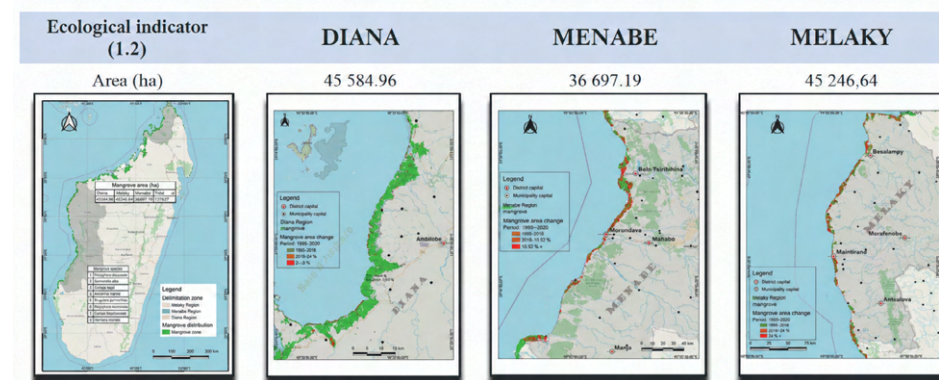


Figure 5: Geographical distribution of mangroves in Madagascar (GMW)

Figure 6: Diana Zone

Figure 7: Menabe Zone

Figure 8: Melaky Zone

Figure 1. Example of analysis criteria for the selection of the pilot territory, here on the comparison of mangrove area between 4 zones in Madagascar

IDENTIFYING DIRECTLY THE STAKEHOLDERS TO MOBILIZE TO SUPPORT THE PROJECT

To ensure that local dialogue workshops benefit from good sectoral and institutional representation in the targeted territory, it is essential on the one hand to map the key actors, and on the other hand to anticipate their availability and ensure their participation in dialogue workshops.

The identification of other projects on similar themes or sectors is essential. In some countries, strong synergies with ongoing or upcoming programs have been identified, maximizing their impacts and the mobilization of funding.

Organizing field missions ahead of the first workshop facilitates understanding of local dynamics, by reactivating interpersonal relationships during the preparation of workshops.



RESOURCES

A capitalization booklet dedicated to mobilizing funding is available on the BIODEV2030 website. It gives recommendations to facilitate research and the obtaining of funding tools for pilot projects in favor of biodiversity.



In the Congo, the pilot project on community forest development in the ETIC area has identified many synergies with the CIBEL project (Inclusive Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystems by Local Communities), as well as the People Powering Biodiversity program, also led by the WWF in the Congo Basin.

"We did not necessarily expect it, but the banks and the agricultural sector in the pilot area are very aware of their impacts, and ready to move forward if a project comes up."

Mrs. Hela Fatmi, BIODEV2030 project manager at WWF North Africa, Tunisia



2

STEP 2

CREATING THE CONDITIONS FOR A STRONG TERRITORIAL ANCHORING

To benefit from a strong local presence and **facilitate the appropriation of the project by the actors on the ground, it is necessary to set up favorable conditions for the participation of all interested stakeholders in the workshops**, ensuring that they are able to access the content of the deliverables, and to share their contributions. This anchoring also involves the validation of the project by the local authorities. By relaying the action priorities of sectoral ministries, they can ensure that the pilot project is consistent with national guidelines and demonstrate political support for activities.



Kings of the Parakou region, Benin, IUCN PACO



In Benin, the territorial dialogue workshops mobilized representatives of traditional authorities, such as kings and custodian chiefs, who have a strong influence and endogenous knowledge that can be valued within the framework of pilot project activities.



MOBILIZING ALL THE ACTORS OF THE TERRITORY AND PROMOTE THE PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

In many BIODEV2030 countries, technical partners show a strong capacity to mobilize local stakeholders, sometimes even through local offices. They also relied **on existing dialogue platforms or consultation mechanisms**. The dialogue platforms created in phase I were sometimes reactivated.

The workshops were organized in territories representative of the targeted sectors and industries, and the necessary conditions for the mobilization of a greater number of actors were met.

- The **gender dimension** was taken into account when mobilizing stakeholders, with particular attention to women's participation in workshops. However, in most countries, the number of men participating in workshops is much higher than that of women.
- **Indigenous peoples** were also invited to participate, through representatives or CSOs. They were able to share their endogenous and traditional knowledge.
- The partners relied on influential **federations** (chambers of commerce, umbrella organizations, cooperatives, etc.), able to bring both the voice of small producers and businesses, to best engage the private sector as soon as the project was launched, and to relay the information within their sector.



ENGAGING LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND BUILDING TRUST WITH STAKEHOLDERS

In all countries, representatives of local authorities (governors, prefects, mayors) participated in territorial dialogue workshops. The CBD National Focal Points (NFP), members of the steering committees of BIODEV2030 at the national level, have sometimes made the trip themselves, thus showing strong political support for the co-construction process of the pilot project. This mobilization makes it easier for the private sector representatives to dialogue with technical, financial, and institutional partners, and enhancing their contributions to the dialogue.

If the **political support of project activities by local authorities facilitated the mobilization of companies**, other factors also helped to create a relationship of trust with stakeholders. Maintaining the frequency of dialogue workshops, sometimes at monthly intervals, and regular ad hoc exchanges were particularly mentioned as good practices. In many countries, informal channels of discussion have been developed and continue to be used to exchange on biodiversity issues.



Fishermen landing site in Guyana, WWF Guyana

"One of the things I found very good was that some workshops were held at one of the landing sites, which allowed fishermen to express themselves at their best."

Mr. Randy Bumbury,
Ministry of Fisheries
of Guyana



In Tunisia, members of parliament were strongly involved in dialogue workshops organized in the Medjerda Valley, and the Regional Agricultural Development Commissions (CRDA) represented the Ministry of Agriculture.

SUCCESS CRITERION 2

CO-BUILDING A PILOT PROJECT FOR THE EVOLUTION OF PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES

Local dialogue workshop in Kajiado County, Kenya, IUCN ESARO

OBJECTIVES: Based on a shared assessment of the pressures exerted on biodiversity and key socioeconomic issues, identifying production practices that are compatible with the country's biodiversity targets.

The co-construction process of the BIODEV2030 pilot project is based on an open dialogue that integrates the considerations of key stakeholders, to develop activities adapted to the socio-economic and environmental context of the targeted territories.

BIODEV2030 enabled the development of project concept notes in all 15 countries. Some countries have adopted a multi-sectoral approach, others have focused on specific sectors in different regions and developed several pilot projects.

RESOURCES



Synthesized versions of the pilot projects concept notes developed in the 15 countries are available in the resources of the BIODEV2030 website.



1 STEP 1 DEFINING TOGETHER THE PRIORITY PROBLEMS AND THE APPROPRIATE SOLUTIONS

The primary goal is that pilot projects meet stakeholders' expectations, finding a satisfactory common ground for environmental ambitions and local economic needs.

The activities should be adapted to the socio-economic contexts and biodiversity issues of the sector targeted. To highlight the stakeholders' strong dependence on biodiversity, partners undertook extension and training during the dialogue workshops.

"The goal of BIODEV2030 is not to show actors as enemies of nature, but to elevate them to the stage of partners."

Mr. Martin Luther Kourouma,
BIODEV2030 project
manager at IUCN Guinea





SUPPORTING THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS THROUGH A PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

The territorial dialogue workshops relied on a **bottom-up approach for the design of pilot projects**, starting from the needs of local actors, and ensuring that no one is left behind.

The project managers relied on **facilitators trained in conducting multi-stakeholder dialogue**, with local anchorage and good knowledge of existing codes and traditions as well as the environmental and socioeconomic contexts of the landscape. In some remote territories, interpreters have been recruited to facilitate exchanges with local communities.

Capacity-building activities also focused on the design of pilot projects applying a bottom-up approach, based on several steps: diagnosis of the situation and the state of local biodiversity, construction of problem and solutions trees, strategy trees, logical framework, timetable, budget.

Some activities have also built on the sectoral voluntary commitments achieved in phase I.



Brainstorming activity during serious games workshops in Senegal, IUCN PACO



RESOURCES

Activities developed by stakeholders at the territorial workshops built on the sectoral voluntary commitments made by BIODEV2030 countries in phase I. The summary of these commitments can be found here.



Figure 2. Problem tree produced by WWF North Africa during territorial dialogue workshops in the Medjerda Valley, Tunisia



MEETING THE NEEDS OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS BASED ON A SHARED OBSERVATION

Problem and solutions tools allow to have an overview of the needs and aspirations of stakeholders, then to prioritize solutions that are agreed upon.

The lack of data and knowledge on the state of local biodiversity can represent a barrier to change people's practices. By providing reliable scientific diagnoses, BIODEV2030 enables stakeholders to better understand their dependencies on biodiversity. Additional studies have sometimes been carried out on the spot to show the urgency of action in the face of the decline of natural resources.



2 STEP 2 DEVELOPING AN ATTRACTIVE PROJECT FOR LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS AND DONORS

The next step is to engage the private sector, mobilize funding resources, and obtain official recognition of projects' ambitions.



INTEGRATING VALUE CREATION PROPOSALS ALIGNED WITH THE PRIORITIES OF SECTORAL STAKEHOLDERS

To make the project attractive for local stakeholders, **activities focusing on value creation were targeted, such as certification or alignment with market regulations** (for example, the European regulation on imported deforestation or CSRD), which allow access to new, more profitable markets. BIODEV2030 trained some stakeholders in the improvement of their practices to comply with the specifications of these standards.

In the context of community conservation activities (REDD+, Payments for Environmental Services, or carbon credits for example), benefit-sharing mechanisms were introduced.

In many countries, **local stakeholders promote endogenous knowledge to encourage the improvement of practices.** Testimonials from "local champions" helped highlight the sustainable practices of local companies or organizations and show how to reconcile income generation and biodiversity conservation.

In some countries, companies formally committed to co-finance certain pilot project activities.



In Benin, several federations, communal unions and communities have demonstrated good agricultural practices implemented at the local level (Agricultural Development Cluster 4 in Parakou), including women's organizations using biochar.

In Viet Nam, the project trained local fishermen on Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification standards and members of forest cooperatives on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards.

"It is the needs of the communities that have been taken into account and relayed in the project."

Mr. Ousmane Ibrahima Bah,
Coordinator of Ucoopia,
Guinea



MOBILIZING INNOVATIVE FINANCING TOOLS

Several pilot projects integrate so-called "innovative" financing mechanisms, in connection with nature protection activities. These mechanisms are sometimes mobilized at the national level, as is the case with Conservation Trust Funds (CTF). CTF can notably be mobilized when pilot projects suggest biodiversity mainstreaming activities in the periphery of protected areas.



In Madagascar, the sustainable management of mangroves by shrimp fishermen in Menabe could generate "blue carbon" credits.

In Congo, the pilot project in the ETIC area (Sangha department) includes a goal of developing payments for environmental services (PES) within community protected areas.

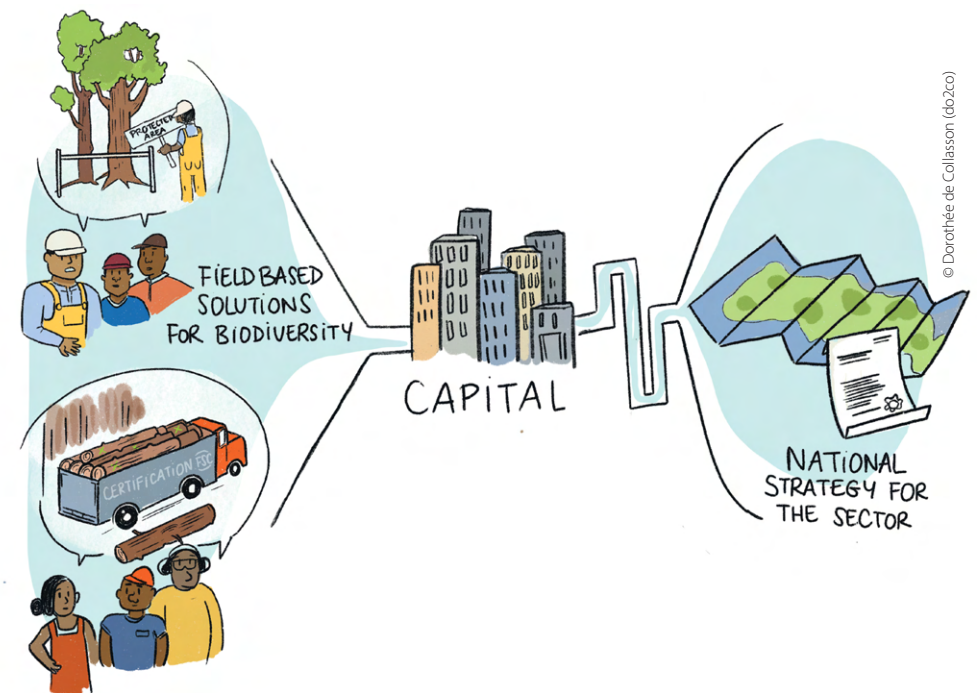
SUCCESS CRITERION 3

LINKING THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY AND SECTORAL ACTION PLANS

OBJECTIVES: To integrate the pilot projects into the national biodiversity reform process

Territorial projects are called "pilot" because, the **biodiversity mainstreaming demonstrator models** they developed constitute both laboratories for reform and pioneering applications of new sectoral policies currently being studied. **They can also be directly integrated into the ambitions of countries' National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP).**

By supporting governments in developing sectoral public policy instruments (SPPI), and local actors in improving their productive practices, BIODEV2030 introduces a comprehensive approach to biodiversity mainstreaming.



Farmers at work, Mount Elgon, Uganda, IUCN ESARO

1 STEP 1 INTEGRATING THE PROJECT INTO NATIONAL POLICY OBJECTIVES AND ACTION PLANS

BIODEV2030 wanted to **translate the evolution of national reforms at the territorial level, to concretize the new sectoral orientations, or to highlight the practices of pioneering actors.**

The pilot projects therefore aim to be aligned with ongoing regulatory developments and to be carried out by local authorities.

- TRANSLATING THE NBSAP INTO CONCRETE ACTIVITIES AT TERRITORIAL LEVEL

Territorial specificities and certain dynamics of local actors can make the project very limited to the area defined for its implementation.

The targeted territories are nevertheless mostly representative of the type of existing environments at the national level, as well as priority economic sectors, and can thus directly contribute to the targets of the NBSAPs.

Projects that adopted a multi-sectoral approach can also be divided into thematic or sectoral components, to maximize potential synergies with other initiatives present in the territory. This strategy can strengthen the project's potential for sustainability and scaling-up, the BIODEV2030 approach.

 *In Senegal, BIODEV2030 responded to a direct order from the NBSAP Committee, contributing to points 7 and 16 of the national roadmap. Point 16 targets the development of "action sheets" proposing targeted sectoral and thematic activities. These sheets can be used by stakeholders in the fisheries, agriculture and forestry sectors, as well as by those responsible for revising the NBSAP.*

- GETTING AUTHORITIES TO ENDORSE THE AMBITION OF THE PILOT PROJECT

Territorial actors may show apprehension in engaging in the pilot project due to significant risk-taking changes in practices (reputational, economic, technical risks, etc.). By inviting representatives of local authorities to territorial dialogue workshops, the partners contribute to improving the perception of the project by local actors.

This **institutional and regulatory anchoring** allows actors to anticipate the impact of upcoming reforms on their activities, by making their practices tend towards a model defended at the national level.

The popularization of SPPI also aims to strengthen understanding of these impacts, in regulatory and economic terms.

When public policy reforms are also prioritized locally, the implementation of the pilot project can benefit from the existing dynamic.

2 STEP 2 PROMOTING AN EXEMPLARY PILOT APPROACH

The pilot projects can be considered as models illustrating good practices, and sometimes highlighting innovative approaches, which could be extended to the entire national territory. **In several countries, the suggested activities are part of national sectoral action plans or land-use plans, which promote biodiversity mainstreaming.**





IMPLEMENTING A ROBUST MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM TO ENHANCE RESULTS

Project monitoring and evaluation plans have set measurable objectives to verify the evolution of targeted productive practices and their impacts on socio-economic and environmental indicators.

By relying on scientific diagnoses and ex-ante baseline studies, pilot projects will be able to demonstrate the positive effects of their activities on biodiversity. In most countries, these baseline studies were based on recognized methodologies.

Beyond improving stakeholders' knowledge of local biodiversity, these methodologies strengthen the confidence of potential donors and facilitate their financial commitment to the project.



The IBAT methodology (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool), which makes it possible to visualize the perimeter of protected areas or those of great importance for biodiversity in relation to the geographical boundaries of future sites or projects of companies, was used to strengthen pilot projects in IUCN countries.



SUGGESTING A REPRODUCIBLE INTERVENTION LOGIC FOR SCALING

The pilot project, by its exemplarity, can serve as a laboratory of reforms and feed new national orientations. The sustainable practices it implements are part of a "learning by doing" approach, which can be translated at the national level. Evidence collected, by type of setting or sector, can help guide the SPPI.

Private actors then seize the opportunity to position themselves as pioneers of new sustainable practices, because they anticipate a new regulation.



Local dialogue workshop, Mount Elgon, Uganda, IUCN ESARO



In Uganda, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development favors a bottom-up approach to integrate effective community solutions for clean cooking into sectoral action plans. The activities proposed by the pilot project will therefore be able to feed directly into the new SPPI reflecting this national ambition.

"If the pilot project comes to an end and we manage to replicate it, this could be a good part of the NBSAP targets. This is a good example to follow, when we talk about biodiversity mainstreaming (...) which could be a reference."

Ms. Rantonirina Rakotoaridera,
PFN CBD
Madagascar



In Viet Nam, the Department of Forestry, involved in dialogue workshops on the development of a territorial FSC certification project in the Hiep Duc region, supports the implementation of FSC regulations at national level.

MAPPING OF PILOT PROJECTS

COUNTRY
REGION
SECTOR
**ESTIMATED
BUDGET**

GUYANA
FISHERIES (2 PROJECTS)
USD 179K
USD 167K

TUNISIA
MIDDLE MEDJERDA
VALLEY
AGRICULTURE
C1.2M

SENEGAL
THIES
FISHERIES, VEGETABLE FARMING,
MINING, PASTORALISM

GUINEA
KINDIA
FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, MINING
C4.7M

BENIN
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
CLUSTER 4 (PDA4) (PARAKOU)
FORESTRY & AGRICULTURE
C14.5M

CAMEROON
MINTOM (TRIDOM)
COMMUNITY FORESTRY, COCOA
C4.5M

GABON
MAKOKOU (TRIDOM)
MINING & GOLD MINING
C2M

CONGO
SANGHA, ETIC ZONE
FORESTRY & COCOA (PES)
C984K

ETHIOPIA
BALE ECO-REGION
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK
& BIOMASS ENERGY
C18.9M

KENYA
KAJIADO SOUTHERN COUNTY
VEGETABLE FARMING, BIOMASS ENERGY
& LIVESTOCK
C2.8M

UGANDA
MOUNT ELGON
BIOMASS ENERGY, FORESTRY & AGRICULTURE
C3.7M

MADAGASCAR
MENABE REGION
SHRIMP FISHERIES
C13.7M

MOZAMBIQUE
(3 PROJECTS) ZAMBEZI VALLEY
FISHERIES (SHRIMP & CRAB) SOY SUGAR CANE
USD 6.5M USD 8M USD 12M

VIET NAM
(2 PROJECTS)
MEKONG DELTA
SHRIMP AQUACULTURE
USD 392K
CAL FORESTRY
USD 4.3M

FIJI
VANUA LEVU
AGRICULTURE (KAVA) &
AQUACULTURE
USD 7.48M

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 farming
- 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





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France 



FUNDING



**EXPERTISE
FRANCE**
GROUPE AFD

COORDINATION



IMPLEMENTATION



Landscape, Mount Elgon, Uganda, IUCN ESARO

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