

#3
PHASE II

BIODEV2030
MAINSTREAMING
BIODIVERSITY

**MOBILIZING
FINANCING TOOLS
TO SUPPORT
BIODIVERSITY
MAINSTREAMING**

ambition for biodiversity

**BIODEV
2030**





ambition for biodiversity

**BIODEV
2030**

WHAT?

Practical guide resulting from the cross-cutting analysis of the BIODEV2030 project experiences to mobilize sources of funding for biodiversity mainstreaming.

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.

Phase II supports the 15 countries in identifying and mobilizing financing tools and mechanisms to support the implementation of:

- The sectoral public policy reforms identified;
- The activities of pilot projects developed at landscape level.

These activities reflect a direct **contribution to targets 18 and 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)**, by giving Parties to the Convention adequate means of implementation, including funding and capacity building. Working to strengthen positive incentives and increase financial resources at the service of National Biodiversity Strategies, the project aims to mobilize financial means to close the biodiversity financing gap in these 15 countries.

The **two main success criteria identified for mobilizing funding tools in favor of biodiversity mainstreaming** presented in this guide are:

1. Financing the implementation of sectoral policy instruments prioritized during multi-stakeholder dialogue workshops, by integrating them into the national budget, or by targeting donors and policy support mechanisms, such as public policy loans, grants, redirected financial flows, or conservation trust funds (CTF).

2. Financing pilot projects to improve productive practices at landscape level, participating in the identification of mixed funding, grants, and direct contributions from the private sector (Corporate Social Responsibility and investments), and promoting innovative systems such as payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity certificates, and benefit-sharing mechanisms.

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-Montréal 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.

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



RESOURCES



REMINDER OF BIODEV2030'S LEARNINGS

THIS GUIDE ADDRESSES THE LESSONS OF BIODEV2030 TO MOBILIZE FINANCING TOOLS FOR BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING. THE TOOLS TARGETED HERE AIM TO SUPPORT ON ONE HAND THE INSTRUCTION OF REFORMS OF SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS (SPPI), AND ON THE OTHER HAND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PILOT PROJECTS AT LANDSCAPE LEVEL. THE SUCCESS CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING THESE SPPI AND DEVELOPING PROJECTS ARE DESCRIBED IN GUIDES 1 AND 2 OF PHASE II.

Several of the criteria and steps in Guides 1 and 2 incorporate funding considerations. For example, the targeting of SPPI takes into account the priorities of donors active in the countries concerned, who are consulted during dialogue workshops to promote reforms that could benefit from their financial support. The involvement of the Ministry of the Economy is also necessary to facilitate the development of cooperation tools and foster support from sectoral ministries. The regulatory texts targeted by BIODEV2030 also strengthen the country's attractiveness to international

donors by demonstrating its commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the alignment of its regulatory framework with international standards.

The process of co-construction of pilot projects also involves taking into account the thematic and sectoral priorities of financial actors in a position to support their implementation. Profitability has been integrated into certain components, to make the project attractive for companies and local stakeholders, and to foster donor confidence.

By working closely with economic and financial actors in the countries, BIODEV2030 has laid the groundwork for realistic reform projects and improvement of productive practices, aligned with ministerial and donor priorities, and reflecting the ambitions of the NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan). The biodiversity mainstreaming methodology promoted by BIODEV2030 thus seeks a leverage effect, mobilizing financial support to increase the sustainability of the actions undertaken.

BIODIVERSITY FINANCING BIODEV2030

ambition for biodiversity

**BIODEV
2030**



THE CONTEXT

THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (KMGBF)
TARGETTED BY 2030



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

• TARGET 18 •

Eliminate or reduce incentives (including
subsidies) harmful to biodiversity and
scale up positive incentives

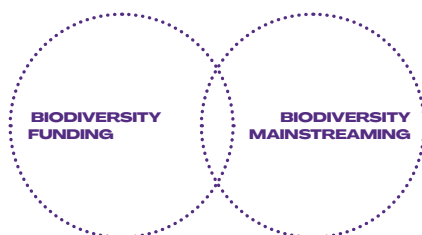
• TARGET 19 •

Increase financial resources from
all sources by mobilizing at least
USD 200 billion/year



HOW BIODEV2030 CONTRIBUTES TO FINANCIAL RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

TWO OPTIONS



NATIONAL COMPONENT

Sectoral public policy reform processes

TERRITORIAL COMPONENT

Identification of donors & tools to support
emerging pilot projects

CROSS-CUTTING ACTION

Identification of donors & tools to support
both national and territorial components

SOURCES

PUBLIC (80%)

Multilateral and bilateral donors
Conservation Trust Funds (CTF)
Governments



PRIVATE (20%)

Commercial banks
Private Companies
Foundations & philanthropy

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Donors (AFD, World Bank), multilateral funds (GEF)

NATIONAL RESOURCES

National biodiversity finance plans
Reorientation of subsidies (BIOFIN)
Green Bonds

PRIVATE FINANCING

Blended finance
Public-private partnerships
CSR
Investments

INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS

Payments for Environmental Services (PES)
Biodiversity certificates
Benefit-sharing mechanisms



SUCCESS CRITERION 1

FUNDING THE
DEVELOPMENT AND
IMPLEMENTATION
OF SECTORAL
PUBLIC POLICY
INSTRUMENTS (SPPI)

OBJECTIVES: To demonstrate how the targeted reforms represent a priority public investment to align national action plans with the KMGBF

The BIODEV2030 workshops made it possible to analyze, on a scientific basis and through stakeholder consultation, the priority SPPI to be targeted for integrating biodiversity. It is now up to the sectoral ministries, and the Ministry of the Economy, a key player in political planning. This support reinforces the legitimacy of the reform process and helps to secure donors' trust.

1 STEP 1 HAVING THE REFORMS CARRIED BY A TRIO COMPOSED OF THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, A SECTORAL MINISTRY AND THE MINISTRY OF THE ECONOMY AND FINANCE

The BIODEV2030 multi-stakeholder dialogue methodology is based on an interministerial strategic management, integrating the CBD's National Focal Point (NFP), a representative of a key sectoral ministry, and the technical implementation partner in the country (WWF or IUCN). This steering committee ensures the monitoring of activities and facilitates the escalation of information to the correct level.

It is essential to integrate the Ministry of the Economy and Finance into the work of prioritizing SPPI from the outset of the dialogue, to maximize the chances of allocation in the national budget for its implementation.



INTEGRATING THE SPPI INTO THE WORK PLANS OF MINISTRIES AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE TO SHOW POLITICAL WILL

By presenting the conclusions of the interministerial dialogue platforms, the NFP politically supports the BIODDEV2030 deliverables and legitimizes their necessity. In some countries, the Environment or sectoral ministers themselves opened the workshops, showing strong commitment and support for the project. Their presence enhances the chances of direct involvement by other Ministers, and facilitates their portage to the highest level.

The policy briefs are designed so that they can be **directly integrated into the roadmaps of national ministries and sectoral action plans**, increasing their impact. Since the low availability of high-level representatives was a recurring difficulty, follow-up activities complementary to the dialogue workshops were organized. Bilateral meetings with the ministries helped to promote the project's results, by developing targeted advocacy actions with the departments of budgetary affairs.



Mrs. Ministry of Environment of Congo, opening a BIODDEV2030 capacity-building session, WWF Congo



Integrating biodiversity actions directly into national sectoral work plans can facilitate the use of funds from a public policy lending facility. For example, in Uganda, the revised National Action Plan on Energy and Mineral Sector with the support of BIODDEV2030 benefits from the support of multilateral donors (World Bank) and bilateral (AFD) through the Assistance Program for the Management of the Energy Sector (ESMAP).



CBD NFP of Gabon during the closing workshop, WWF Gabon

"The CBD National Focal Point must be perfectly integrated into the implementation plan of the reforms to serve as a transmission belt for other administrations."

Mr. Serge Mibambani Ndimba, PFN CBD in Gabon



DEDICATING A SPECIFIC BUDGET ENVELOPE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPPI

Advocacy actions with the Ministry of the Economy and the financial affairs directorates should make it possible **to convince of the need to integrate the SPPI into the government's work plan**, and the use of public debt to finance their large-scale implementation. The allocation of a national budget envelope shows the government's commitment to biodiversity mainstreaming and strengthens the level of confidence among donors.

The **pre-allocation of a voted budget envelope** makes it possible to reduce, in part, the strong dependence on the political and institutional context and to ensure continuity in the SPPI validation process after the end of the project. However, this envelope cannot always be voted due to the discrepancy between national budget cycles and the timing of the BIODDEV2030 project.



In Senegal, the government has allocated a budget to the Directorate of Fisheries for the implementation of actions for the sustainable management of fishery resources for the year 2026-2027. If the Directorate of Fisheries spends these appropriations, others can come to supplement the envelope, which encourages the Ministry of Fisheries to mobilize strongly.

In Tunisia, discussions are underway within the framework of dialogue workshops with the Banking and Financial Council (CBF), to allocate a national credit line aimed at incorporating biodiversity criteria into the budget of the Ministry of the Environment.

STEP 2 SHOWING THE DONOR AND MINISTRIES THAT THE SPPI MEETS THE COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

The project showed financial actors that **the suggested reforms respond to national priorities** (sectoral action plans already initiated, commitments under international conventions, good practices for obtaining public policy loans, etc.), and have strong support from mobilized stakeholders (private sector and civil society).



RESOURCES

As part of the work on targets 18 and 19, a study was produced on major trends in biodiversity financing. This note is available on the BIODEV2030 site.



HIGHLIGHTING THE DIRECT PARTICIPATION OF SPPI IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NBSAP

For each SPPI discussed, alignment to the NBSAP (under review or implementation) and KMGBF targets is highlighted. The anticipated effects of the reforms are explained through recognized scientific methodologies (STAR, DPSIR, HCV) which reassure donors and make it possible to estimate the potential financial gains for the State from better consideration of biodiversity.

Collaboration with the UNDP BIOFIN⁽¹⁾ has, in most countries, enabled BIODEV2030 to rely on a robust methodology and institutional frameworks for estimating SPPI financing needs. Where national NBSAP financing plans already exist, ministries can quantify the budget to be allocated for their implementation and carry out advocacy themselves.



In several countries, work has been done in parallel on the integration of natural capital into GDP (Madagascar, Kenya) through methodologies recognized as the SEEA⁽²⁾.

In Madagascar, the project complemented the work of the CapNat network by providing an example of "producing with nature" through biodiversity mainstreaming in shrimp fishing, particularly in mangrove environments. These reflections are part of the General State Policy for Refoundation (PGE-R).

In Kenya, work is underway to develop a national master plan for integrated environmental and economic accounting, testing its implementation at the level of a World Heritage site.

"From a political point of view, the project offers me another perspective, which is not limited to the generation of revenue from fishing, but takes into account the sustainability of the resource over time."

Mr. Freddy Mohea, Senior Economist in the Ministry of Fisheries of Fiji



National dialogue workshop in Fiji, IUCN Oceania

⁽¹⁾Biodiversity Finance Initiative ⁽²⁾System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

PROMOTING THE REORIENTATION OF FINANCIAL FLOWS HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IN CONNECTION WITH BIOFIN

The **BIOFIN initiative** whose objective is notably to identify financing mechanisms that can support biodiversity-friendly interventions, was launched in 11 BIODDEV2030 countries.

Among the sources of funding adapted to national priorities, redirecting financial flows harmful to biodiversity towards more sustainable activities is an important step. In the majority of BIODDEV2030 countries, **prioritized SPPI contain reforms related to removing harmful subsidies or creating more positive incentives.**

By identifying resources to evolve regulatory and policy frameworks and removing harmful incentives, BIOFIN and BIODDEV2030 are actively participating in the implementation of KMGBF target 18.

Coordination with this initiative is therefore essential to identify sustainable sources of funding after the end of BIODDEV2030 phase II. The dialogue with the BIOFIN Focal Points is ongoing and, in the longer term, BIOFIN will be able to support the appraisal of SPPI, in order to design innovative financing mechanisms based on environmental taxation or green budgeting.

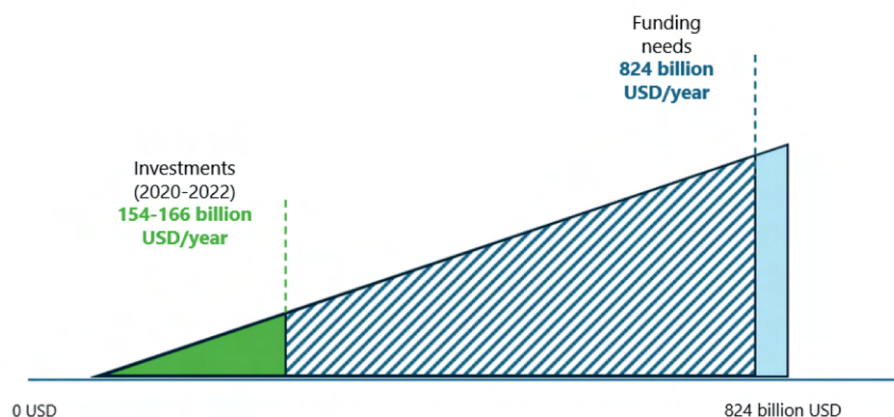


Figure 1. Representation of the global financing need for biodiversity, inspired by UNDP, Biodiversity Finance Gap – BIOFIN Conceptual Framework. Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). Source: Baastel



In Benin, Cameroon, Kenya, and Guinea, the process of identifying funding mechanisms is part of a start-up context for the BIOFIN initiative, which opens up opportunities for coordination between the identification of priority actions and the development of a national biodiversity financing plan.



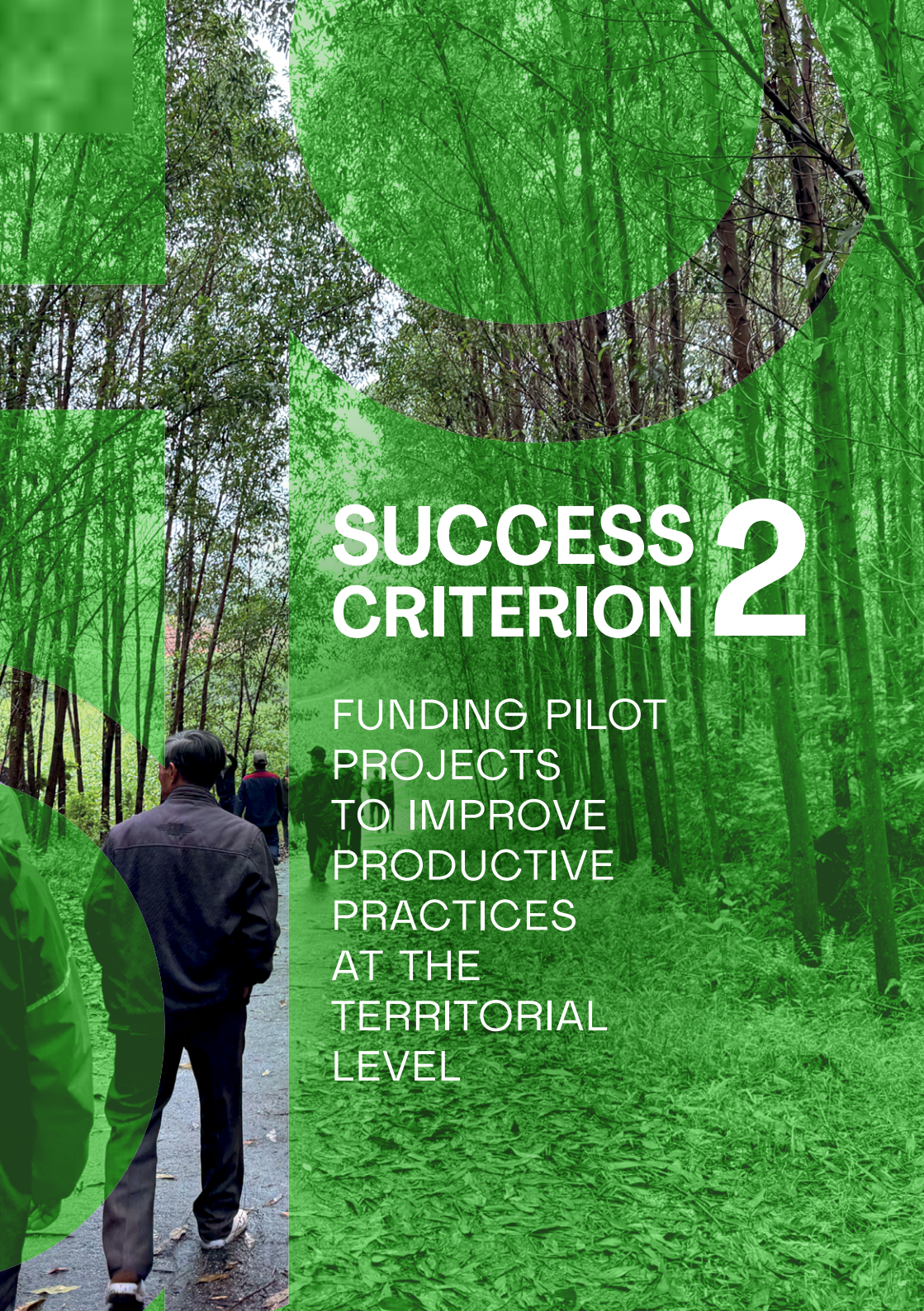
ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CSOV TO SUPPORT SECTORAL REFORMS

The **advocacy actions carried out with donors and ministries** have highlighted the strong support for reforms on the part of participants in multi-stakeholder dialogue workshops (businesses, artisans, producers, local communities, academic sector, representatives of indigenous peoples). Taking into account the expectations expressed by local actors in the selection of SPPI presented to governments reduces the risks associated with their implementation and strengthens their social acceptability. Promoting solutions from the field, thanks to a "bottom-up" approach for leading the dialogue, can reassure donors.

Moreover, the involvement of these actors in targeting SPPI can open up opportunities for joint financing to implement reforms, with public-private partnerships, NGO consortia, and direct business involvement.



Woman carrying fire wood, Mount Elgon, Uganda, IUCN ESARO



SUCCESS CRITERION 2

FUNDING PILOT
PROJECTS
TO IMPROVE
PRODUCTIVE
PRACTICES
AT THE
TERRITORIAL
LEVEL

OBJECTIVES: To identify donors willing to support biodiversity mainstreaming as well as eligible financing tools for the implementation of activities in the pilot territories

The objective of BIODEV2030 at the territorial level is to support the co-construction of pilot projects that improve productive practices and reflect the orientations taken by the SPPI at the national level. Relying on the expertise of technical and financial partners, and on capacity-building activities on biodiversity financing, the project accompanied the search for financial support, from the identification of opportunities to the realization of commitments.

1

STEP 1

IDENTIFYING EXISTING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO THE PROJECT'S SECTOR AND GEOGRAPHY

Sizing pilot projects so that they are eligible for funding from donors (international, national, or local), requires knowledge of their expectations, regular monitoring, and a good network. The aim is to identify donors and tools, and to ensure that territorial workshops focus on activities eligible for funding and of interest to donors.



IDENTIFYING THE MOST RELEVANT DONORS AND FUNDING TOOLS ACCORDING TO THE PROJECT'S CHARACTERISTICS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA

If calls for proposals are regularly opened to support the development of sustainable productive activities, it is necessary to identify them, understand the eligibility criteria, and anticipate geographical, sectoral, and thematic priorities. This information is sometimes scattered and not very readable, and many opportunities exist.

Funds can come from national sources, through dedicated budgets for the initiation of pilot projects, or from CTF⁽¹⁾, **effective in mobilizing international donors, foreign governments and the private sector**, high amounts of complementary financing for the protection of biodiversity. Official Development Assistance, consisting notably of concessional loans, grants, and investments, comes from **multilateral or bilateral public donors. Private donors** (foundations, philanthropies), and companies can also support the pilot projects. This survey, carried out in all countries, should ideally be done before the identification of pilot sites and activities.

The gap between donors' schedules and the maturity of the project, or between strategic investment and grant priorities and the scope of the project, can be a bottleneck. It is therefore essential to have regular exchanges with potential project funders.



CTF exist in some BIODIV2030 countries:

Gabon (Fonds de Préservation de la Biodiversité du Gabon), Mozambique (BIOFUND), and Benin (Fondation des Savanes Ouest Africaines). Others are being created in Senegal and Guinea.

Some technical partners have themselves expressed interest in supporting all or part of the pilot projects. For example, the certification project for sustainable forestry in Viet Nam is of interest to WWF's Forests Forward program, which has the support of large companies and cooperatives, including that of Hiep Thuan.

⁽¹⁾ Conservation Trust Funds

"For each pilot project, we need to design technical assistance, with one or two partner banks, and contribute to awareness-raising, training, and support."

Mrs. Faten Lassoued, CSR Manager at the Banking and Financial Council (CBF), Tunisia



ENSURING THAT THE PILOT PROJECT IS ELIGIBLE TO A RANGE OF FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

In a context of scarcity of subsidies and recourse to co-financing arrangements, **it appears essential to anticipate various contributions: private sector investment, in-kind contributions (infrastructure, supplies, etc.), grants, loans, innovative financing mechanisms.**

Several projects have obtained commitments for co-financing, for example from companies involved in territorial dialogue workshops, local authorities or research institutes. The continuation of support by technical partners, recognized locally, also strengthens the image of the project.

The mobilization of project management tools, such as logical frameworks, monitoring and evaluation systems, or consolidated budgets, defines the governance and responsibilities of project stakeholders, enhances its transparency and facilitates its monitoring. Some pre-feasibility studies also contribute to the realization of activities and can attract the commitment of donors.

All of these elements reassure the funders about the management of funds and the implementation of activities, and improve the project's chances of success.



"In Madagascar, there are duplicates between several projects because there is no monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The BIODIV2030 territorial project must ensure that it has clear indicators and a framework for monitoring the allocation of funds."

Ms. Mireille Razafindrakoto, Legal Director in Refrigepeche, Madagascar



Artisanal fishers in Madagascar, WWF Madagascar



Corporate CSR can finance the improvement of practices, such as the use of more selective gear for industrial fishing, or the purchase of new equipment and materials for exploiting natural resources. This type of CSR funding could be allocated to some pilot project activities.

In Guinea, the pilot project will improve knowledge about biodiversity in the pilot area. The project is thus of interest to the academic sector, which could mobilize national grants to support data production for example, or consolidate the technical bases of the project.

STEP 2 ALIGNING THE PROJECT WITH DONORS' STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Thanks to the mapping of donors and the **analysis of their priorities and financial support modalities**, projects can integrate from their design themes, areas and activities likely to attract their interest.

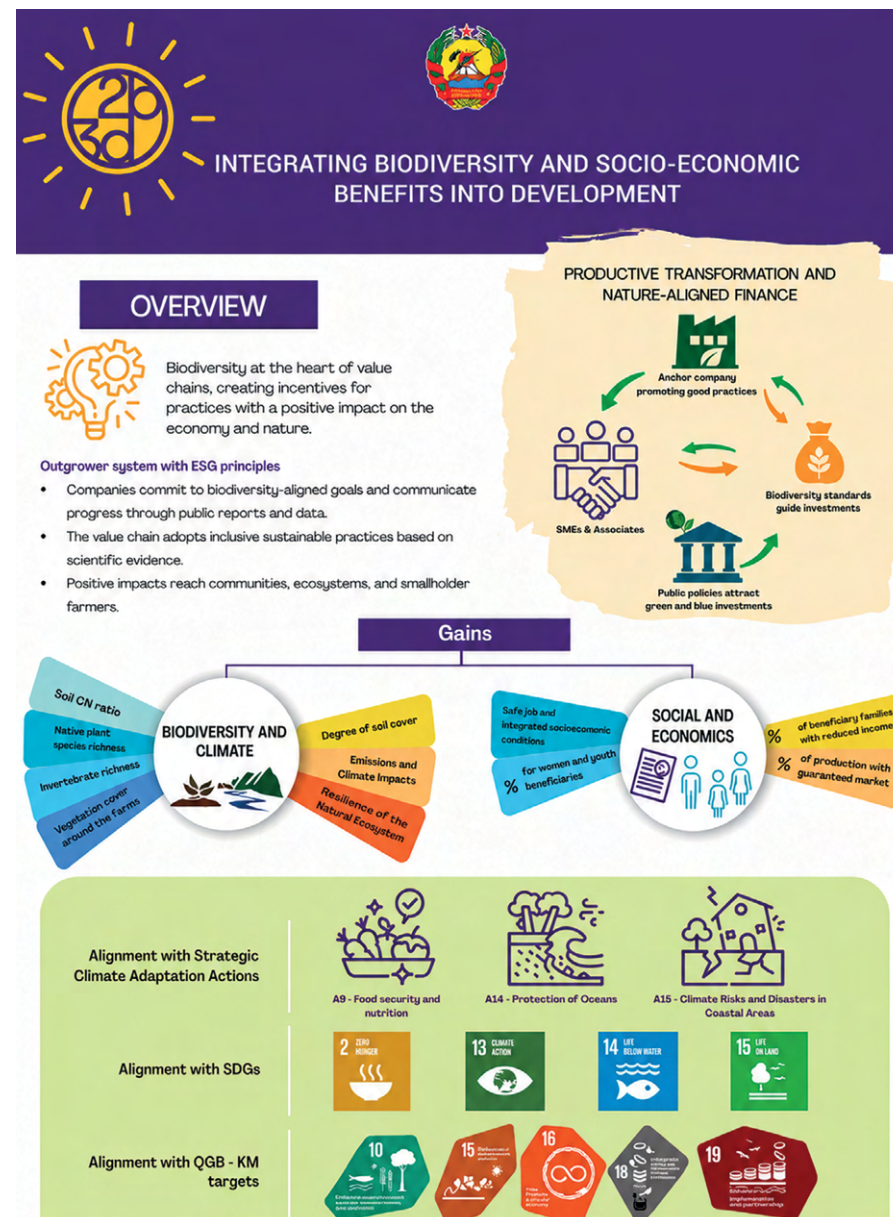
They are therefore presented from relevant angles, containing strategic keywords according to geographical areas and sectors. Multisector projects represent an opportunity for donors who favor an integrated approach.

The **valorization of scientific methodologies** used in the design of the project may interest certain donors or institutions wishing to promote new knowledge tools.

Finally, several projects integrate innovative mechanisms for financing biodiversity (PES, biodiversity certificates, green bonds, carbon credits, etc.), for which donors are showing increasing interest.

"Instead of developing two pilot projects on kava and coastal fishing in Vanua Levu, we have decided to promote a single integrated multisectoral pilot project with an approach to climate change adaptation and Nature-based Solutions that is currently of interest to donors."

Mr. Vinay Singh, BIODEV2030 project manager in Fiji, IUCN Oceania



BIODEV2030 approach in Mozambique, introduction sheet, IUCN ESARO



In the Congo, the pilot project focuses on sustainable community forest conservation, funded through innovative financing systems such as Payments for Environmental Services, linked to the developing regulatory framework at the national level.



MOBILIZING RELEVANT DONORS THROUGH DIALOGUE AND ADVOCACY

Once the donors have been identified, the next step is to mobilize them and ensure close monitoring. Concept notes tailored to the priorities and funding modalities of each donor have been developed and presented at dedicated roundtables or bilateral meetings. Thematic donor platforms have sometimes been mobilized, as well as the network's embassies, to relay information and strengthen political outreach.



SHOWING THE ALIGNMENT BETWEEN THE SPPI PROCESS AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO A PILOT PROJECT

The pilot projects translate the NBSAP at territorial level, particularly on targets 10 (*sustainably managing natural resources*), and 15 (*encouraging companies to reduce their impacts*). This alignment is reinforced by technical support and training, so that projects correspond to the strategic priorities of international financing programs backed by the CBD. By aligning to NBSAP targets, projects may be eligible for dedicated national funds.

Projects that implement at landscape level reforms planned at the national level may be of interest to companies wishing to position themselves as models in their countries.



In several countries, the four-year financing cycle (2026-2030) of the Global Environment Facility, known as "GEF9," which supports the achievement of the CBD, is targeted to finance the BIODEV2030 follow-up within an integrated program including the SPPI reforms and their territorial variations.



2nd national dialogue workshop in Tunisia, WWF North Africa

3

STEP 3 ANTICIPATING THE PROJECT'S POTENTIAL SYNERGIES AND COMPONENTS FROM ITS CONCEPTION

To allow donors to finance certain activities of the pilot project, it is essential to anticipate the division of activities into components that can be empowered. This architecture can also facilitate the co-financing of the project by donors interested in different themes.

By identifying other projects being implemented in the territory during the pilot phase, the risk of duplication is reduced while the potential impact anticipated, and project activities can be synergized with others.



DIVIDING THE PROJECT INTO AUTONOMOUS SUB-COMPONENTS

The projects submitted to donors at the end of the territorial workshops are ambitious, and donors may experience difficulties in fully financing them. Thinking about independent components during the design of the project allows donors to allocate their funding over a smaller scope. This approach can also compensate for the partners' difficulties in financing the project all at once, by prioritizing activities to be implemented in the short term.

Particularly in multisectoral projects, as in Kenya, Ethiopia, or the Congo, the division of the project into sub-components can facilitate the engagement of companies on a specific theme.



IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL SYNERGIES WITH OTHER PILOT PROJECTS IN THE TERRITORY OR AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

To avoid duplicates within the same territory, it is necessary to integrate the project into ongoing dynamics. **Thanks to a better understanding of local issues, the partners were able to highlight territorial synergies with other projects.**

By combining efforts with other already-funded interventions that have proven their viability, projects can be eligible for more funding than if they were operating alone. This more holistic approach can be strategic in some contexts.



In Cameroon and the Congo, pilot projects on community forestry show many synergies with existing programs: CIBEL (Conserving Biodiversity and Ecosystems by Local Communities) in Congo, and Canopée in Cameroon.

"Our pilot project is a continuation of the actions that the French Embassy had already undertaken in the landscape of Kounoukan, Forécariah, with the PROTEMO project (Moussaya Territory Project). Activities related to ecosystem restoration, eco-tourism, and sustainable agriculture could be continued."

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



In the Guianas region, projects to improve fishing practices have not targeted a specific territory, as they can be adapted to several pilot areas and benefit different cooperatives. WWF Guianas preferred to develop replicable concept notes, adapted to the areas prioritized by the donors who will commit.

4

STEP 4

MOBILIZING PRIVATE-SECTOR FUNDING

The private sector was represented by federations, large companies, or chambers of commerce, and their voice was taken into account from the very beginning of the design of the pilot project. To obtain funding, the pilot project integrates profitable activities, which improve incomes and production conditions in the long term. Co-financing contributes to their mobilization, which will be facilitated by a prior commitment.



In Mozambique, the three pilot projects developed for the soybean, sugar cane, and fisheries sectors (shrimp and crab) obtained co-financing from the companies that participated in their development: Manmart, Companhia de Sena, and PESCAMAR, for a total of USD14 million.



ENSURING THE PROFITABILITY OF SOME PROJECT COMPONENTS

Investment represents a risk for companies, while the benefits for biodiversity are often not visible at the time of decision. It is therefore important to reassure the private sector by carrying out cost-benefit analyses and highlighting the expected gains.

Pilot projects are expected to incorporate at least one component that can generate revenue and attract private investors.

To convince companies that biodiversity and profitability can go hand in hand, inspiring examples on the subject must be shared.



GETTING SUPPORT FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Showing that the decentralized authorities approve the implementation of the project can help to remove certain administrative obstacles or anticipated conflicts of use. Moreover, locally influential companies can contribute to this political portage by mobilizing their networks.



In Benin, the territorial platform has made it possible to gather a certain number of commitments from stakeholders for contributions to the project in kind; for example, the mayor of Parakou has pledged to lend space for training schools.



SUPPORTING CAPACITY-BUILDING TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES AND REDUCE DEPENDENCIES

Several pilot projects aim to train local companies in sectoral certification schemes such as FSC⁽¹⁾, ASC⁽²⁾, or organic agriculture. These certifications will create added value, allow access to new markets, and improve production practices.

By offering alternative activities, projects help producers reduce their dependence on natural resources while preserving their livelihoods. They also support the renewal of productive tools, equipment, and infrastructure, to improve value chains, comply with environmental criteria, and generate attractive productivity gains.



In Viet Nam, some territorial focused on training local producers (fishermen and foresters) in FSC and ASC standards. These activities will be continued under the pilot projects.

In Fiji, the pilot project developed invites kava producers to reduce their dependence on this monoculture rent (which causes deforestation) by developing other income-generating activities such as spices and fruits, through new forms of agroforestry.



RESOURCES

Summaries of concept notes from the pilot projects developed in the 15 BIODEV2030 countries are available here.



Bee-keepers in Kajiado county, Kenya, IUCN ESARO

⁽¹⁾ Forest Stewardship Council ⁽²⁾ Aquaculture Stewardship Council

3-YEAR PROJECT

OUR MISSION:

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

OUR SOLUTION:

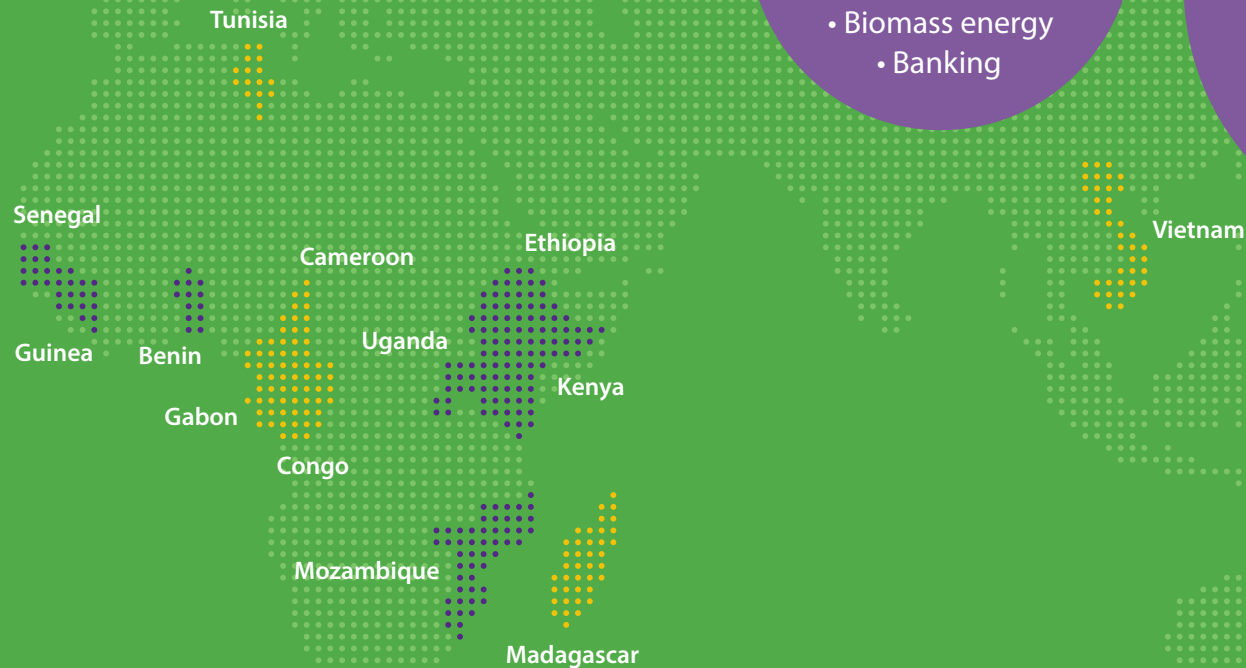
An innovative method for biodiversity mainstreaming based on science and multi-stakeholder dialogue, implemented at national and landscape levels

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





ambition for biodiversity

**BIODEV
2030**

France 



AFD
AGENCE FRANÇAISE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

FUNDING



**EXPERTISE
FRANCE**
GROUPE AFD

COORDINATION



IMPLEMENTATION



Women Farmers communities in Kajiado county,
Kenya, IUCN/ESAIO

clémence.bourlet@expertisefrance.fr

www.biodev2030.org/en/

