

ambition for biodiversity

BIODEV 2030

16 Pilot Countries

SECTOR-BASED
COMMITMENTS
EMERGING FROM
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
DIALOGUE



www.biodev2030.org



Mainstreaming Biodiversity

WHY

Our challenge

RESCUING BIODIVERSITY

¹ IUCN Red List of threatened species global assessment.

² IPBES « Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services » <https://bit.ly/3eE7ZOc>

³ The « Global Risks Report 2019 » published by the World Economic Forum places 7 risks related to the environment in its Top 9 risks by likelihood and impact. <https://bit.ly/31dYz8q>



The trend of ever fewer species, less abundant populations and degraded ecosystems has not decelerated since 2010. **ONE MILLION ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES ARE UNDER THE THREAT OF EXTINCTION**¹. The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species rely is deteriorating **MORE RAPIDLY THAN EVER**.

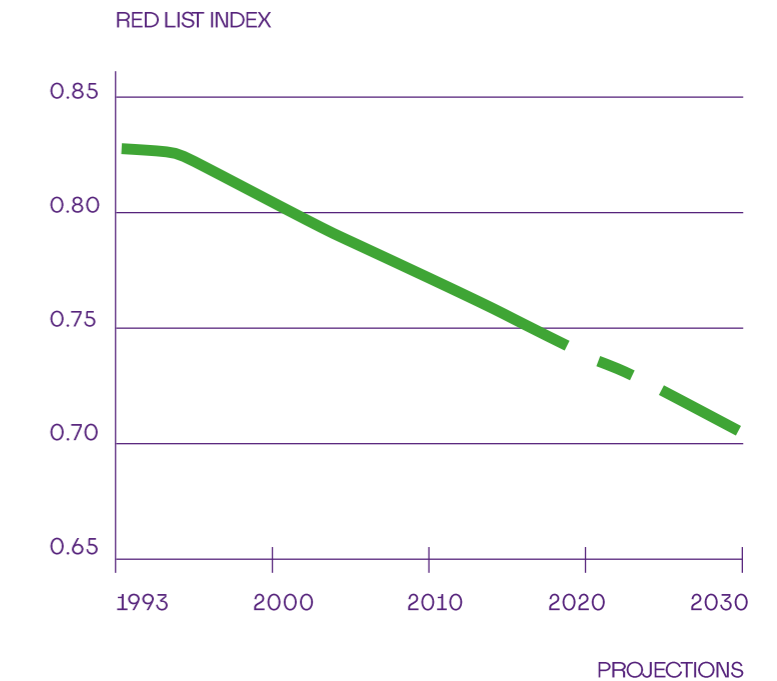
Eroding livelihood, food supplies, health and quality of life worldwide² also trigger some **ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL RISKS**³.

Implementation of actions to conserve nature and manage it more sustainably has progressed but not sufficiently to stem the **DIRECT**

AND INDIRECT DRIVERS of nature's deterioration. It is of utmost importance to **STOP BIODIVERSITY DECLINE AND PRESERVE**

ECOSYSTEMS if we want to achieve

the Sustainable Development Goals by 2050. We will not be able to conserve the earth's biological diversity only through the protection of critical areas.



RED LIST INDEX OF SPECIES SURVIVAL, 1993–2019, and projection for 2020–2030 (based on a business-as-usual extrapolation of the global indicator). This index, based on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, is an indicator of the changing state of global biodiversity. It defines the conservation status of major species groups, and measures trends in extinction risk over time.

WHAT

Our solution

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY TO LIMIT PRESSURES



STATE ACTORS

PRIVATE SECTOR

CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANIZATIONS

INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE & LOCAL
COMMUNITIES

CITIZENS

BENEFITS
PROVIDED
TO THE COUNTRIES

RECONCILING
NATURE AND
DEVELOPMENT

BIODIVERSITY RESCUE is mandatory to secure the provision of vital ecosystem goods and services such as food, fibre, timber, carbon sequestration, water regulation, disaster risk reduction, etc. Biodiversity conservation is a precondition for achieving sustainable development. As such, it needs to be integrated into all sectors and across sectors: biodiversity needs to be mainstreamed.

BIODIVERSITY MAINSTREAMING Is generally understood as ensuring that biodiversity, and the services it provides, are appropriately and adequately factored into policies and practices that rely and have an impact on it. In addition, mainstreaming biodiversity means integration of all the impacts and dependancies on biodiversity along the production lines and value chains.

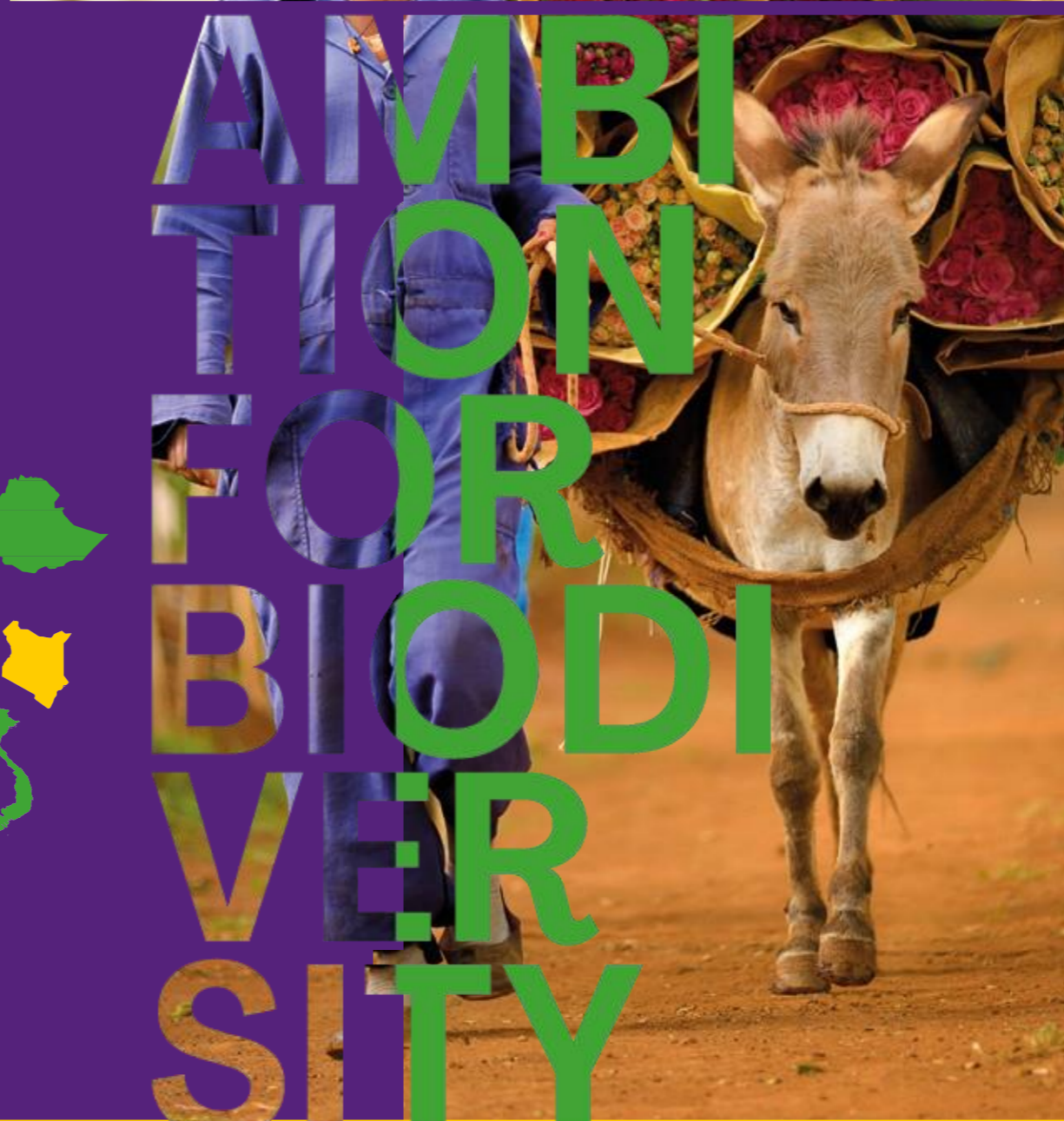
This requires efforts and enhanced collaboration from **ALL PARTS OF THE SOCIETY.**

WHERE

Our focus

EMPOWERING
16 PILOT
COUNTRIES

BENIN
BURKINA-FASO
CAMEROON
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
ETHIOPIA
FIJI
GABON
GUINEA
GUYANA
KENYA
MADAGASCAR
MOZAMBIQUE
SENEGAL
TUNISIA
UGANDA
VIETNAM



AMBITION
FOR
BIODIVERSITY

BIODEV2030 is an **EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH** to be tested and implemented in 16 pilot countries, representative of various socio-economic, environmental and geographical contexts.

Empowering **GOVERNMENTS** together with the **PRIVATE SECTOR** and **CIVIL SOCIETY** In each country, to jointly identify and implement transformational changes in economic sectors which are **STRATEGIC FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT** and significantly **IMPACT BIODIVERSITY** in the country.

HOW

Our vision

SECTOR-BASED COMMITMENTS TO RESCUE BIODIVERSITY

GOAL

To stop biodiversity decline by 2030 and to restore biodiversity by 2050.

STRATEGY

- Tackling the roots of biodiversity decline, by engaging stakeholders for biodiversity preservation, around **SCIENTIFICALLY BASED OBJECTIVES**, and on a voluntary basis;
- At least **2 KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS** committing to reduce their impact on biodiversity for the next decade, based on scientific diagnosis in each country;
- Engaging **ALL STAKEHOLDERS** to define voluntary commitments by sector and demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach, with the objective of halting biodiversity losses by 2030.
- 10 countries to first pilot the approach and then disseminate the results.

BENEFITS PROVIDED TO THE COUNTRIES

Scientific diagnosis at both national and sectoral levels

Technical assistance in each country

Testing a science-based approach in commitments

Facilitating national dialogues

Support for the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Capacity building



HOW

Our approach

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE AND SCIENCE-BASED ASSESSMENT

Diagnosis and science

- Assess the threats to biodiversity at the national level;
- Estimate the potential threat reduction measures of at least 2 key economic sectors per country;
- Identify priorities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management at both sectoral and national levels.

Dialogue with stakeholders

- Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues to share a common vision and set voluntary commitments involving key economic sectors, to support national commitments for the Post-2020 Agenda;
- Encourage the upscaling of sectoral commitments regarding national and supranational engagement;
- Integrate the sectoral commitments into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Dissemination and inclusion

- Create a community of practice by disseminating learnings, sharing experience and discussing the process and the methodology with other countries;
- Facilitate national and regional workshops, and global involvement in many arenas such as the IUCN World Conservation Congress in 2021 in Marseille (France) and CBD COP15 in 2021;
- Broaden the mobilization beyond the 16 pilot countries.

**ESTABLISHING VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS
TO BE SHARED AND IMPLEMENTED
BY RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS AS A
COMPLEMENT TO THE ENFORCEMENT
OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK.**

WHO

The partners

FACILITATING THE PROCESS



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 @biodev2030

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AFD

The French public development bank funds, supports and accelerates the transitions to a fairer and more sustainable world. Focusing on climate, biodiversity, peace, education, urban development, health and governance, AFD carries out more than 4,000 projects in France's overseas territories and 115 countries.

EXPERTISE FRANCE

The French public international cooperation agency designs and implements projects which aim to contribute to the balanced development of partner countries, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda and the priorities of France's external action.

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16 COUNTRIES

Benin, Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, and Vietnam.

IUCN

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the oldest and largest international organization in charge of nature conservation. Its mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies around the world to maintain the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that the full use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

IUCN facilitates the project in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Kenya, Mozambique, and Senegal.

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WWF

The World Wide Fund for Nature – France (WWF-France) is part of the WWF's Network, which works in 100 countries and is supported by close to five million members globally.

Its work combines global reach with a foundation in science, involves action at every level from local to global, and ensures the delivery of innovative solutions that meet the needs of both people and nature. WWF-France facilitates the project in Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Guyana, Madagascar, Tunisia, Uganda and Vietnam.

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