

## WHAT – our solution

### MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY TO LIMIT PRESSURES

STATE ACTORS

PRIVATE SECTOR

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE & LOCAL COMMUNITIES

CITIZENS

**BIODIVERSITY RESCUE** is mandatory to secure the provision of vital ecosystem goods and services such as food, fibers, timber, carbon sequestration, water regulation, disaster risk reduction, etc.

Biodiversity conservation is a pre-condition 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 to integrate all impacts on and dependencies to biodiversity along the production lines and value chains.

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

**RECONCILING NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT**

## WHO – the partners

### FACILITATING THE PROCESS

#### 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.

+ [www.afd.fr](http://www.afd.fr)

#### 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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# Mainstreaming Biodiversity

## 16 Pilot Countries



ambition for biodiversity

# BIODEV 2030

SECTOR-BASED COMMITMENTS EMERGING FROM MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

## WHY – our challenge

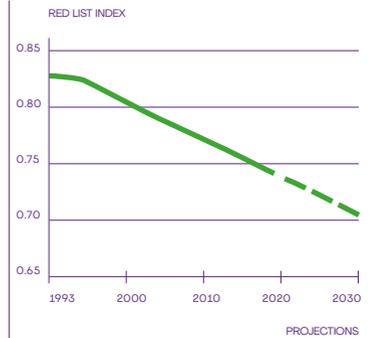
### RESCUING BIODIVERSITY

The trend towards 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.** The health of ecosystems on which we and all other species rely is deteriorating **MORE RAPIDLY THAN EVER.** Eroding livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide <sup>2</sup> it also triggers **ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL RISKS** <sup>3</sup>.

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. **STOPPING BIODIVERSITY DECLINE AND PRESERVING ECOSYSTEMS** are urgently needed if we want to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2050.

However, 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.

<https://bit.ly/3eE7Z0c>  
Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

<sup>1</sup> IUCN Red List of threatened species global assessment.

<sup>2</sup> IPBES

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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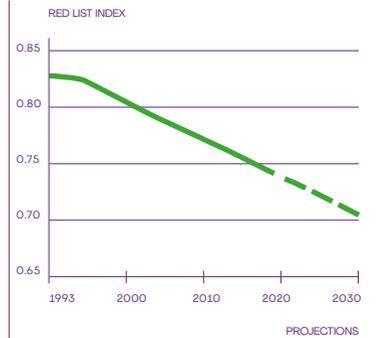
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## WHERE — our focus

### EMPOWERING 16 PILOT COUNTRIES

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



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 engage transformational changes in economic sectors which are **STRATEGIC FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT** and significantly **IMPACT BIODIVERSITY** in the country.



## HOW — our vision

### PROMOTING SECTORAL 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 pressure on biodiversity for the next decade building on scientific diagnosis in each country;
- Engaging now **ALL STAKEHOLDERS** to define sectoral voluntary commitments towards halting biodiversity loss by 2030 and demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach;
- **16 countries** to first pilot the approach and then to disseminate their outcomes.

#### BENEFITS PROVIDED TO THE COUNTRIES

Scientific diagnosis at both national and sectoral levels

Technical assistance in each country

Testing a science-based approach to sector-based 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

#### A science and fact-based approach to

- 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 the sectoral and national levels.

#### A participatory approach which

- 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 into national and to supra-national engagements;
- Integrate the sectoral commitments into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

#### An inclusive approach thanks to

- The creation of a community of practice by disseminating learnings, sharing experience and discussing the process and the methodology with other countries;
- The facilitation of national and regional workshops, and global involvement in many arenas such as the IUCN World Conservation Congress in January 2021 in Marseille (France) and at CBD COP15 in 2021;
- A Broadening of 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.



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