Submission of good practices, tools, mechanisms, guidance and relevant solutions relating to supporting biodiversity mainstreaming across sectors as well as submission of best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular for Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19, and of the strategy for resource mobilization.

On behalf of the BIODEV2030 team, an AFD-funded project coordinated by Expertise France and implemented by IUCN and WWF-France

BIODEV2030 is a science-based, multi-stakeholder biodiversity mainstreaming initiative implemented across 15 countries since 2020 (Benin, Cameroon, Congo (Rep. of), Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam), funded by AFD and coordinated by Expertise France with IUCN and WWF as implementing partners. This submission presents it as a **replicable good practice** directly relevant to KMGBF Goal D and Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19, for inclusion in the CBD Clearing-House Mechanism under notification SCBD/SSSF/BETI/ML/BB/GD/92525 (2025-148).

BIODEV2030 has introduced a step-by-step, science-based and multi-stakeholder approach **to mainstream biodiversity and support countries in the revision and implementation of their NBSAP, CBD reporting requirements, and sectoral policy design and reform**. Its core objective is to align sectoral policies (in the agricultural, fisheries, livestock, forestry, energy, mining, spatial planning sectors) with biodiversity conservation targets, maximizing the efficiency and coherence of mainstreaming efforts at national and local scales.

Working in partnership with 15 governments, the project has adopted a "whole-of-society" approach and driven greater policy coherence by convening stakeholders across the full spectrum — from local communities and civil society to large industries and finance ministries — breaking silos between sectoral ministries, creating a common ground and catalysing consensual, evidence-based policy reform.

Having demonstrated the value of a whole-of-society approach across fifteen diverse national contexts, BIODEV2030 offers a proven, **transferable methodology** for governments, development banks, and NGOs seeking to reform agricultural, fisheries, forestry, and mining policies in line with KMGBF goals.

Its legacy consists of 45 policy briefs (recommending politically endorsed reforms of sectoral policies), 15 landscape-level project proposals, and institutionalised multi-stakeholder platforms in several countries — a durable foundation for further policy reform and private sector engagement beyond the project's closing event in June 2026.

1. Methodology

BIODEV2030 aims at reconciling biological (BIO) diversity and economic development (DEV) by fostering ambitious biodiversity mainstreaming actions in key economic sectors of 15 pilot countries: Benin, Cameroon, Congo (Republic of the), Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Uganda, Senegal, Tunisia and Viet Nam. The project adopts a common methodological approach across all 15 countries, while ensuring that activities are tailored to national priorities and contexts and implemented in coordination with the relevant ministries of Environment and sectorial ministries.

The project's core instrument is a structured series of multi-stakeholder science-based dialogue workshops, convened at both national and landscape levels. These bring together the CBD National

Focal Point and/or representatives of the Ministry of Environment, representatives of relevant sectoral ministries (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining, Energy, Economy), decentralised administration, civil society, and the private sector.

The project established robust linkages between main **threats to biodiversity** and production practices in **key economic sectors,** and **public policy instruments**-shaping producer behaviour. On this basis, the project facilitated structured dialogue on contrasting reform scenarios for policy instruments, aiming to achieve greater policy coherence for biodiversity. Local-level workshops co-developed landscape-level project proposals with private sector and civil society actors. A key design feature is the systematic identification of finance tools and donors to sustain activities beyond BIODEV2030 project duration.

The BIODEV2030 project methodology unfolds across eight steps:

1. Conduct a science-based national diagnosis of the main threats to biodiversity and link them to economic sectors and harmful production practices.

2. Validate this diagnosis with stakeholders and select priority economic sectors.

3. Carry out an in-depth sectoral analysis (value chains, actors, harmful practices, alternative practices).

4. Establish pressure-practice-policy linkages.

5. Identify voluntary commitments by the private sector.

5. Prioritise which policy instruments should be reformed.

6. Facilitate multi-stakeholder discussions on the design of priority reforms (scope, progressiveness, compensation, spatial scale).

7. Participatory approach for the development of landscape-level project proposal fully reflecting the need to reconcile economic development and biodiversity conservation.

Analytically, the methodology is grounded in the DPSIR framework (Driver–Pressure–State–Impact–Response), the IPBES (2019) typology of pressures on biodiversity, and an OECD typology of policy instruments (economic, regulatory, informational). This provides a replicable, internationally recognised analytical architecture applicable across different national contexts and biomes.

2. Contributions to KMGBF Targets 14, 15, 18 and 19

Target 14 — Integrating biodiversity into decision-making at every level

Target 14 calls for the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, including national accounting and environmental impact assessments, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with KMGBF goals.

BIODEV2030 operationalises Target 14 by embedding biodiversity in sectoral decision-making across ministries. Each country task force systematically includes the CBD National Focal Point, a sectoral ministry representative, and — in several countries — the Ministry of Economy or Finance, ensuring that biodiversity considerations reach macro-economic planning. The CBD NFP plays a crosscutting coordination role, facilitating information flows and disseminating outputs across institutional levels. The project has also built structured linkages with the UNDP BIOFIN initiative in most countries, recognising the complementarity between mainstreaming and biodiversity finance planning.



With a strong institutional anchor in all 15 countries, the BIODEV2030 project delivered at least 5 national-level dialogue workshops per country focused on policy reform prioritisation. The **45 policy briefs** resulting from this work directly informed NBSAP revision processes in **12 countries** (Cameroon, Senegal, Gabon, Congo, Benin, Madagascar, Uganda, Ethiopia, Guyana, Guinea, Mozambique, Tunisia).

The methodology draws on the **DPSIR framework** to organise knowledge on pressure-practice-policy linkages, the **IPBES (2019) typology** to classify biodiversity pressures, and an **OECD typology** to classify policy instruments (economic, regulatory, informational). This analytical rigour enables evidence-based prioritisation of policy reforms.

In several countries, BIODEV2030 supported the establishment of **National Biodiversity Committees or sectoral platforms** (Madagascar, Congo, Gabon, Kenya) as permanent multi-stakeholder platforms to sustain biodiversity mainstreaming beyond the project. In Tunisia, the project promoted a regulatory framework to orient banking sector financial flows towards biodiversity-friendly activities.

In Senegal, a "Serious games" approach was applied to generate more than 100 concrete actions to feed the revision of the NBSAP.

In addition, a blueprint to build integrated environment-economic natural capital accounts will be built and piloted in Kenya. In Madagascar, a guide to natural capital assessment has been drafted, along with an advocacy plan to support the integration of natural capital into the country's renewal frameworks (constitution).

Target 15 — Business assessment, disclosure and reduction of biodiversity-related risks

Target 15 calls on governments to encourage and enable businesses — particularly large and transnational companies and financial institutions — to monitor, assess and disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, and progressively reduce negative impacts.

BIODEV2030 reveals a consistent pattern across its 15 countries: regulation and coercive approaches alone are insufficient to shift business practices. Common structural barriers include poor enforcement capacity, fragmented small-scale and informal production, and the coexistence of positive law and customary law. The project's response is a **policy mix approach** combining regulatory, economic, and informational instruments, anchored in voluntary commitments from the private sector.

The main sectors with significant biodiversity impacts identified across the 15 countries are agriculture, fisheries, forestry, extractive industries, and pastoralism.

BIODEV2030 workshops systematically convene private sector representatives to share their perspective on biodiversity impacts and operational constraints, enabling the co-design of inclusive, realistic policy instruments. This whole-of-society approach breaks silos not only between ministries but between public, private, and civil society actors, generating cross-sectoral biodiversity-friendly policy commitments.

To strengthen transparency and disclosure, several countries prioritised improving ESIA frameworks and reporting standards. In **Cameroon**, the project supported a Decree to integrate Biodiversity Management Plans in environmental and social impact assessment, including for large infrastructure projects, accompanied by a practical implementation guide.

Landscape-level workshops produced **pilot projects combining economic development and biodiversity protection**, including: sustainable cocoa and ecosystem services valorisation in Cameroon; agroecological transition in Tunisia; biodiversity-friendly kava production in Fiji; more sustainable fishing practices in Senegal, and Madagascar more sustainable mining (gold) practices in

Guinea and Gabon, agroecological practices in Benin and Mozambique and nature-positive artisanal fisheries in Guyana.

Eco-certification activities in **Guyana, Viet Nam, and Cameroon** support private sector accountability through premium market access (FSC, ASC, MSC, organic standards). In Congo, Madagascar, and Kenya, the project supported the development of **innovative biodiversity finance tools** including Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and biodiversity certificates. And in Viet Nam engagement with two private-sector actors from the aquaculture and forestry sectors resulted in business-level biodiversity assessments leading to the development of a landscape-level action plans.

Target 18 — Identifying and reforming harmful incentives

Target 18 calls for the identification and elimination or reform of incentives harmful to biodiversity, including subsidies, by at least $500 billion per year by 2030, while scaling up positive incentives.

BIODEV2030 directly addresses Target 18 by systematically identifying harmful subsidies and fiscal instruments across economic sectors, and facilitating stakeholder dialogue on their reform, reorientation, or elimination. This **biodiversity-sensitive incentives and budgeting** approach enables countries to earmark nature-positive public expenditure and phase out harmful incentives.

Concrete examples of harmful incentives identified and prioritised for reform include:

- Removal of subsidies and tax exemptions on chemical inputs, with incentives for organic alternatives (Benin, Guinea, Ethiopia, Tunisia).

- Financial incentives for smallholder farmers to adopt agroforestry, crop rotation, and organic farming (Ethiopia) and for biodiversity promotion (Gabon).

- Phasing out unconditional subsidies in kava and coastal fisheries (Fiji).

- Development of PES schemes for pastoralism (Kenya) and forestry/cocoa production (Congo).

- Fiscal incentives for clean energy adoption to reduce fuelwood pressure (Kenya, Uganda).

- Revision of fuel tax and VAT exemptions on fishing gear to promote sustainable practices (Mozambique, Guyana).

Target 19 — Mobilising financial resources for biodiversity

Target 19 calls for substantially increasing financial resources for biodiversity from all sources to at least $200 billion per year by 2030, including through **domestic resource mobilisation, private finance, blended finance, and innovative mechanisms.**

BIODEV2030 contributes directly to Target 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by strengthening national capacities to develop bankable biodiversity projects, engage with donors, and mobilise finance from a diversified range of public and private sources.

Recognising that the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) requires substantial financial resources, BIODEV2030 has **combined policy dialogue, capacity-building and project development activities** to facilitate access to additional funding. National teams have been supported through training on biodiversity finance instruments, project structuring, and pitching techniques, enabling them to better engage with potential donors and translate biodiversity priorities into “bankable” proposals.

Throughout project implementation, donors and financial institutions were systematically involved in national and international dialogue processes. They participated in **multi-stakeholder workshops** where policy reform proposals and landscape-level project concept notes were presented and discussed, creating opportunities for direct exchanges between national stakeholders and potential donors. Bilateral meetings were also organised to explore concrete funding opportunities and align project proposals with donor priorities.

The **landscape-level project concept notes** developed through BIODEV2030 were intentionally designed as living and modular documents. This flexibility allows proposals to be adapted to evolving **national priorities and donor requirements**, including through the separation of multi-sectoral initiatives into thematic sub-projects where relevant. This approach has facilitated the identification of synergies with ongoing programmes and emerging funding opportunities across several countries.

Finance mobilisation efforts have targeted a deliberately diversified set of instruments and actors, including:

- Conservation Trust Funds (including opportunities identified in Guinea, Senegal and Gabon);
- Multilateral development banks and development finance institutions (World Bank, African Development Bank, AFD and others);
- Global environmental and climate finance mechanisms (GEF, CAFI, Adaptation Fund and related facilities);
- Bilateral cooperation programmes and Team Europe initiatives;
- Private-sector co-financing opportunities (including in Benin, Mozambique, Madagascar and Viet Nam);
- Dedicated ministerial budget lines and national public finance mechanisms (notably in Senegal and Tunisia).

The range of financing mechanisms identified through BIODEV2030 includes:

- Concessional public loans, grants and blended finance instruments;
- Innovative community-based finance mechanisms, including Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), blue carbon credits and REDD+ initiatives;
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) investments and biodiversity-related corporate commitments;
- Certification schemes and sustainability premiums;
- Dedicated government budget lines and public-private partnerships supporting Nature-based Solutions.

The project has also promoted innovative approaches to biodiversity finance through policy reforms. In Tunisia, for example, BIODEV2030 supported discussions with the banking sector aimed at developing a reference framework to orient financial flows towards biodiversity-friendly economic activities. The proposed framework seeks to strengthen awareness of biodiversity-related financial risks and opportunities, encourage the adoption of environmental management systems, promote alignment with international standards such as IFC Performance Standards, and create incentives for investments in Nature-based Solutions through public-private partnerships and dedicated public funding mechanisms.

International outreach has further amplified these efforts. Side events and knowledge-sharing sessions organised during major international events—including CBD COP16, AFD Sustainability Week, UNOC3, the IUCN World Conservation Congress and other global fora—have helped raise the



visibility of BIODEV2030 results and connect national stakeholders with the wider biodiversity finance community.

Through this combination of policy reform, project preparation, donor engagement and financial innovation, BIODEV2030 has laid the foundations for increased biodiversity finance and enhanced countries' ability to implement ambitious biodiversity actions at scale.

3. Replicability and relevance for the Clearing-House Mechanism

BIODEV2030's methodology is explicitly designed for replication. Its eight-step framework, analytical toolkit (DPSIR, IPBES pressure typology, OECD policy instrument typology), and multi-stakeholder workshop design are documented in a suite of guidance materials available to governments, NGOs, and development finance institutions. The project's experience across 15 countries spanning Africa, South-East Asia, South America, and the Pacific demonstrates its adaptability across different governance contexts, economic sectors, and levels of institutional capacity.

IUCN, WWF-France and Expertise France are available to provide further documentation, technical assistance, or direct support to Parties interested in adapting the BIODEV2030 approach to their national contexts, in alignment with their NBSAP and National Biodiversity Finance Plan implementation.

Annex:

- Benin :
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: Benin_Rapport_Menaces-Biodiversite_Final_2021.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: Diagnostic-des-secteurs-et-scenarios-dengagements-pour-la-biodiversite-au-Benin.pdf
  - Summary: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Benin_PolicyBrief-Concilier-la-production-de-coton-et-la-preservation-de-la-biodiversite-FR.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments : BIODEV2030_Policy_Coherenc_Biodiv_KMGBF_Benin_by_ALTAI.pdf
- Ethiopia :
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: Ethiopia-National-Biodiversity-Threat-Assessment_Final-Report_Mekbeb-and-Addisu_10_02_2022.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: Ethiopia-In-depth-sectoral-analysis-and-commitments-identification-for-biodiversity-EN.pdf
  - Summary: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Ethiopia_Policy-brief-How-to-combine-coffee-production-and-biodiversity-preservation-EN.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments : BIODEV2030_Policy_Coherenc_Biodiv_KMGBF_Ethiopia_by_ALTAI.pdf

- Fiji :
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: FIJI-Final-Report-on-National-Biodiversity-Threat-Assessment_BIODEV-2030.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: Fidji-In-depth-sectoral-analysis-and-commitments-identification-for-biodiversity-in-Fiji-EN.pdf
  - Summary : https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Policy-Brief-BiodiversityThreat-Assessment-Fiji.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments : BIODEV2030_Policy_Coherenc_Biodiv_KMGBF_Fiji_by_ALTAI.pdf

- Guinea (Conakry):
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: 72.-Guinee_Rapport_FINAL_UICN_CERE_diagnostic-biodiversite_2021.doc.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: Guinee-Diagnostic-des-secteurs-scenarios-dengagement-pour-la-biodiversite-en-Guinee-FR.pdf
  - Summary: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Policy-brief-Note-dorientation_Guinee_final.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments : BIODEV2030_Policy_Coherenc_Biodiv_KMGBF_Guinea_by_ALTAI.pdf

- Kenya :
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: Kenya National Biodiversity Threat Assessment
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: Kenya-In-depth-sectoral-analysis-and-commitments-identification-for-biodiversity-in-Kenya-EN.pdf
  - Summary : https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Kenya_Policy-brief-How-to-combine-charcoal-production-biodiversity-preservation-in-Kenya-EN.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments : BIODEV2030_Policy_Coherenc_Biodiv_KMGBF_Kenya_by_ALTAI.pdf

- Mozambique :
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: Rapport-Evaluation-des-menaces-EN.pdf

- Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Mozambique-In-depth-sectoral-analysis-and-commitments-identification-for-biodiversity-EN.pdf
- Summary: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Policy-Brief-BIODEV-2030-Mozambique-PT-and-EN.pdf
- Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments : BIODEV2030_Policy_Coherenc_Biodiv_KMGBF_Mozambique_by_ALTAI.pdf

- Senegal :
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: Rapport_provisoire_BIODEV_12_mars_2021_Version finale.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: RAPPORT-DIAGNOSTIC-SECTEURS-ET-STRATEGIE-DENGAGEMENTS-SENEGAL_fin-Avril-2022.pdf
  - Summary : https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/BIODEV2030_Policy-Brief_Senegal_Final.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments : BIODEV2030_Policy_Coherenc_Biodiv_KMGBF_Senegal_by_ALTAI.pdf

- Uganda :
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: BIODEV2030_Assessing-drivers-of-biodiversity-loss-caused-by-economic-sectors-in-Uganda.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: Ouganda-In-depth-sectoral-analysis-and-commitments-identification-for-biodiversity-in-Uganda-EN-1.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments : BIODEV2030_Policy_Coherenc_Biodiv_KMGBF_Uganda_by_ALTAI.pdf

Countries where BIODEV2030 is operated by WWF:

- Cameroon:
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Evaluation-des-menaces-pesant-sur-la-biodiversite-nationale-au-Cameroun-FR.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Cameroun-Diagnostic-des-secteurs-et-scenarios-dengagements-pour-la-biodiversite-au-Cameroun-FR.pdf
  - Summary: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Recommandations-pour-integrer-la-biodiversite-aux-secteurs-economiques-au-Cameroun-FR.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Fiche-CAMEROUN.pdf

- Congo (Republic of the):
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Congo-Rapport-devaluation-des-menaces-pesant-sur-la-biodiversite.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Congo-Rapport-analyse-approfondie-des-secteurs-agriculture-et-mines-en-republi....pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments: not applicable, cf. footnote 1 on page 3

- Gabon:

- Scientific diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Biodev2030-GABON-evaluation-menaces-Rapport-final-VR.pdf
- Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Gabon-Diagnostic-des-secteurs-et-scenarios-dengagements-pour-la-biodiversite-au-Gabon-FR.pdf
- Summary : https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Biodev2030-GABON-Policy-Brief-VR.pdf
- Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Fiche-GABON.pdf

- Guyana:
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Guyana-national-biodiversity-threat-assessment-EN.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Guyana-national-context-analysis-EN.pdf
  - Summary: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Recommendations-to-mainstream-biodiveristy-into-economic-sectors-in-Guyana-EN.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/fiche-GUYANA.pdf

- Madagascar:
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Madagascar-Diagnostic-des-secteurs-et-scenarios-dengagement-pour-la-biodiversite-FR.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/BIODEV2030-_Rapport-de-pre-diagnostic-des-moteurs-de-lerosion-de-la-biodiversite-a-Madagascar.pdf
  - Summary : https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/BIODEV2030_Fiches_Sectorielles_Madagascar.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Fiche-MADAGASCAR.pdf

- Viet Nam:
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Final-Report_Biodiversity-assessment-in-Vietnam-Analysis-of-impact-of-economic-sectors-ENG-1.pdf and a Policy Brief: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/OB-Policy-brief-ENG-Nov-5-digi-1.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Vietnam-How-to-combine-Forestry-Aquaculture-with-biodiversity-preservation-in-Vietnam-EN.pdf
  - Summary : https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Vietnam-How-to-combine-Forestry-Aquaculture-with-biodiversity-preservation-in-Vietnam-EN.pdf
  - Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Fiche-VIETNAM.pdf

- Tunisia:
  - Scientific diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Evaluation-des-menaces-pesant-sur-la-biodiversite-nationale-en-Tunisie.pdf
  - Diagnosis of sectors selected by stakeholders on the basis of the diagnosis of main threats: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Tunisie-Diagnostic-des-secteurs-et-scenarios-dengagement-pour-la-biodiversite-en-Tunisie-FR.pdf

- Summary: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Tunisie-Diagnostic-des-secteurs-et-scenarios-dengagement-pour-la-biodiversite-en-Tunisie-FR.pdf
- Linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments: https://www.biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Fiche-TUNISIE.pdf

Generic videos explaining the method to robustly establish the linkages between pressures on biodiversity, specific production practices and policy instruments have been produced and used in each country during multi-stakeholders workshops aiming at sharing knowledge on policy instruments, prioritizing them and discussing reforms of the prioritized instruments:
- in French (biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/20241129_BIODEV2030_Etude-IPP_Altai_Video-de-presentation_FR-1.mp4)
- in English (biodev2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/20241203_BIODEV2030_Study-on-PPIs_Altai_Video-presentation_EN-1.mp4)



Annex II: Practical guide on BIODEV methodology

Practical guide #1: basing multi-stakeholder dialogue on science

Deciding on priorities for action requires objectivity in the discussions, by producing data on the threats to biodiversity and their links with economic sectors, and discussing the results. To initiate this multi-stakeholder dialogue on biodiversity issues, we have identified two success criteria: 1. produce a diagnosis of threats that is scientifically credible, legitimate in the eyes of stakeholders and relevant for decision-makers, and 2. Accompany the appropriation of the results of the diagnosis and initiate dialogue.

Download guide #1

Scientific publication: integrating biodiversity into priority economic sectors

This publication provides tools and recommendations on how to carry out a robust and approved assessment of the main threats to biodiversity. It presents and analyzes the strengths and limitations of the combination of 3 methods (literature review, STAR metric, expert consultations) used to prioritize threats to biodiversity and link them to economic sectors.

View the publication

Practical guide #2: organizing a multi-stakeholder dialogue for biodiversity integration

Mainstreaming biodiversity requires cross-sectoral coordination and strong collaboration between stakeholder groups to strengthen links and actions between sectors and institutions. To organize a constructive dialogue between stakeholders, we have identified two criteria for success: 1. set up a multi-stakeholder dialogue platform supported by the government, and 2. Organize a multi-stakeholder facilitation process to promote decision-making.

Download guide #2

Practical guide #3: identifying the drivers of change in practices

Lhe implementation of more effective economic policies and strategies in terms of integration of biodiversity requires a detailed understanding of the sector or industry and its links with with biodiversity throughout the value chain. To identify the drivers of change towards ambitious and realistic practices in favor of biodiversity, we have identified two main criteria for success: 1. carry out an in-depth analysis of priority sectors, and 2. Propose voluntary commitment scenarios.

Download guide #3

Practical guide #4: co-developing voluntary commitments



The conservation and sustainable use of nature will be achieved through the deployment of voluntary commitments that effectively mobilize individual and collective action. These profound changes in practices require society as a whole - and economic players in particular - to work together, strengthen their cooperation and commit to a series of linked measures based on the state of scientific knowledge. To achieve this, we have identified two main success criteria: 1. define the relevant strategy and approach to bring these commitments to fruition, and 2. bring together all relevant and concerned sectoral players, ensuring their informed participation.

Download guide #4

Practical guide #5: Formulating voluntary sector commitments

The voluntary approach of integrating biodiversity into the practices of sector players complements and reinforces the range of measures available to public institutions (legislation, subsidies, investments) to preserve and restore biodiversity. It is through this joint and coordinated action by governments and private players that the 23 target measures of the Global Biodiversity Framework can be achieved. We have identified two success criteria for formulating robust commitments: 1. defining shared objectives and detailing the content of these commitments, and 2. taking account of the specific features of sectors and territories.

Download guide #5