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NEWS FROM AFRICAN PROTECTED AREAS JUNE 2023

Comoé National Park, Youssouph Diedhiou

Editorial

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IUCN-PAPACO COORDINATOR

CONSERVATION VS COMMODIFICATION

A very particular type of auction took place in South Africa last May. A white rhino breeding farm and its 2,000 residents - representing more than 10% of the white rhino population worldwide – were put up for sale.

Open for a week, the auctions requested a minimum bid set at 10 million dollars. But it didn't attract a single offer, and the future of the breeding farm is highly uncertain – along with the fate of these thousands of "private" rhinos.

This story, and that of the white rhinoceros in general, is inseparable from the private sector's efforts to rebuild white rhino populations, which dwindled to only a few dozen individuals a century ago. Private sector intervention was key to rebuilding the species, which gradually recolonized parts of its habitat - including numerous state-run parks and reserves. However, white rhinos remain under constant pressure from poachers seeking to harvest their horns, which are mostly sought by customers in Asia.

The economic model of this breeding farm is based on the sale of rhino horn, which can be 'harvested' at regular intervals without killing the animal. But since the export of rhino horn is firmly prohibited by CITES, these "legal horns" could not be sold locally, since most demand originates in Asia.

The fate of the rhino breeding farm resonates with debates that have been going on for years between 'pro-market' advocates, who argue that a legal market for rhino horn can eliminate poaching by lowering the price of rhino horns, and their 'anti-market' opponents who say legalizing this trade will, on the contrary, lead to skyrocketing demand and drive poaching to uncontrollable levels.

Our sad anecdote sheds light on other issues related to this debate. First, producing rhino horn is in itself absurd, since keratin is known to have no therapeutic value. Therefore, producing horn for Asian markets is akin to feeding dangerous beliefs that have a detrimental effect on species conservation, instead of investing in their preservation. It's a bit like making a fake news story more believable simply because a profit can be made out of it.

In addition, this story highlights the deep disconnect between wildlife breeding and conservation, two concepts that are often confused in southern Africa, despite operating on vastly different principles. The goal of conservation is to preserve nature as a whole in the long term, whereas breeding focuses on saving one or more species over a short time frame. Replacing one with the other means giving up the challenging fight for ecosystem conservation in favor of animal breeding, which is easier to do but not necessarily sustainable, especially in the context of rapidly changing consumption patterns (such as the declining trophy hunting industry).

Finally, this story demonstrates the limits of the commodification model in which we increasingly live. The commodification approach aims to assign economic value to everything. Its proponents claim this it will allow for sustainable 'management', but in a market economy, common goods always lose. Foremost among them is 'nature', which is reduced to a 'resource' producing 'services" for humans. The market solutions we are offered, which are based on a model of infinite growth in a finite world, can't address the problem they are part of.

Instead of hoping to change the way the system works, what we need is to change the system itself.

This is a topic we've addressed many times in the NAPA before. But the commodification of nature is increasingly seen as the "logical" way forward, although it hasn't shown tangible results. The story of our rhino breeding farm without a future clearly illustrates that. Let's remember Albert Einstein, who said: 'Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted.' •

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MOOC-CONSERVATION.ORG NEWS

SELF-PACED MOOCS

MOOCs open until 18 June.

Registrations are closed, but enrolled learners have until June 18th to complete the MOOCs they are enrolled in.

And then?

The next session will be open as soon as 3 July and will run til 31 October. The website will then undergo great changes, more on this later...

Online Certificate

Good news! The online certificate on Protected Area Conservation will be open to English speakers later this year, and two dates have been set for the online exam:

- 18 October 2023 à 13:00 UTC
- 16 November at 13:00 UTC

The exam is open to students who completed all seven MOOCs on mooc-conservation.org.

To apply: click here.

ESSENTIALS

What are they? They are short courses geared to a specific profile of protected area conservation actors. Four options are possible: Rangers, Managers (involved in Research R or in Law enforcement L) and Leaders.

The Essentials are open throughout the year.

RANGER ESSENTIAL

For protected area (PA) professionals who apply decisions and ensure the implementation of activities inside the PA.

MANAGER ESSENTIAL

For protected area professionals who need to plan, manage and assed the work carried out by field agents.

➔ **MANAGER LAW** focuses on law enforcement and the valorisation of the PA and its natural resources.

➔ **MANAGER RESEARCH** focuses on research activities, monitoring-evaluation and ecological monitoring.

LEADER ESSENTIAL

For actors who are influencing the protected area context at a larger scale, without necessarily working directly inside a protected area.

YOUTH-CONSERVATION.ORG NEWS

CERTIFICATE: PROFICIENCY IN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

We are launching a Certificate: Proficiency in Environmental Education. This certificate attests the candidate masters the youth-conservation.org content, and also that he or she has the ability to teach about the preservation of the environment.

The first two exams will take place on June 27 and July 4. Registrations are closed, but other exam sessions are planned later in the year, including one in the last week of September.

WEBINAR

A first webinar took place on Tuesday, May 16. On this occasion, the Gorilla Ambassadors Program association in the DRC told how they use the platform, and the participants were able to ask their questions to the facilitators.

The next one will take place on June 13 at 16:00 UTC and Geoffroy Mauvais will speak about the pedagogy around the safeguarding of biodiversity. To participate, you must be a member of Private Facebook group for Trainers.

Zoom link: click here. The access code will be shared on the group.

YOUTH CONSERVATION MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES

In recent weeks, many meetings have taken place to raise awareness around the existence of Youth Conservation in French-speaking Africa. Little by little, the actors on the ground are taking ownership of the tool. Your use of the website also allows us to better understand the need, and to adapt the Youth Conservation project accordingly.

Feel free to browse the links below to see everything that has been done:

- Day of environmental awareness and reforestation by GYBN Senegal on May 26. The meeting took place at the National Center for Professional Qualification.

- The NGO MAMA AFRIKA in collaboration with the NGO OJECC BENIN (Youth Organization on Water and Climate Change) organized on Thursday, May 11, 2023 a training session on the theme Environment: Nature and Health.

NEWSLETTER

A Youth Conservation newsletter is sent periodically to talk about the evolution of the site, take stock of meetings, announce new features, etc. To register click here.

Youth-conservation.org is only available in French for now, a translation into English is planned.

TRAINING ABOUT CITES

A cohort of professionals trained for the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in West Africa

Alima KOITE – WABiLED Project Officer (IUCN PACO)
Dr Ogoudje Isidore AMAHOWE – Project officer – Wildlife crime expert in West Africa (IUCN PACO)

In August 2022, the "Capacity Building of ECOWAS Member States on CITES" project, implemented by IUCN-PACO through the West Africa Biodiversity and Low Emissions Development (WABiLED) program, was launched in Accra, Ghana. This program, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), comes after the WABICC program and aims at creating a pool of experts to strengthen the capacity of West African countries in implementing CITES. As part of this effort, the WABICC program supported the training of 26 professionals from wildlife conservation agencies in 13 ECOWAS member states from 2016 to 2018. This action was part of the regional capacity-building initiative to empower national stakeholders in handling international instruments for protecting species and conserving biodiversity.

IUCN-PACO supported a new group of 14 professionals from national CITES management bodies, as they conduct their master's research on conservation of species at the International University of Andalusia (UNIA). Following the theoretical phase of their master's program, IUCN-PACO supervised the students' thesis work with external and internal supervisors. These research works will contribute to improving knowledge of different species listed in the different appendices of CITES and are aligned with countries' priorities and challenges in terms of legal frameworks for international trade in wild species: effective national implementation of CITES, landscape and security, capacity-building, and international trade in species. The works focused on eight species of flora and fauna, seven of which are listed in Annex II of CITES. These research works also addressed major constraints to effective CITES implementation, such as wildlife crime and the difficult issue of insecurity affecting species conservation efforts and the implementation of national policies and international conventions, such as CITES.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIES WERE STUDIED:

- **PTEROCARPUS ERINACEUS: APPENDIX II**
- **POICEPHALUS SENEGALUS: APPENDIX II**
- **THREE TURTLE SPECIES: KINIXYS NOGUEYI (APPENDIX II), CYCLANORBIS SENEGALENSIS (APPENDIX II), CENTROCHELYS SULCATA (APPENDIX II)**
- **TWO VULTURE SPECIMENS: GYPS RUEPPELLI (APPENDIX II) AND NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS (APPENDIX II)**
- **GARCINIA AFZELII**

Fieldwork was completed in early April this year and represents a good basis on the level of CITES implementation in the ECOWAS zone, the gaps to be filled, and has enabled the production of important databases on the conservation status of certain species in West Africa. Each trained professional will be part of the experts network already established in the region and will provide solutions for implementing CITES in their own country and throughout the West African region.

TABLE: Students' research topics per state

NOM DE L'ÉTUDIANT	PAYS	SUJET DE RECHERCHE	THÉMATIQUE
KOROGONE Sinagabe O. Ulysse	Benin	Security and Crime in Protected Areas in West Africa: Implications for the Conservation of Listed Species	Landscape and security
OUEDRAOGO Idrissa	Burkina Faso	Evaluation of the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	CITES Implementation
GASSON Loua Constant	Cote d'Ivoire	Evaluation of the Implementation of CITES in Côte d'Ivoire	CITES Implementation
SANNEH Omar	The Gambia	Fostering Natural Regeneration of Pterocarpus erinaceus: A case study in Kiang West National Park, The Gambia	Landscape and security
ABEKA-MENSAH Bridget	Ghana	Analyzing the role of capacity building in strengthening coordination and collaboration among CITES stakeholders in Ghana	Capacity building
QUINDOCO João Malaca	Guinea Bissau	Legal Acquisition Decision for Pterocarpus erinaceus in Guinea-Bissau as Part of the Compliance Process: Roadmap for the Management Authority	Species in Trade
MENDES Maria Helena	Guinea Bissau	Current Status of CITES Application in Guinea-Bissau: Problems and Solutions	CITES Implementation
KOLIE Tohon Delphine	Guinea	State of Play on the Implementation of CITES and Perspectives for Lifting the Suspension in Guinea	CITES Implementation
TALLY Ben	Liberia	Assessing Garcinia Afzelii harvest and trade in Liberia: case of Southeast Liberia	Species in Trade
Arfou Saley Baouna	Niger	Contribution to the establishment of a national system to combat wildlife crime in Niger: the case of Niger's vultures	Species in Trade
MUKHTAR Umar Idris	Nigeria	Understanding Demand and Supply Dynamics for International Trade in Endangered Vultures in Kano and Jigawa States, Nigeria	Species in Trade
PLEA Rokhaya	Senegal	Constraints and Opportunities for Improving Parrot Trade (Poicephalus senegalus)	Species in Trade
SAHR Josiah Kellie	Sierra Leone	A Roadmap Towards a Non- Detriment Findings for Pterocarpus Erinaceus in Sierra Leone	Species in Trade
IDRISSOU Djafarou	Togo	Evaluation of the Supply Chain of Turtle Specimens in International Trade in Togo: Cases of Kinixys nogueyi, Cyclanorbis senegalensis and Centrochelys sulcata	Species in Trade

Rice fields in a village (Madagascar). Mariusz Kluzniak/Flickr (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO PRIORITY ECONOMIC SECTORS

LESSONS FROM THE ASSESSMENT OF MAIN THREATS IN 16 BIODEV2030 PILOT COUNTRIES

By Antonin Vergez

With contributions from Esther Bessis, Neil Cox, Florence Curet, Bousso Dramé, Devon Dublin, Frank Hawkins, Ben Jobson, Alice Maestracci, Laura Poyer, Philippe Puydarrieux, Mariana Saba, Ingrid Weyland

INTRODUCTION

1.1 A sixth mass extinction is underway

Current extinction rates of species are between 100 and 1,000 times higher than the baseline rate, despite conservative assumptions regarding the normal background rate of species extinction. A sixth mass extinction is under way (Ceballos et al., 2015; Cowie et al., 2022), whereas "(t)he most unique feature of

Earth is the existence of life, and the most extraordinary feature of life is its diversity" (Cardinale et al., 2012, p. 59). Nature and the diverse forms of life (ecosystems, species and genetic diversity) are being seriously degraded.

The summary for policy makers of the 2019 Global Assessment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), officially approved by more than 130 Governments at the seventh session of the IPBES Plenary, states:

> Human actions threaten more species with global extinction now than ever before. An average of around 25 per cent of species in assessed animal and plant groups are threatened, suggesting that around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken to reduce the intensity of drivers of biodiversity loss. Without such action, there will
>
> be a further acceleration in the global rate of species extinction (…) (IPBES, 2019, p.11).

This alarming global trend has continued notwithstanding United Nations (UN) Conventions

related to global environmental issues, such as biological diversity, climate change and desertification, as well as more specific or geographically targeted international agreements, protocols or conventions.

Yet, a healthy nature underpins human well-being, prosperity and sustainable development. The World Economic Forum has estimated that half of global GDP depends on nature (Herweijer et al., 2020). Economies both depend on and impact nature. The Dasgupta Review on the Economics of Biodiversity (Dasgupta, 2021) pointed out that, according to global estimates from 1992 and 2014, produced capital per person doubled, human capital per person increased by about 13%, while the stock of natural capital per person declined by nearly 40%. The review further notes that:

> … in other words, while humanity has prospered immensely in recent decades, the ways in which we have achieved such prosperity means that it has come at a devastating cost to Nature. Estimates of our total impact on Nature suggest that we would require 1.6 Earths to maintain the world's current living standards (Dasgupta, 2021, p. 1).

Climate change and nature loss call for action. It is a long-term ambition that requires re-thinking certain models, challenging current practices and innovating. The climate and biodiversity crises are intimately linked. As stated in the IPBES-IPCC co- sponsored workshop's report on biodiversity and climate change, "(l)imiting global warming to ensure a habitable climate and protecting biodiversity are mutually supporting goals, and their achievement is essential for sustainably and equitably providing benefits to people" (Pörtner et al., 2021, p. 14).

Efforts to stop the sixth mass extinction underway can also help in stabilising global temperature increase. Mitigating climate change and adapting to climate change through nature-based solutions (NbS) can also help solve the biodiversity crisis. At the same time, NbS can help stop biodiversity erosion, mitigate climate change by sequestrating carbon in ecosystems (see, for example CGDD, 2019) and help adapt to climate change such as fight against the urban heat effect (for example, see Hobbie & Grimm, 2020). Pörtner et al. (2021) in their IPBES-IPCC report also insisted on "(t)reating climate, biodiversity and human society as coupled systems is key to successful outcomes from policy interventions" (p. 21).

1.2 Mainstreaming biodiversity in key economic sectors

To stop biodiversity decline and better manage Nature as an asset, area-based conservation actions, such as establishing new protected areas, are necessary, but will not be enough and should be complemented by mainstreaming biodiversity into every decision-making process that contributes directly or indirectly to biodiversity loss. Such mainstreaming is an essential condition of the transformative change needed for humans to live in harmony with nature by 2050.

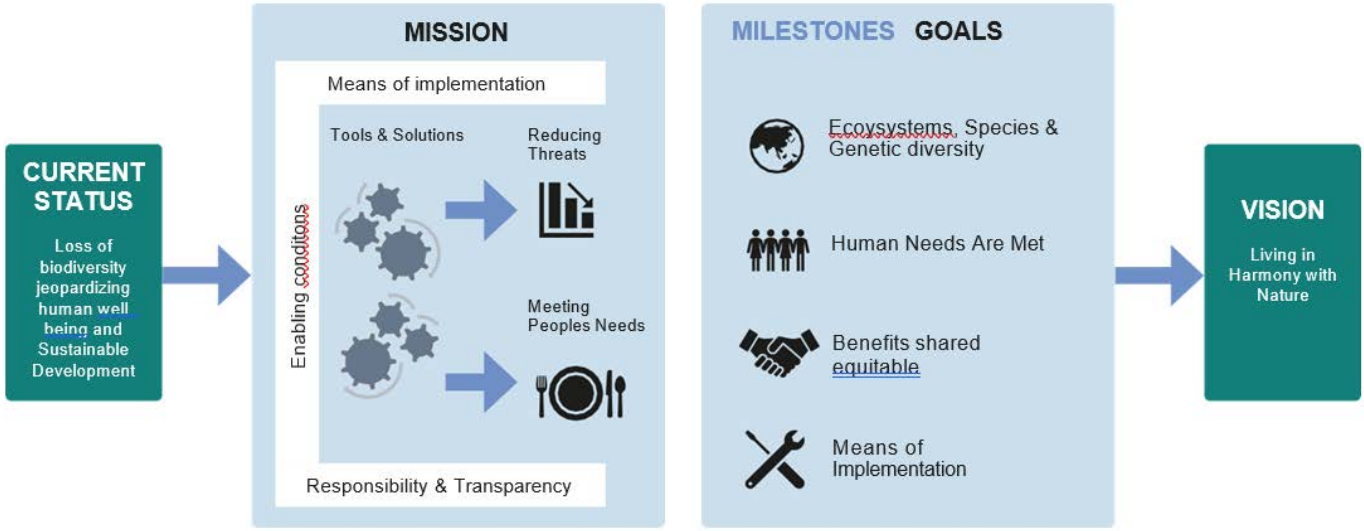
As indicated in its theory of change (Figure 1), the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) "… assumes that transformative actions are taken to (a) put in place tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming, (b) reduce the threats to biodiversity and (c) ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs and that these actions are supported by enabling conditions, and adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity and technology." (CBD, 2021, p. 3).

In his note to COP14, CBD's Executive Secretary reports that:

> The challenge appears to be that national policy setting and decision-making processes do not take full account of biodiversity and ecosystem services, because of a lack of real understanding of their value and inadequate tools for integrating knowledge about ecosystem services into policy setting and decision making. As a result, different sectors (such as agriculture, water and forestry) may not fully understand and take account of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in achieving their own objectives, and therefore risk undermining sustainability. Ecosystem assessments can deliver an evidence base that meets the needs of different sectors and encourages integration." (CBD, 2018, p. 1).

Mainstreaming biodiversity into the decisions and

Figure 1 Theory of change of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Source: CBD (2021, Figure 1, p. 3)



action plans of economic sectors and across all sectors is a key lever for transformative change (IPBES, 2019). It means ensuring that biodiversity, ecosystems, their services and all associated values are fully and adequately considered in public-policy design and implementation as well as in the decisions of private stakeholders such as investment actors, such as investors, executive officers or farmers. It implies that impacts and dependencies on biodiversity are properly integrated throughout production and value chains. Successful implementation of this approach requires efforts and increased collaboration from all actors in society: State, private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs), indigenous peoples and local communities and citizens.

Article 6 of United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) states that each Party shall "(…) (b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies" (UN, 1992, p. 5).

As such, Parties have developed at least one National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) aiming at a transparent plan to reconcile economic development and biodiversity protection. Whitehorn et al. (2019) have investigated the performance of countries in incorporating biodiversity mainstreaming into their post-2010 NBSAPs. The study finds that "developing countries, particularly those in Africa, have higher scores, indicating that they have a higher awareness of the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming" (p. 161). Nevertheless, their "findings suggest that biodiversity mainstreaming remains a challenge across much of the world" (p.1 57). This is consistent with the Global Biodiversity Outlook 5 showing Aichi targets 1 and 2 (linked to mainstreaming) are poorly reached (SCBD, 2020).

Mainstreaming biodiversity into public and private actors'decisions will remain high on the political agenda as the "requirement to integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision- making, and mainstream issues across all sectors of the national economy and policy-making framework, are the complex challenges at the heart of the Convention" (SCBD, n.a.).

1.3 The specific features of BIODEV2030

Initiated by the French Ministry for European and Foreign Affairs, funded by the French Development Agency (AFD) and coordinated by Expertise France, BIODEV2030 is jointly implemented by IUCN and WWF-France. Through a science-based and multi-stakeholder approach, and by empowering the CBD National Focal Points, the overall objective of the BIODEV2030 project is to contribute to ambitious national and sectoral voluntary commitments in a range of key sectors to reduce pressures on biodiversity,

seize ecosystem restoration opportunities and thus help stabilise biodiversity decline by 2030.

The project is being implemented in 16 pilot countries and aims to help reach the targets of the post-2020 GBF.

The GBF will probably include two groups of targets: i) Targets 1 to 8 relating to "Reducing threats to biodiversity"; and ii) Targets 14 to 21 about "Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming". In particular, BIODEV2030 could contribute to achieving Targets 1 to 7 in the first group, as well as Targets 14, 15, 18, 19 and 21 in the second. The BIODEV2030 project can also be considered as a contribution to assist countries implementing the post-2020 GBF, by making the theory of change less theoretical and more practical and effective.

The project is implemented by IUCN in eight pilot countries – Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Kenya, Mozambique and Senegal – and by WWF-France in eight other countries – Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Guyana, Madagascar, Tunisia, Uganda and Viet Nam.

The focus on developing countries echoes Dasgupta (2021, p. 2), "Low income countries, whose economies are more reliant than high income countries on Nature's goods and services from within their own borders, stand to lose the most." In light of their diverse ecosystems, demographic and development challenges, the 16 pilot countries present a distinctive nature with which to identify and discuss both opportunities and difficulties for 'mainstreaming' biodiversity in economic sectors.

The governance of the BIODEV2030 project's activities encourages working at the interface of different communities of actors (scientists, private sectors' actors, government representatives and NGOs).

For the BIODEV2030 project to benefit the country at length, a full implementation of the voluntary commitments designed in the first phase would be needed. Likewise, it is important to build synergies with on-going projects in Africa on biodiversity assessment and mainstreaming, such as African Biodiversity Challenge led by South Africa National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), the Biodiversity Assessment for Spatial Prioritization in Africa (BSPA) project (led by IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC)), in collaboration with Birdlife South Africa and SANBI), and related Mapping Biodiversity Priorities (MBP) projects. Those synergies will help decision makers in prioritising actions and how to best allocate human and financial resources for biodiversity conservation and nature's contributions to people (NCP).

> Diagnosis 1 is a good study, they have pinpointed the main threats and pressures on biodiversity in the country. The three sectors and sub-sectors selected are agriculture (cotton) – livestock and mining (industrial and artisanal gold). This study confirmed our intuition. The actors in these sectors were not reluctant but on the contrary enthusiastic to have been identified. They are aware of their impacts but they are caught up in short-term logic: generating income for their families. The problem of poverty largely determines the choices of producers that impact biodiversity. Economic development and preservation of the environment are linked. It is a process that takes time. (…) This diagnosis has allowed to raise awareness, build capacity, produce and make available scientific data and assessments, and we will continue to identify and promote good practices among producers, negotiate with producers, implement action plans with stakeholders, specifying who does what. Thanks to diagnosis 1, we reached all the key players.
>
> It was necessary to have the representatives of producer organizations, the umbrella organizations. Now the challenge is to go down to the producers.
>
> Amadé OUEDRAOGO
>
> (CBD National Focal Point of Burkina Faso)

1.4 Objectives of the study

To optimise mainstreaming actions in a given national economy, the following key questions were addressed: how can the main threats to biodiversity be quickly and robustly identified? how can they be ranked? what are the economic sectors causing these threats? what are

the main opportunities for biodiversity protection and natural habitat restoration?

In each BIODEV2030 pilot country, the implementation of the project started with a scientific assessment of the status, trends and threats to biodiversity and ecosystems at national and local levels. The assessments were conducted by experts contracted by IUCN or WWF-France national or regional offices. The objective of the assessments was to identify the main drivers of biodiversity loss and the economic sectors that should be mobilised to address them, in order to accelerate the mainstreaming of biodiversity.

The ultimate goal of this publication is thus to allow key actors in key institutions (governments, donors such as bilateral and multilateral development banks, non-governmental organisations (NGOs)) to benefit from the experience and lessons learned through the implementation in 16 countries of the BIODEV2030 first step, which is the 'assessment of main threats to biodiversity'.

The scientific value-added of this publication relies on the following key questions it expects to address:

- What combination of methods did the BIODEV2030 countries implement to identify and rank main threats to biodiversity and impacting sectors?
- BIODEV2030 project has also been a pilot for the STAR metric, as it was considered as an opportunity to carry out the STAR metric under actual conditions in 16 countries. The STAR metric had never been used so extensively before, and this pilot project offered a window of opportunity to gain knowledge about its potential. Therefore, two key questions this project also allows to address are: how was STAR metric/approach applied to different countries? what challenges did the countries faced in using STAR and interpreting the results?
- Did the different methods converge/conflict in identifying main threats? Why? How did countries manage and overcome possible conflict between methods?
- What are the most relevant approaches and tools, and how were they combined to identify priority economic sectors for mainstreaming biodiversity and engage a national dialogue?
- How should existing tools and data be improved or completed to support more reliable and efficient science-based threat assessments?
- How could the STAR metric be improved/completed to better fit with such uses in (developing) countries?

The key findings and lessons learned of this study complement the report on mapping biodiversity priorities by SANBI and UNEP-WCMC (2016).

Both recognise that a spatial approach, and thus maps and spatialised data, are necessary to obtain a relevant prioritisation of actions for biodiversity conservation. However, our specific focus is not only to prioritise areas but also to identify and rank the main threats to biodiversity and link them to key economic sectors and, whenever possible, sub-sectors.

Our specific and novel contribution to the field relates to the key learnings: i) from the unique experience of using the new STAR metric in 16 countries in many ways (scores and maps, both at the national and threat levels); ii) about how to best combine conventional data sources with new and innovative tools (STAR metric) and experts' elicitation processes; and iii) on how to strengthen the experts' elicitation exercise and make it as complementary as possible.

We are hopeful this publication will be considered by CBD and WCMC-UNEP as a capacity-building support tool for conducting national ecosystem assessments. It could be referenced in the next updated version of the IPBES Guide on the production of ecosystem assessments which is updated periodically by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). This would inform CBD National Focal Points about a simple way to identify and rank main threats, and prioritise economic sectors to work with for biodiversity mainstreaming.

Finally, note that this publication relates to:

- IUCN resolutions and recommendations on biodiversity mainstreaming, such as:

- WCC-2016-Res-059-EN IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets;
- WCC-2016-Res-067-EN Best practice for industrial-scale development projects;
- WCC-2016-Rec-102-EN Protected areas and other areas important for biodiversity in relation to environmentally damaging industrial activities and infrastructure development;
- WCC-2020-Res-116-EN Develop and implement a transformational and effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- WCC-2020-Res-043-EN Enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);
- WCC-2020-Res-121-EN Reducing the impacts of the mining industry on biodiversity; and
- WCC-2020-Res-107-EN Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity.

- IUCN publications reporting mainstreaming experiences at business level such as the Guidelines on business and KBAs: managing risk to biodiversity.

Structure of the report

The report is organised into six main chapters. The introduction (Chapter 1) is followed by a description of the 16 pilot countries' economic and ecological profiles (Chapter 2). The methodological approaches to identify and rank main threats to biodiversity in each countries are presented in Chapter 3. The key findings, including a synthesis of the main threats and selected sub-sectors, are described in Chapter 4. The chapter also includes a discussion of the methodology, as well as the strengths, limits and complementarities of the different methods that were combined during BIODEV2030's first step and possible ways to advance on the use of the STAR metric. In Chapter 5, key recommendations for practitioners (scientific and technical experts, NGOs, donors) are outlined, illustrated by good practices observed in BIODEV2030 reports. In conclusion, Chapter 6 provides an overview of a synthetic toolkit, describing a step-by-step process to identify and rank the main threats to biodiversity and associated economic sectors, in order to inspire and guide governments in other countries, donors (multi or bilateral) and development banks and international NGOs wishing to replicate a similar approach.

Finally, the annexes contain a glossary and extensive information about the recommendations and suggested additional tools to assess main threats and select the target sectors. • Click here to read the full report.

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