

ambition for biodiversity

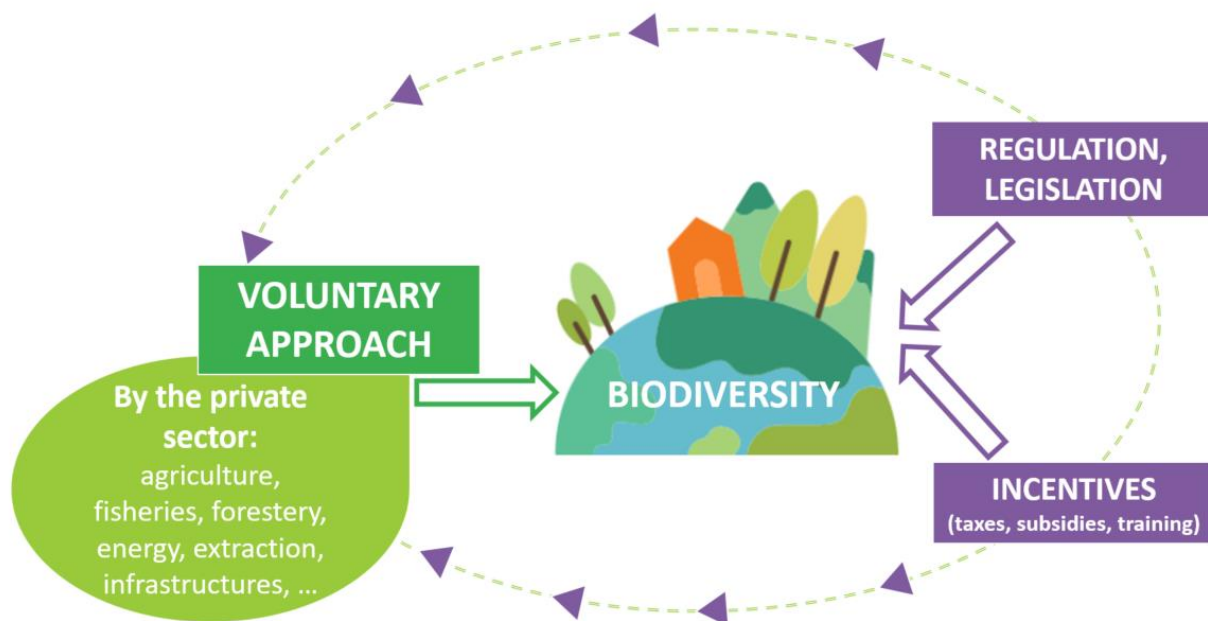
BIODEV
2030



**Benchmarks used by
the BIODEV2030 team
for quality voluntary
commitments**

VOLUNTARY MEASURES TO STRENGTHENING NATIONAL POLICIES

The voluntary approach to biodiversity mainstreaming by sectoral stakeholders complements and reinforces the range of measures available to governments (legislation, subsidies, taxes) to preserve and restore biodiversity.



A VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT CAN BE UNDERTAKEN BY AN INDIVIDUAL OR A GROUP OF PRIVATE STAKEHOLDERS (COMPANIES, UMBRELLA ORGANISATIONS, PRODUCERS' UNIONS, BUSINESS GROUPS, ETC.).



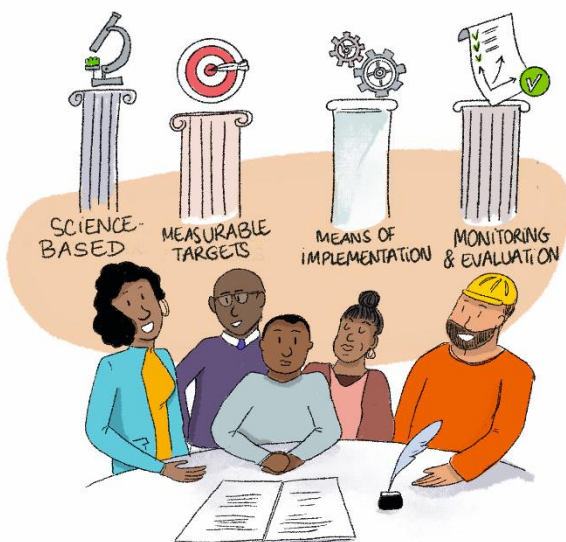
However, the speed, generalisation or sustainability of their implementation may depend on a collaborative approach with public, financial and civil society actors, which must be made explicit: **we speak of enabling conditions**. These measures can be technical (regulations, taxes, subsidies), financial (investments, aid) or human (training, coordination).

DEFINITION OF A VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT

A voluntary commitment is an **agreement reached following inclusive discussion and negotiation** involving multiple stakeholders from the target sub-sector. Through this agreement, which is ratified at national or local level, they commit to implement a **set of actions which are shared and science based** and which will bring about a **positive and measurable change in biodiversity health**.



CRITERIA OF A VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT

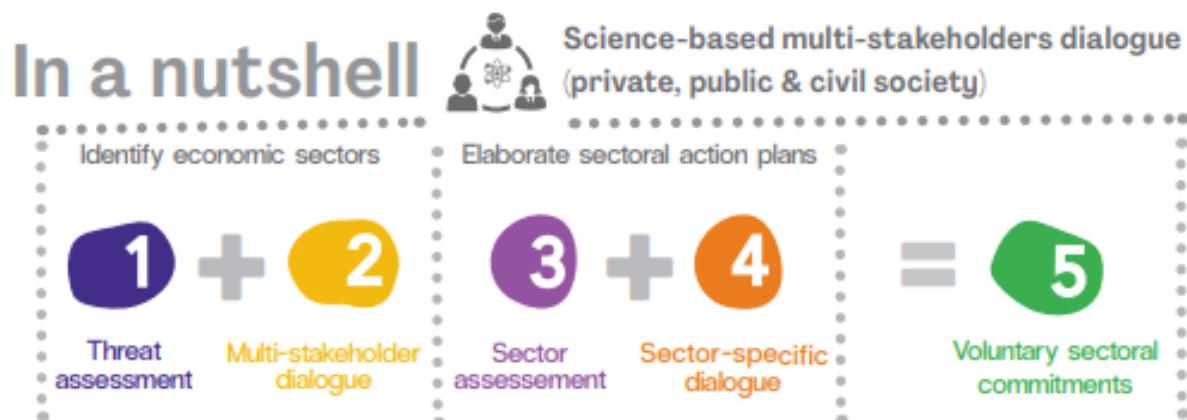


1. Have objectives grounded in science
2. Include SMART goals
3. Designate the stakeholders and resources intended to achieve these objectives
4. Be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation system



CO-CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Voluntary commitments (VCs) must have been discussed as much as necessary and co-constructed by all the legitimate stakeholders on the subject, in the sector or in the region. The issues, objectives, means and consequences of the VCs must be understood and owned by each stakeholder. These discussions must be informed by scientific assessments of the state of ecosystems and the links between economic sectors and biodiversity.



Good governance, and in particular the inclusive nature (and the recognition of the multiple interests and values) of the process of constructing a VC is as important as its content. The association and effective participation of all the stakeholders concerned will reinforce the opportunities for good appropriation of the VC which will increase the success of its implementation, monitoring and assessment.

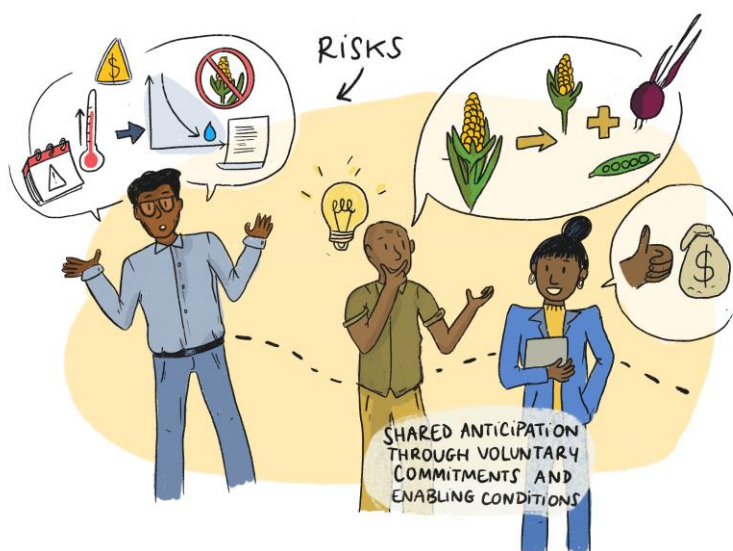
RESOURCES



See our practical guides resulting from the capitalization of the 16 countries that have tested the BIODEV2030 method to identify and initiate profound changes in the sectors of the economy that have a strategic impact on development and biodiversity.



HOW TO FORMULATE A VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT?



Content of the voluntary commitment (VC)	Recommendations
1. Problem addressed & scope of expected change	<p>The VC is explicitly described with reference to the DPSIR framework. The stakeholders involved (private, public & CSO) & the field of action are specified.</p> <p>An indicator representing the expected impact on biodiversity is specified. The indicators may be measured and aggregated from individual players up to "group" level.</p>
2. Quantified objectives with a trajectory of 10 years	<p>The VC should not be limited to a statement of SMART objectives: it should list the activities and means that will be used to achieve them. This is how the VC will be anchored in its concrete implementation. The objectives and trajectories (final and intermediate targets) of the VCs are grounded in science and in particular on the scientific assessment of threats.</p> <p>A robust monitoring and evaluation system must be included.</p>
3. "Practices/solutions" to be implemented by stakeholders in the economic sector in order to achieve this change	<p>Please note that the VC should not result in each entity simply waiting for the other to take the first step. The VC should contain a minimum number of actions that those committed to it could carry out even if the "enabling conditions" were not yet in evidence.</p> <p>The VC should list the activities & means necessary for the reduction of pressures on biodiversity or the restoration of ecosystems by private actors. The activities and solutions (technical, financial, human) should take into account the capacities of the stakeholders expressed during the dialogue phase. Actions whose successful implementation depends on a collaborative approach between several stakeholders should be indicated.</p> <p>A concrete action plan for each stakeholder should be defined.</p>
4. "Enabling conditions": additional measures that need to be put in place by other players (the State, NGOs, financial stakeholders...) in order to permit or speed up this change	

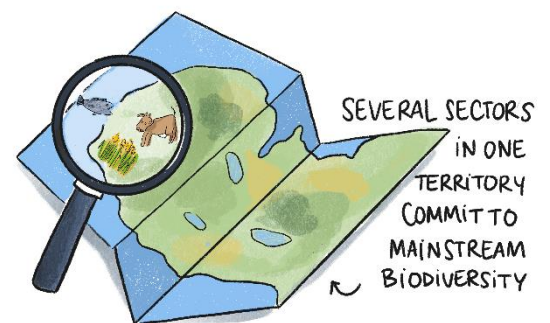
WHAT TYPE CAN A VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT TAKE?

TERRITORIAL CHARTER

- ⇒ This “Code of good conduct” engages all the players of one or several economic sectors present in a **defined territory**.

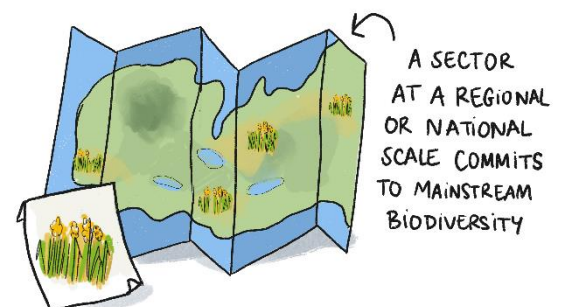
AGREEMENT OF MULTIPLE PLAYERS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- ⇒ this agreement engages signatories who will adopt new practices wherever they operate in national territory



AGREEMENT OF MULTIPLE PLAYERS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

- ⇒ this agreement engages signatories who will adopt new practices wherever they operate in regional territory



ENGAGEMENT CONTRACT STATE-SECTOR IN A REGION

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Dorothée de Collasson - Do2Co

RESOURCE



Find all the commitments and avenues of commitment made by the 16 BIODEV2030 countries on the website

