

ambition pour la biodiversité

BIODEV
2030



Charter of objectives and operations for the national multi-stakeholder dialogue platform

Targeted audience for this document: all technical assistants/project managers and programme coordinators involved in BIODEV2030 Phase 2 + each stakeholder invited to the national platform.

In what follows, the terms " national platform" or "dialogue space" are used synonymously and interchangeably.

1. Reminders

The multi-stakeholder dialogue platform will meet 4 times and have a major role to play in the second phase (2024-February 2026) of the BIODEV2030 project. First of all, they are the place where key discussions and decisions take place in the national context. It is also the place where experts in charge of specific issues¹ present their work to the stakeholders in order to provide them with food for thought and inform their decisions. The ensuing discussion, moderated by the **trio of players**² and led by the project stakeholders, is essential to ensure the interface between the results of the scientific expertise (from phases 1 and 2 of the project) and the decisions taken by the stakeholders.

When participating to a discussion within the national platform, a stakeholder is representing his / her organization.

The multi-stakeholder platforms set up in the first phase of BIODEV2030 (2020-2022) helped to "break down the silos" between players from different economic sectors and ministries. They were very much appreciated for this. This crucial aspect must be maintained and even strengthened in phase 2.

2. Functions of the national platform

The mission of the BIODEV2030 dialogue spaces is to facilitate effective and constructive collaboration between stakeholders in order to promote sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources in the country. To achieve this objective, the dialogue spaces have several functions in phase 2 of BIODEV2030:

¹ For example, experts involved in these platforms to provide stakeholders with food for thought on the following questions: which sectoral policy instruments should be reformed as a priority? how? which territory(ies) should be selected to lead the territorial strand of phase 2? on the basis of which criterion(s)?

² We could also imagine a quartet of actors made up of : 1/ the Senior BIODEV2030 Project Officer / Technical Assistant, 2/ CBD National Focal Point, 3/ a representative of the Finance, economy and Trade Ministry as discussions must also consider reforming policy instruments in the economic, trade and fiscal policies, and eventually 4/ one or two representative(s) of sectoral Ministry(ies)..

1. **Identification of priority sectoral policy instruments³** : for the economic sectors identified by stakeholders in phase 1 as having the greatest impact on biodiversity (agriculture, livestock farming, mining, forestry, fisheries, etc.), the platform identifies the sectoral policy instruments⁴ that should be reformed as a matter of priority insofar as these are the ones that clearly shape the practices of producers (farmers, miners, foresters, livestock farmers, fishermen) that are most harmful to biodiversity⁵,
2. **Formulation of clear objectives for the instruments that could be reformed or introduced**: the platform describes the reform of these priority policy instruments (specific objective of the reform? quantitative indicators? timing? which legal texts should be modified? possible experimental phase? effects in terms of tax revenue? which budgetary resources should be anticipated?)
3. **Identifying the winners and losers of each reform option**: the platform identifies which types of actors are likely to be the winners (or losers) of the proposed reform (producers? Consumers? Taxpayers? The rural households? The urban households? A specific region in particular?),
4. **Political support**: the platform identifies resource persons in the sectoral ministries to be contacted to present the platform's work and proposals,
5. **Selection of a pilot territory**: the platform selects a pilot territory by discussing and combining criteria (biodiversity, target production practices, synergies with existing or past projects, willingness of local authorities),
6. **Examination of scientific and technical studies**: when a study is presented by experts to provide food for thought for stakeholders, the platform discusses the method and conclusions and takes them into account in its choices (of sectoral policy instruments and of a pilot territory) at national level,
7. **Coordination and communication between stakeholders**: The purpose of the dialogue space is to facilitate communication and coordination between the various stakeholders.
8. **Issuing opinions on the orientations of phase 2 of BIODEV2030**: Finally, stakeholders participating in the dialogue spaces have the opportunity to issue opinions on the orientations of phase 2 of the BIODEV2030 project in the country, providing recommendations and orientations to guide future actions.

3. Quality of decisions taken

Decisions taken by the national platform must:

- Be perceived as **legitimate** by the stakeholders (and their respective organisations): this legitimacy strengthens their ownership. It is based on the perception that the assessment has been respectful of the values and beliefs of all stakeholders, that it has not been biased in its conduct

³ They are a priority because they shape the behaviour of producers and, in particular, the production practices that are most harmful to biodiversity. With this key objective in BIODEV2030 Phase 2 we seek to enhance policy coherence between environmental and biodiversity policies and the economic sectoral policies.

⁴ Economic (taxes or subsidies on outputs or inputs), trade (border tariffs, subsidies to exports, quotas on imports or exports) or fiscal (taxes on incomes) instruments, regulatory instruments (prohibiting a specific very harmful inputs, authorizing or prohibiting to cultivate in certain areas, etc.) or informational or other instruments (labels, research and development, education, training, etc.)

⁵ The stakeholders grouped within the national platform may also identify the need to add a sectoral policy instrument if it has been identified that a certain type of instrument is lacking to shape production practices in a more sustainable direction for biodiversity. The platform could use a typology of sectoral policy instruments (economic, regulatory and informational) and reason in terms of a package of instruments to be reformed/added.

and that it has dealt fairly with all concerns. This is facilitated by the multiplicity of values covered and the close involvement of a diverse range of stakeholder types in the process,

- Rely on **credible** data, results and assessments. Discussions between stakeholders are fuelled by scientific and technical studies, tools and data (such as the diagnostics carried out during the first phase, the results of the cross-sectoral study on sectoral public policy instruments (coordinated by WWF and IUCN headquarters) and other studies and analyses carried out at national level).
- Be **relevant** to public and private decision-makers:
 - o *relevance* to the country and ensure that BIODDEV2030 phase 2 contributes to the implementation of the country's commitments under the CBD (under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework) and / or to updating NBSAPs and / or reaching its targets,
 - o *relevance* for the country and the reforms of public policy instruments that are proposed, thanks to the participation of a representative of one of the sectoral Ministries in charge of one or more of the following sectors (recognised as priorities during phase 1 of BIODDEV2030): agriculture, livestock, mining, fisheries, forestry, etc. OR a representative of the Prime Minister OR a representative of the Presidency,
 - o *relevance* for representatives of private players who are members of the platform
 - o *relevance* to project management thanks to the Senior Programme Officer - BIODDEV2030_national.

4. Composition of the national platform and management of the lists of invited and attending organisations

The national platform is made up of representatives from public and private organisations.

The national platform is organised into four stakeholder groups:

1. State (various ministries, including sectoral ministries and the Ministry of the Economy/Finance and, if possible, the PM and PR), local authorities, Researchers and Academics, public establishments and their offshoots,
2. Non-governmental organisations (representing environmental causes, youth, women, etc.),
3. Companies, employees and users,
4. Donors (public bilateral and multilateral international development banks and agencies, other national and international organisations able to finance conservation projects (philanthropic organisations)).

Registration on the platform remains open to any organisation that so requests. Applications must be sent to the BIODDEV2030 Project Officer. Their admissibility will be judged by the **trio of players** in the light of the principle of representativeness. A national level of organisation is *a priori* required, but the flexibility will be provided if necessary.

The list of its members is kept up to date by the BIODDEV2030 Programme Officer. This list is open and transparent and aims to be representative of all stakeholders at national level. The list of invited organisations could be posted on the project website or on a dedicated space at national level (e.g. google drive accessible).

5. Governance, holding meetings, list of invited and present stakeholders and the minutes

Good governance is essential, and involves a **team** made up of a **trio of players**⁶ :

- One Senior BIODIV2030 Project Officer / Technical Assistant at national level,
- The country's CBD national focal point,
- a representative of the Finance, economy and Trade Ministry as discussions must not only focus on sectoral policy instruments but also consider reforming policy instruments in the economic, trade and fiscal policies. .

The platform will meet at least four times during the project. Platform meetings are organised, run and chaired by the **trio of players**.

Platform meetings are announced at least one month in advance. If documents are to be discussed at the meeting, they will be sent at least two weeks in advance.

A first version of the meeting minutes is sent by email to the invited stakeholders (including those not present). In addition to the opinions expressed at the meeting, stakeholders may submit comments in writing within two weeks of the minutes being circulated.

A second version of the session report, incorporating as much feedback as possible, is produced by the **trio of players**.

The final minutes of the meeting sessions are e-mailed to the invited stakeholders by the **trio of players** no later than one and a half months after the session.

Attached to the minutes are the names of the organisations invited, the names of the organisations actually present and the names of the organisations excused (invited but not present).

6. Values and fundamental principles promoted within multi-stakeholder dialogue platform

The BIODIV2030 dialogue space promote fundamental values that encourage an inclusive and respectful dialogue. These values aim to guarantee the representativeness and diversity of the voices involved in the decision-making process. Participating stakeholders commit to respecting the importance of stakeholder diversity, including in terms of gender, age, socio-economic status, ethnic and cultural background, as well as the involvement of young people, local communities and indigenous peoples. Each stakeholder participating to the national platform workshops should be considered an equal contributor to the discussion.

For an inclusive and effective dialogue, the **trio of players** and participating stakeholders :

- Encourage the active and equitable participation of all stakeholders, ensuring that each can make a meaningful contribution to discussions and decisions,
- Guarantee a safe and respectful environment where differing opinions are valued and mutual respect is preserved,

⁶ We could also imagine a quartet of actors made up of : 1/ the Senior BIODIV2030 Project Officer / Technical Assistant, 2- CBD National Focal Point, 3- a representative of the Finance, economy and Trade Ministry as discussions must also consider reforming policy instruments in the economic, trade and fiscal policies, 4. one or two representative(s) of sectoral Ministry(ies) if the plan is to focus discussions on different economic sectors' policy instruments.

- Promote transparency and openness by providing fair access to information and transparent reporting on decision-making processes (and this is linked to the way in which minutes are produced),
- Incorporate a gender and human rights sensitive approach in all activities and decisions, ensuring that the voices of women, young people, local communities and indigenous peoples are fully heard and taken into account,
- Encourage collaboration and partnership between the various stakeholders, recognising the value of the diversity of knowledge, perspectives and experience in solving complex problems related to biodiversity and sustainable development.

Finally, the space for multi-stakeholder dialogue :

- Avoids conflicts of interest: The national dialogue space undertakes to act in the interests of the platform by avoiding any potential or real conflict of interest that could compromise its impartiality and integrity in the performance of its duties,
- Ensures the protection of personal data and image rights: the national dialogue space undertakes to respect the confidentiality of stakeholders' personal information, as well as their image rights, in accordance with the national rules in force on the security and confidentiality of personal data,
- is sensitive to gender issues and the representation of women and young people,
- has a zero tolerance policy towards fraud, corruption and collusion: The national multi-stakeholder dialogue space adopts a zero tolerance policy towards fraud, corruption and collusion, undertaking to prevent, detect and punish any fraudulent or corrupt behaviour,
- respects indigenous peoples, the rights of indigenous peoples, the right to self-determination, territorial rights, traditional knowledge and intellectual property,
- can establish fair, respectful and responsible partnerships with local communities.