



**Global Youth
Biodiversity
Network**



GYBN is **Global network** of individuals and youth organizations active on biodiversity

International coordination platform for youth participation in the CBD



COMMITMENTS

- Voice young people's perspectives and positions and advocate for the rights of future generations within the biodiversity policy arena
- Build a global biodiversity movement that pushes for societal change to halt the loss of biodiversity
- Raise awareness, build capacities among and strengthen partnerships and collaboration between youth communities and organizations

Empowering youth to lead the shift that will enable society to live in harmony with nature



668.000
members

340
youth organisations

145
countries



The Post-2020 Process

*Come and join the joyride on the
CBD-Carousel!*



Welcome to the CBD-Carousel

- Adopted in 1992
- 196 parties
- Legally-binding multilateral environmental agreement
- Framework convention



Conservation of
biological diversity



Ensure sustainable use
of biodiversity and its
components



Ensure fair and equitable sharing
of benefits arising from the
utilisation of its genetic resources



*Carousel-Ride Part I:
2002-2010*

Carousel Ride Part I: 2002-2010 (1)

The 2010 Biodiversity Target

- *CBD COP6 in 2002 adopts decision VI/26:*

*"Parties commit themselves to
a more effective and coherent implementation of the three
objectives of the Convention,*

*to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate
of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level*

*as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on
earth."*



Carousel Ride Pa

- problems with tracking progress
 - no indicators, no baseline agreed upon in 2002
- not enough coordination of policies
 - no global overarching programmes of work, roadmaps, implementation plans etc.
 - no integration of biodiversity into other policies
- inadequate amount of resources available
 - financial, human etc.
- national implementation by parties insufficient
 - low political priority
 - no addressing of underlying drivers

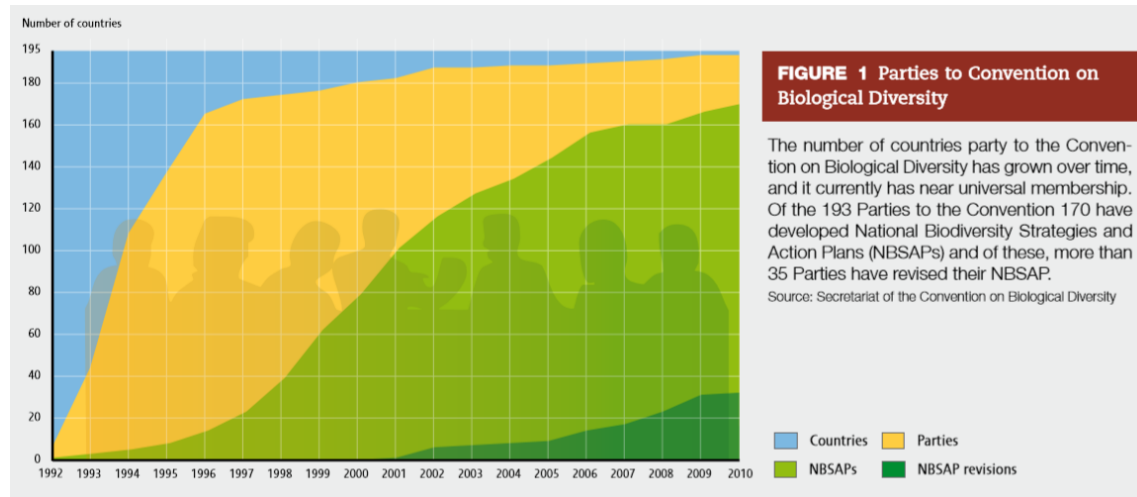


TABLE 2 Trends shown by agreed indicators of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target

Status and trends of the components of biological diversity		
	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats	Most habitats in most parts of the world are declining in extent, although forest area expands in some regions, and the loss of mangroves has slowed significantly, except in Asia.
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Most species with limited population size and distribution are being further reduced, while some common and invasive species become more common.
	Change in status of threatened species	The risk of extinction increases for many threatened species, although some species recovery programmes have been very successful.
	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance	It is likely that the genetic variety of cultivated species is declining, but the extent of such decline and its overall impacts are not well understood.
	Coverage of protected areas	There has been a significant increase in coverage of protected areas, both terrestrial and marine, over the past decade. However, many ecological regions, particularly in marine ecosystems, remain underprotected, and the management effectiveness of protected areas remains variable.
Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services		
	Marine Trophic Index	Despite intense pressure the Marine Trophic Index has shown a modest increase globally since 1970. However there is substantial regional variation with declines being recorded in half of the marine areas with data. Although the global increases may indicate a recovery it is more likely a consequence of fishing fleets expanding their areas of activity, thus encountering fish stocks in which larger predators have not yet been removed in large numbers.
	Connectivity – fragmentation of ecosystems	Most terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are becoming increasingly fragmented, despite an increased recognition of the value of corridors and connections, especially in climate change adaptation.
	Water quality of aquatic ecosystems	Most parts of the world are likely to be suffering from declines in water quality, although quality in some areas has improved through control of point-source pollution.
Threats to biodiversity		
	Nitrogen deposition	Human activity has doubled the rate of creation of reactive nitrogen on the planet's surface. Pressure on biodiversity from nutrient pollution continues to increase, although some measures to use nutrients more efficiently, to reduce their release into water and the atmosphere, are beginning to show positive effects.
	Trends in invasive alien species	The number and rate of spread of alien species is increasing in all continents and all ecosystem types.
Sustainable use		
	Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	There are considerable efforts under way to increase the extent of areas of land under sustainable management. Regional efforts on sustainable forest management are expected to contribute to this. Traditional agricultural practices are being maintained and revitalized as the demand for ethical and healthy products increases. However, these are still relatively small niches and major efforts are required to substantially increase the areas under sustainable management.
	Ecological footprint and related concepts	The ecological footprint of humanity is increasing. Efforts at increasing resource efficiency are more than compensated by increased consumption by a growing and more prosperous human population.
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
	Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	A large number of minority languages are believed in danger of disappearing, and linguistic diversity is very likely declining.
Status of access and benefit sharing		
	Indicator of access and benefit-sharing to be developed	The need and possible options for additional indicators are being examined by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing.
Status of resources transfers		
	Official development assistance (ODA) provided in support of the Convention	The volume of ODA for biodiversity has increased over the past few years.

Carousel Ride Part I: 2002-2010 (1)

- short implementation period: 8 years
- **only 35** out of then 193 parties revised their NBSAP



Carousel Ride Part I: 2002-2010 (1)

“While many responses have been in the right direction, the relevant policies have been inadequately targeted, implemented and funded. [...] The 2010 target was adopted without identifying the means of achieving the target. It was more a political statement. The same mistake will not be made in Nagoya”

Ahmed Djoghlaf

CBD Executive Secretary 2006-2012





*Carousel-Ride Part II:
2021-2020*

Copenhagen Climate Failure

Low targets, goals dropped: Copenhagen ends in failure

Deal thrashed out at talks condemned as climate change scepticism in action



Onlookers stretch to shake the hand of the US president, Barack Obama, as he leaves the conference room at the Bella centre. Photograph: Adrian Dennis/AFP/Getty Images

The UN climate summit reached a weak outline of a deal in Copenhagen tonight, falling far short of what Britain and other developed countries were seeking and leaving months of tough



Paris climate summit: Don't mention Copenhagen

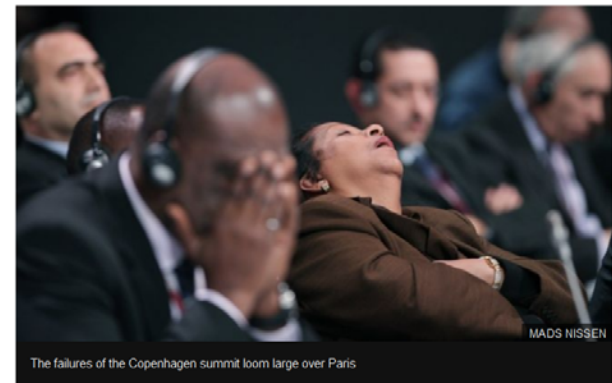


David Shukman
Science editor

16 September 2015

Share

Climate change



The failures of the Copenhagen summit loom large over Paris

For officials and politicians getting ready for the UN summit on climate change in Paris later this year, there's a word that dare not be uttered: Copenhagen.

Carousel Ride Part II: 2010-2020

October 2010:

- The Miracle of Nagoya: CBD COP10 adopts Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Mission: Halt the Loss of Biodiversity by 2020
- Vision: Living in Harmony with Nature by 2050



**There are the
five Strategic
Goals**

Strategic Goal A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Strategic Goal B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Strategic Goal C

Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Strategic Goal D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic Goal E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Strategic Plan 2011-2020

Living in harmony with nature

Aichi Targets

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | 1 Understand values |  | 8 Reduce pollution |  | 15 Enhance resilience |
|  | 2 Mainstream biodiversity |  | 9 Reduce invasive spp. |  | 16 Implement Nagoya Prot. |
|  | 3 Address incentives |  | 10 Minimize reef loss |  | 17 Revise NBSAPs |
|  | 4 Sustainable production |  | 11 Protected areas |  | 18 Respect and conserve TK |
|  | 5 Halve rate of loss |  | 12 Prevent extinctions |  | 19 Improve knowledge |
|  | 6 Sustainable fisheries |  | 13 Conserve gene pool |  | 20 Mobilize resources |
|  | 7 Manage within limits |  | 14 Restore ecosystems | | |

Goal	Target	Target element	Poor	Moderate	Good	Unknown	
A. Address the underlying drivers	1	1.1 Awareness of biodiversity	→	→			
		1.2 Awareness of steps to conserve	→	→			
	2	2.1 Biodiversity integrated into planning	→	→			
		2.2 Biodiversity integrated into accounting	→	→			
		2.3 Biodiversity integrated into reporting	→	→			
	3	3.1 Harmful incentives	→	→			
		3.2 Positive incentives	→	→			
	4	4.1 Sustainable production and consumption	→	→			
		4.2 Use within safe ecological limits	→	→			
	B. Reduce direct pressures	5	5.1 Habitat loss at least halved	→	→		
			5.2 Degradation and fragmentation reduced	→	→		
		6	6.1 Fish stocks harvested sustainably	→	→		
6.2 Recovery plans for depleted species						?	
6.3 Fisheries have no adverse impact			→	→			
7		7.1 Agriculture is sustainable	→	→			
		7.2 Aquaculture is sustainable	→	→			
		7.3 Forestry is sustainable	→	→			
8		8.1 Pollution not detrimental	→	→			
		8.2 Excess nutrients not detrimental	→	→			
9		9.1 Invasive alien species prioritized	→	→	→		
		9.2 Invasive alien pathways prioritized				?	
		9.3 Invasive species controlled or eradicated	→	→			
		9.4 Invasive introduction pathways managed	→	→			
10	10.1 Pressures on coral reefs minimized	→	→				
	10.2 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems minimized	→	→				
C. Improve biodiversity status	11	11.1 10 per cent of marine areas conserved	→	→	→		
		11.2 17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved	→	→	→		
	11	11.3 Areas of importance conserved	→	→			
		11.4 Protected areas, ecologically representative	→	→			
		11.5 Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed	→	→			
		11.6 Protected areas, well-connected and integrated	→	→			
	12	12.1 Extinctions prevented	→	→			
		12.2 Conservation status of threatened species improved	→	→			
	13	13.1 Genetic diversity of cultivated plants maintained	→	→			
		13.2 Genetic diversity of farmed animals maintained	→	→			
		13.3 Genetic diversity of wild relatives maintained	→	→			
		13.4 Genetic diversity of valuable species maintained				?	
		13.5 Genetic erosion minimized	→	→			
	14	14.1 Ecosystems providing services restored and safeguarded	→	→			
		14.2 Taking account of women, IPLCs, and other groups				?	
D. Enhance benefits to all	15	15.1 Ecosystem resilience enhanced				?	
		15.2 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems restored				?	
	16	16.1 Nagoya Protocol in force	→	→	→		
		16.2 Nagoya Protocol operational	→	→			
E. Enhance implementation	17	17.1 NBSAPs developed and updated	→	→	→		
		17.2 NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments	→	→			
		17.3 NBSAPs implemented	→	→			
	18	18.1 ILK and customary use respected	→	→			
		18.2 ILK and customary use integrated				?	
		18.3 IPLCs participate effectively				?	
	19	19.1 Biodiversity science improved and shared	→	→			
		19.2 Biodiversity science applied				?	
20	20.1 Financial resources for Strategic Plan* increased	→	→				

Why are we failing to achieve the Aichi Targets?

Challenges with the Targets itself

- many targets not quantifiable, difficult to measure progress, unrealistic level of ambition
- insufficient reporting framework for countries
- not enough addressing of underlying drivers



Why are we failing to achieve the Aichi Targets?

Implementation Challenges

- CBD Resource Mobilization Strategy only adopted in 10/2012
- process of updating NBSAPs delayed implementation
- not enough political priority given
- not enough policy coherence
- too much top-down, too little bottom up
- no change in consumption and production patterns



A photograph of a carousel with several painted horses on a circular platform. The carousel is surrounded by trees and a building. The horses are painted in various colors, including white, blue, and brown. The carousel has a decorative canopy with gold and red patterns. The text "Carousel-Ride Part III: Post-2020" is overlaid on the image in a yellow box.

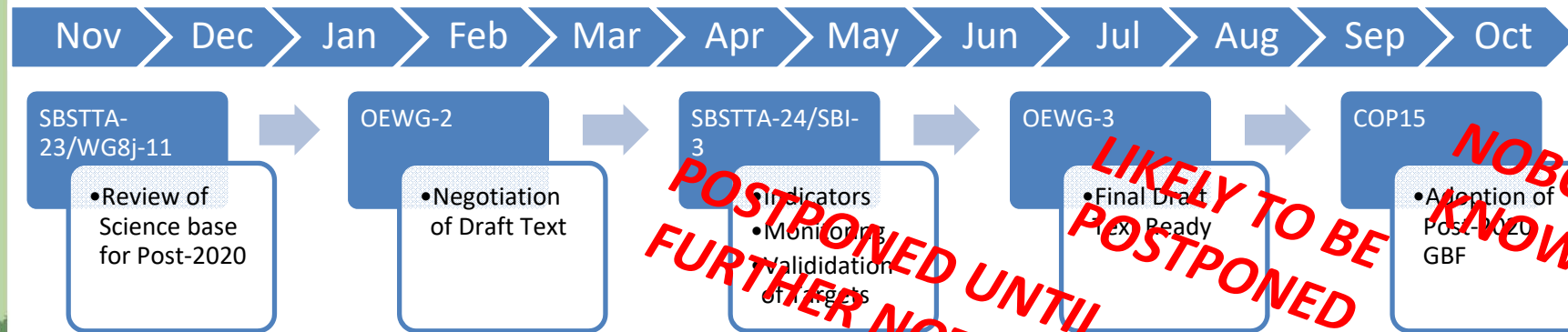
*Carousel-Ride Part III:
Post-2020*

What is the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework?

- Follow up to the Strategic Plan 2011-2020
- Global agreement that will define global action to address biodiversity loss for the next decades
- Set to be adopted at **COP15**→
- Ambition: A framework for all



Post-2020 – Preparatory Process



2020: Super-Year for Biodiversity?! **Postponed...**

- 3rd Global Biodiversity Communication Forum – Berlin, Germany – March 9-10
- Workshop on Synergies between Biodiversity-related Conventions – Bern, Switzerland – March 25-27
- Nordic Youth Biodiversity Summit – Copenhagen, Denmark – March 28-29
- Thematic Consultation on the Sustainable Use – Bern, Switzerland – March 30-April 1
- Workshop for Subnational, Regional and Local Governments – Edinburgh, Scotland - April 1-3
- Global Taxonomy Initiative Forum – Berlin, Germany – April 7-9
- Global Youth Biodiversity Summit – Miyazaki, Japan – April 20-26
- SBSTTA-24 – Montreal, Canada – May 18-23
- SBI-3 – Montreal, Canada – May 25-30



2020: Super-Year for Biodiversity?! **Postponed...**

- EU Green Week – Brussels, Belgium – June 1-5
- EU Development Days – Brussels, Belgium – June 9-10
- Second UN Oceans Conference – Lisbon, Portugal - June 2-6
- IUCN World Conservation Congress – Marseille, France – June 11-19
- OEWG-2 – Cali, Colombia - July 27-31



2020 Cancelled

After careful consideration, we have decided that it is no longer in the best interests of everyone involved to proceed with 2020.

While we recognise that a lot of hard work has gone into preparing for 2020, if we're honest it has turned into a bit of a shitshow and we feel it is best to just call it off.

We understand that some of you were looking forward to seeing what cruel and peculiar clusterfuck of a disaster 2020 would throw up next. But on balance we believe it is probably best not to find out.

We will instead provide ticket-holders with a full refund or an exchange, and start afresh with 2021 on Monday.

Our plan is to deliver a more enjoyable year, similar to say 2016, which everyone thought was the absolute worst year of all time, but in retrospect was a fucking walk in the park.

See you next year.

Management



What is the "Zero Draft"?



What is the “Zero Draft”?

- It is set to form **the basis of discussions and negotiations** starting in February for the Post-2020 Framework
- In August 2019, Parties to the CBD requested the **Co-Chairs of the Post-2020 working group** → and the Executive Secretary prepare a zero draft text prior to its 2nd meeting



Francis Ogwal
Uganda



Basile van Havre
Canada



What is the "Zero Draft"?



CBD



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/WG2020/2/3
6 January 2020

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP
ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
Second meeting
Kunming, China, 24-29 February 2020

ZERO DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Note by the Co-Chairs

I. BACKGROUND

1. In decision [14/34](#), the Conference of the Parties set out the process for developing a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, established the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to support this process and designated its Co-Chairs. Subsequently, the Open-ended Working Group at its first meeting requested the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary, with the oversight of the Bureau, to continue the preparatory process in accordance with decisions [14/34](#), [CP-9/7](#) and [NP-3/15](#), and to prepare documentation, including a zero draft text of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ for consideration by the Working Group at its second meeting.
2. The present document has been prepared in response to this request. Section I provides background, section II provides an introduction to the zero draft and section III contains a draft

 Biodiversity
Network
cbd.int/conferences/post2020



Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

C Mission

Take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of planet and people

E. Implementation Support Mechanisms

D3. Tools & Solutions

12. Incentives & Subsidies

13. Mainstream in National Planning, Valuation, Laws

14. Mainstreaming in Economic Sectors

15. Resources & Capacity

16. Biosafety

17. Sustainable Consumption

18. Education, Knowledge

19. IPLCs, Youth, Women

20. Behaviour Changes

D1. Reducing Threats

1. Land/Sea Plan, Retain, Restore

2. Land/Sea Protect, Conserve

3. Invasive Species

4. Nutrient, Pesticide, Plastic

5. Sustainable Harvesting

6. Climate Change

D2. Meeting People Needs

7. Use for Food & Livelihood

8. Agriculture & Other Spaces

9. Water

10. Health, Cultures

11. Sharing Benefits

B Goals 2030

(a) Area and integrity of freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems

(b) Species extinction and abundance

(c) Genetic diversity

(d) Nature provides

(i) People nutrition

(ii) Access to water

(iii) Resilience from natural disasters

(iv) Efforts to achieve target for Paris Agreement

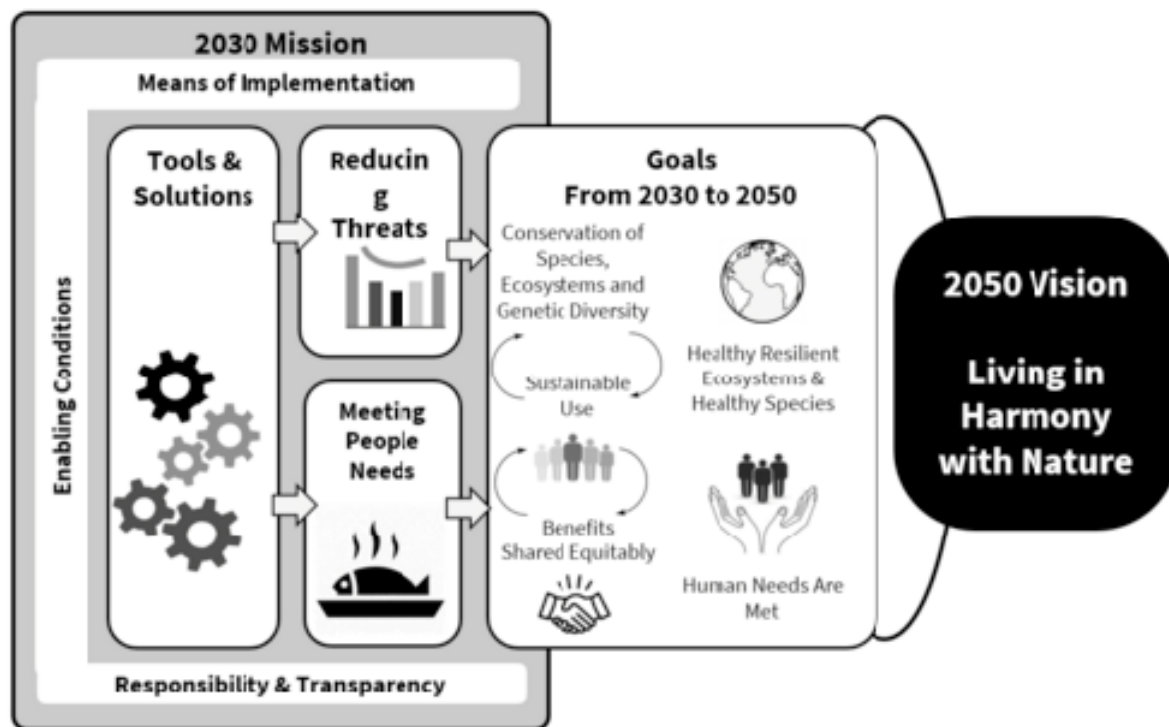
(e) Benefits shared fairly and equitably

F. Enabling Conditions

G. Responsibility & Transparency

A 2050 Vision Living in Harmony with Nature

Theory of Change



A. 2050 Vision

Living in harmony with nature where:
“By 2050, biodiversity is valued,
conserved, restored and wisely used,
maintaining ecosystem services,
sustaining a healthy planet and
delivering benefits essential for all
people.”



B. 2030 and 2050 Goals

- a. No net loss by 2030 in the area and integrity of ecosystems
- b. The percentage of species threatened with extinction is reduced, and abundance of species increased
- c. Genetic diversity is maintained or enhanced on average by 2030
- d. Nature provides benefits to people (nutrition, water, resilience to natural disasters, climate)
- e. The benefits, shared fairly and equitably, from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge have increased



C. 2030 Mission

To take urgent action across society
to put biodiversity on a path to
recovery for the benefit of planet
and people



D. 2030 action targets

c. Tools and solutions for
implementing and
mainstreaming
(Targets 12-20)

a. Reducing threats to
biodiversity
(Targets 1-6)

b. Meeting people's need
through sustainable use and
benefit-sharing
(Targets 7-11)

a) Reducing threats to biodiversity

1. Retain and restore ecosystems; increase in area, connectivity and integrity of intact areas
2. Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures
3. Control pathways for introduction of invasive alien species
4. Reduce pollution
5. Ensure sustainability of harvesting, trade, and use of wild species
6. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation through nature-based solutions



D. 2030 action targets

c. Tools and solutions for
implementing and
mainstreaming
(Targets 12-20)

a. Reducing threats to
biodiversity
(Targets 1-6)

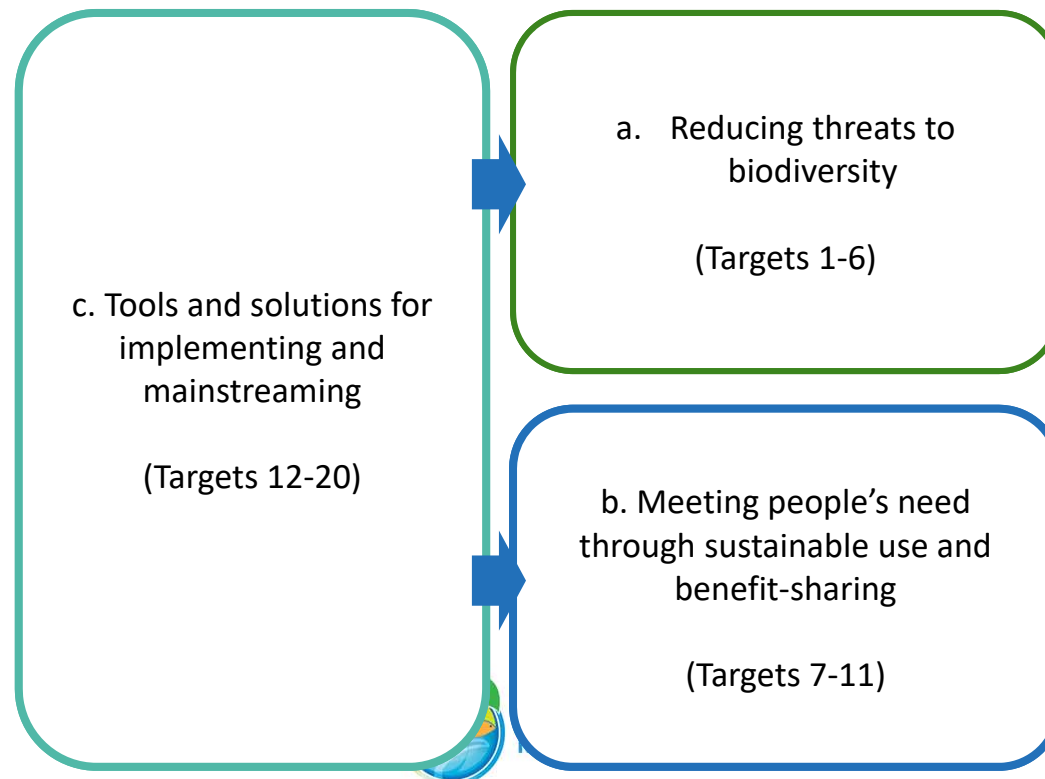
b. Meeting people's need
through sustainable use and
benefit-sharing
(Targets 7-11)

b) Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

7. Enhance the sustainable use of wild species providing benefits to all
8. Conserve and enhance the sustainable use of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems
9. Enhance nature-based solutions contributing to clean water provision
10. Enhance benefits of green spaces for health and well-being, especially for urban dwellers
11. Ensure that benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably



D. 2030 action targets



c) Tools and solutions

12. Reform incentives and eliminate harmful incentives
13. Integrate biodiversity values into planning and development processes and strategies
14. Reform economic sectors toward sustainable practices
15. Resources and capacity building increased from all sources
16. Prevent potential adverse impact of biotechnology
17. People everywhere take measurable steps toward sustainable consumption and lifestyles



c) Tools and solutions

18. Promote education and knowledge generation, sharing, and use as well as traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities
19. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.
20. Foster diverse visions of good quality of life and unleash values of responsibility, to effect by 2030 new social norms for sustainability.



F. Enabling conditions

- Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and recognition of their rights
- **Participation of women, youth, civil society, local authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institution**
- Gender equality, women's empowerment and gender-responsive approaches
- Recognition of intergenerational equity
- Synergies with other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and processes
- Partnerships to leverage activities at the local, national, regional and global levels
- Adequate inclusive and integrative governance
- Adequate political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss



G. Responsibility and transparency

Planning, Reporting and Review

H. Outreach, awareness and uptake

Raising awareness of the framework
and of the need for whole-of- society
engagement to implement it



OEWG 2 Updates



GLOBAL YOUTH BIODIVERSITY NETWORK

ADVOCACY TRAININGS



CBD ADVOCACY TRAININGS SERIES FOR YOUTH

OEWG 2, 22-29/Feb
SBSTTA24/SBI3, 16-30/May
OEWG 3, 25/Jul-1/Aug

ENHANCING YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN THE CBD

Prior and during the following CBD meetings (OEWG2, SBSTTA24/SBI3 and OEWG3), the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) is holding a series of Training on Policy and Advocacy in the Convention on Biological Diversity.





OEWG 2 Updates

Post 2020 documents	Working Group 2020		Regional consultations
	WG2020-2	WG2020-1	

CBD // CONFERENCES // POST2020 // WG2020-02 // DOCUMENTS

IN-SESSION

Plenary (11) Official (7) Notifications (4) Other (23)

- 1. CBD/WG2020/2/L1**
Draft report
- 2. CBD/WG2020/2/L2**
Preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- 3. CBD/WG2020/2/L2/ADD1**
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

L1:

Summary of reports from Thematic Consultations:

- Ecosystem restoration
- Marine & Coastal Biodiversity
- Area-based Conservation Measures
- Resource Mobilization
- Implementation
- Landscapes
- Human Rights
- Mainstreaming



OEWG 2 Updates

Post 2020 documents	Working Group 2020		Regional consultations
	WG2020-2	WG2020-1	

CBD // CONFERENCES // POST2020 // WG2020-02 // DOCUMENTS

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Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

L2: Outcomes for goals & targets 1-11



OEWG 2 Updates

Post 2020 documents	Working Group 2020		Regional consultations
	WG2020-2	WG2020-1	

CBD // CONFERENCES // POST2020 // WG2020-02 // DOCUMENTS

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Preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- 3. CBD/WG2020/2/L2/ADD1**
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

L3: Outcomes for targets 12-20 and Sections E-H



OEWG2 Outcomes

- No consensus; No negotiation
- Suggestions from Parties for alternative text; Suggestions by observers included in report if supported by Parties
- Some resistance to discussing targets when the goals weren't agreed upon yet
- Unclear how thematic consultations factored in
- Brazil



INTEQ in Goals

(d) An overall increase by 2050 in the extent, integrity and resilience of ecosystems that support diverse and thriving life on earth, including full representation of the most vulnerable ecosystems to ensure the potential for long-term recovery.

(b) By 2050, biodiversity is used sustainability to provide benefits to present and future generations;

(d) By 2030, ensure the sustainable use of wild and domesticated biodiversity to secure long-term ecosystem functions and nature's contributions to people;

(a) By 2030, ensure that benefits arising from the sustainable utilization of nature's contributions to people and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably, taking into account intergenerational equity and the gender perspective;

C – Tools & Solutions

14. To replace targets 17 and 20:

By 2030, transformative education on biological and cultural diversity, languages, sustainability and heritage is integrated into school curricula at all levels and in higher education, programmes as well as promoted in informal education, with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning-by-doing and experiencing nature.

7. By 2030, transformative education on biological and cultural diversity, languages, sustainability and heritage is integrated into school curricula at all levels and higher education programmes, and promoted in informal education with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning-by-doing and experiencing nature.

(Proposed new target on education)



C – Tools & Solutions

15. By 2030, legal and policy frameworks are developed and implemented to guarantee the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and the safety of human rights defenders in environmental matters.

9. Promote the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, and of women and girls as well as youth and inter-generational equity, in decision-making related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ensuring by 2030 equitable participation and rights over relevant resources.



Sections E-H

- Recognition of dialogue between scientific and traditional knowledge from their traditional practices in research processes to allow IPLC to be the main researchers in their territories
- The intergenerational transmission of knowledge, cultures, languages and biodiversity values, especially by indigenous peoples and local communities



OEWG-2 Updates related to Forests

- **Proposed new targets:**
 - “**Enhance the contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation** and climate change mitigation and adaptation, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments;”
 - “**Ensure that 100% of areas under agriculture and aquaculture are sustainably managed, with zero new habitat conversion or deforestation**, large-scale soil rehabilitation, maintenance and strengthening of ecological connectivity, extension of ecosystem services, and increase resilience to climate change, through the application of agro-ecological approaches and nature-based solutions”
- **On Target 6** (contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation)
 - Several parties supported including elements on Sustainable Forest Management in Parties, recognizing the crucial role of the Forestry Sector



Let's work together!





Global Youth
Biodiversity
Network

2011-2020
United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

*Thank you so much for your
attention!*



Global Youth
Biodiversity
Network

