

RALLYING YOUTH VOICES FOR BIODIVERSITY



Global Youth
Biodiversity
Network Europe

A SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON BIODIVERSITY



The **Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN)** is an **international network** of youth organizations and individuals from every global region who have united together with a common goal: **halting and reversing the biodiversity crisis.**

As the **official coordination platform for youth** in the negotiations under the **United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, GYBN is committed to **bringing the perspectives of young people into the political process** and **empowering young people to take action.**

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Introduction

The European chapter of GYBN (GYBN Europe) reached out to **330 youth environmental organisations, student unions, youth councils and youth political parties**, asking for any written positions on biodiversity and/or answers to the following three questions:

- What do you think are the top priorities for the conservation and sustainable use of nature in the next 10-30 years?
- What are the biggest obstacles/challenges to the vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050?
- What are you expecting from decision-makers regarding the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (and the related EU biodiversity strategy)?

GYBN Europe received **submissions from 42 parties** of which 16 countries were represented through national parties and 18 were from multinational groups. These submissions were analysed using the absence or presence of mentions of the 2030 milestones, 2030 action targets, implementation support mechanisms, enabling conditions and outreach, awareness and uptake mechanisms of the updated Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Zero Draft. These were then standardised to account for organisational or regional bias by consolidating the data to be only one row per organisation (if multinational) or per country (if national).

The following **top 6 themes** were mentioned in more than half of the standardised results in order of most frequently mentioned to least:

1. **sustainable production and consumption**,
2. **combating climate change**,
3. **environmental education and awareness**,
4. **stakeholder participation**,
5. **integrity of natural ecosystems**, and
6. **mainstreaming biodiversity**.

The sections below are **summaries of the comments, suggestions and demands** from all of the submissions and are not representative of GYBN Europe, but are a **general overview of all young people who contributed** to the submissions in various ways.



Sustainable Production and Consumption

The "world overshoot day", when we have used up our annual quota of resources that the planet can regenerate within a year, happens mid-year and even sooner for most of the countries in Europe. Therefore, it is no surprise that the European youth highlighted **unsustainable production and consumption** as a **main driver of biodiversity loss** and one of the biggest issues to deal with.

Redesigning our economy is one of the main ways to combat the ecological crisis. Young people emphasised the need to shift towards local and circular economies, without increasing the overall global production. Sharing economies could assist us, if well designed and supported through policy, ensuring regulation and monitoring, to secure a just economy for people and the planet. These new models should be based on both sufficiency and efficiency principles, and should provide better alternatives than linear economies which advantage disposable items such as unnecessary single-use plastic.

A sector that is highly impacting biodiversity are food systems. European youth want more **sustainable agricultural practices** (e.g. agroecology, soil protection, decreased agrochemical use etc.) allowing biodiversity back into farmland. Farmers should be supported through nature-positive incentives and training opportunities (including science and traditional knowledge systems). Additionally, consumers need affordable sustainable options and more transparent information about their food and how it was produced, to make informed choices. Plant-based diets must be promoted, and short-supply chains should be available for everyone. Food waste should also be tackled at all levels.



European youth also encourages the sustainable use of natural resources in order to **avoid overexploitation**. For example, wild caught marine species should be sustainably regulated with science-based quotas. Similarly, policy should be improved to regulate hunting to only when strictly necessary, and these policies should be enforced.

Finally, in a globalized economy, European production and consumption should not negatively impact biodiversity in other areas of the world (e.g. externalities or outsourced exploitation), nor increase pre-existing social injustices on a global level. In essence, youth want **an economy that ensures a thriving biodiversity and fair trade**.

Content in submissions had the most similarities to the following sections in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework updated Zero-Draft

- Target 9. By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].
- Target 14. By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable.
- Target 15. By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions.



Combating Climate Change

There can be no thriving biodiversity in a rapidly changing climate. The current alarming **climate change** is thus a **direct threat to biodiversity and ecosystems**. To combat the climate and nature crises, the youth have a clear demand for policymakers: **take holistic actions** that are adequate for these urgent crises.

In order to achieve assigned climate targets, we need to act **both on climate mitigation and adaptation**. For mitigation, European youth suggestions include but are not limited to: a rapid, just and biodiversity-friendly transition to renewable energy sources, green transportation systems (e.g. aviation fuel tax & high speed railways across Europe) and climate friendly agriculture (e.g. decreased livestock and agrochemicals, and increased bio-intensive use of land). Young people also call for well-prepared climate adaptation which includes EU contingency plans for climate refugees, making agriculture more resilient to climate changes and improving and ensuring water security.

Many submissions mentioned **nature-based solutions** as an **opportunity for both nature restoration and climate mitigation or adaptation**. Clear examples included restoring peatlands as carbon sinks, rewilding, or a climate-conscious management of agriculture and forestry. However, youth are also concerned that nature-based solutions should be implemented only when safe for biodiversity (such as with an ecosystem-based approach) and full stakeholder participation is ensured. The youth encourage the implementation of the polluter-pays principle, applying this within the historical context. When it comes to restoration of a degraded system, the portion of responsibility allocated should be equal to an actor's current and past actions.

The content in submissions had the most similarities to the following sections in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework updated Zero-Draft

- Target 7. By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaptation and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems based approaches, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity.



Environmental Education and Awareness

To halt and reverse the biodiversity crisis we are facing, the youth want to go beyond words and demand a system change. The time has come to **transform the short-term, human-centered narrative** governing our societies to a humbler and fairer one, where **humans are only part of a much broader ecosystem**: the Earth. Recognising and promoting the interconnections we have with the natural world around us will enable us to value a nature deemed ordinary, while enhancing our physical and psychological well-being.

To see this transformation happen, young Europeans call for **inclusive education**, to all and for all. Everyone needs to understand why biodiversity is so important, to become part of the change. This entails explaining how we depend on our environment and why we should value it, using both formal and informal education systems, making sure everyone is included, from children to the elderly. The end goal of education and awareness-raising is to **restore our connection with the the rest of nature**, using all available means: taking people to see and experience the natural world around them and not keep it as a distant concept, promote and support local actions encouraging sustainable lifestyles, building on knowledge from eco-friendly traditions and indigenous peoples, story-telling, open access to the latest science made easy to understand by communicators, creation of knowledge-exchange platforms, and better media coverage.

The content in submissions had the most similarities to the following sections in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework updated Zero-Draft

- Building capacities at the individual, organizational and enabling environment levels to facilitate effective policy formulation, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into all sectors, implementation of the framework and the establishment of national systems and measures for transparency and reporting.
- Promotion of biodiversity science and education and organizational learning.
- Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;



A core aspect of **intergenerational equity** is giving young people the opportunities to participate and influence all processes that affect the present and future lives. The European youth want to be **meaningfully involved at an equal level** with other actors, in a way that is inclusive and accessible, and from a local all the way to an international level.

However, youth are not the only underrepresented stakeholders who should participate in decision-making. Young Europeans want full meaningful participation for all the following groups: youth, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), women, civil societies, underrepresented minorities, and representatives from a diversity of sectors, for cases when they are stakeholders. This allows for a **diversity of perspectives** and can ensure the right to free, prior and informed consent is respected.

The European youth recognise that knowledge is integral to evidence-based policies. They ask for **stronger cooperation between scientists and decision-makers**, and for data and information to be open, accessible and shared among relevant stakeholders. The need for a just transition was also highlighted and can be achieved through bringing stakeholders to the discussion tables and ensuring concerns are satisfactorily addressed.





Stakeholders should be given the **space**, the **opportunities**, and the **knowledge** to **effectively participate** in combating the environmental crisis. European youth suggestions for proactive stakeholder participation include but are not limited to: offering stakeholders capacity building and technical support, making methods of participation flexible and compatible with other obligations, creating new and more effective mechanisms of political participation and deliberation, direct involvement in knowledge creation and conservation, as well as making financial support available to young people and youth-led organisations.

The content in submissions had the most similarities to the following sections in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework updated Zero-Draft

- Target 8. By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.
- Target 19: By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and the public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.
- Target 20: By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.
- The participation of all relevant stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions through a whole-of-society approach and through inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multisectoral platforms;
- The engagement of private sector, academic institutions and civil societies;



Integrity of Natural Ecosystems

The natural world is the life support system for all species on this planet. It is imperative that we reverse the biodiversity crisis to ensure the wellbeing of all. Young Europeans are supportive of **more and larger areas being protected** for biodiversity, and **effective enforcement** of regulations. The engaged youth also acknowledge that ecosystem management has to ensure **harmony between social and environmental needs** to support resilient ecosystems. It needs to be knowledge-based, inclusive, supporting local communities through meaningful participation and free, prior and informed consent, allowing context specific practices.

Beyond nature conservation, young Europeans understand the urgent need to also **halt the direct stress and destruction of nature** that human activities impose, and restore ecosystems. Issues such as preventing all kinds of pollution (plastics, industrial waste, pesticides, noise etc), combating illegal wildlife trade and managing invasive species were raised by youth as actions required to ensure a thriving biodiversity. Other suggestions were protection of 30% of land and marine areas by 2030, protection of key areas for threatened species, rewilding, ecosystem-based management, green infrastructure for ecosystem connectivity and high value nature farming.

The content in submissions had the most similarities to the following sections in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework updated Zero-Draft

- A.1 The area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems increased by at least [5%].
- Target 1. By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.
- Target 6. By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources, including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health.



The drivers of biodiversity loss need to be addressed in a holistic way by all sectors of society. The youth of Europe demand that a **"no harm first" strategy** is implemented by governments and stakeholders at all levels, and in all sectors, by **integrating biodiversity-related values in all policies**. Only coherence between the different policies and agendas, combined with efficient implementation and enforcement mechanisms, could efficiently tackle the ecological crisis. Besides the international agreements such as the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, young Europeans want to see legal frameworks strengthened, building upon one another (e.g. human rights approaches and the recognition of ecocide as an international crime), and include legally binding commitments.

The European youth ask for **more funding** into biodiversity research and ecosystem protection and restoration. These funds should ensure a **just transition** towards a biodiverse planet. Indeed, it is important to recognise ecosystem services as the main contributor to economic and human well-being, and to ensure equal access to nature and its resources for everyone, now and in the future.

The content in submissions had the most similarities to the following sections in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework updated Zero-Draft

- Target 13. By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts.
- Target 17. By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
- Reducing or redirecting resources causing harm to biodiversity;
- Political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss;
- Inclusive and integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework;

Contributors

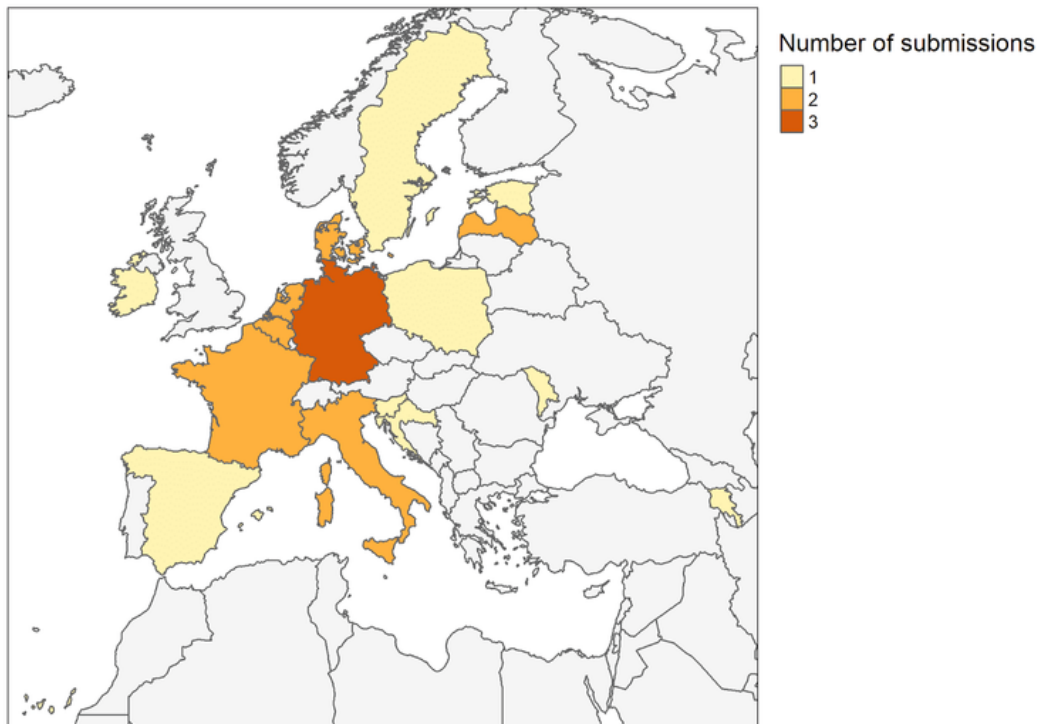
GYBN Europe reached out to 330 youth organisations across the continent. Of those, 35 organisations actively contributed by sending through documents or responses to the three questions mentioned on page 2, and another 7 had publicly available positions which were included in the analysis.

Once the first draft was ready, all the active contributors were invited to give feedback and participate in a capacity building workshop on the UN CBD and youth engagement.

In terms of regional representation, 18 of the contributors were multinational organisations from across Europe and 24 were national organisations from 16 different countries. Below you can see the regional spread of these national organisations.

This paper is just a start to gathering youth perspectives across the European continent and can be used as a conversation starter with biodiversity decision-makers.

Number of submissions per country



Country/Region**Active Contributors**

European

Global Youth Biodiversity Network Europe (GYBN Europe)

European

European Youth Forum

European

ClimMates

European

Biodiversity Action Europe (BAE)

European

Generation Climate Europe (GCE) Biodiversity Working Group

European

WildVita

European

European Liberal Youth (LYMEC)

European

Young Friends of the Earth Europe (YFoEE)

European

Earth Advocacy Youth (YEA)

European

Youth and Environment Europe (YEE)

Arctic

Arctic Youth Network (AYN)

Sápmi

Sami Council's Youth Consultation

Armenia

Federation of Youth Clubs of Armenia (FYCA)

Belgium

Forum des Jeunes / Youth Council of the French-Speaking Community in Belgium

Belgium

Jeugdbond voor Natuur en Milieu (JNM)

Croatia

Udruga Argonauta

Denmark

Danish Youth Council (DUF)

Estonia

Eesti Roheline Liikumine / Estonian Green Movement - Friends of the Earth

France

Les Universitaires Planteurs d'Alternatives (LUPA)

France

Fédération des Associations Générales Etudiantes (FAGE)

Germany

NAJU (Naturschutzjugend im NABU)

Germany

Jugend im Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz (BUNDjugend)

Germany

Youth for Sustainable Development Germany

Ireland

Union of Students in Ireland (USI)

Italy

MaDre

Italy

Italian Youth Council (CNG)

Latvia

National Youth Council of Latvia (LJP)

Latvia

UN Youth Delegate of Latvia

Moldova

Eco Logistica

Netherlands

UN Youth Delegates of the Netherlands

Netherlands

International Association of Students in Agricultural and Related Sciences (IAAS) Netherlands

Poland

Students' Parliament of the Republic of Poland (PSRP)

Slovenia

National Youth Council of Slovenia (MSS)

Spain

Spanish Youth Council (CJE)

Sweden

Youth project by Nordic Council in support of Swedish Nature Protection Agency

Country/Region**Passive Contributors through Publicly Available Documents**

European

Europarc Federation

European

The Federation of the Young European Greens (FYEG)

European

Youth of the European People's Party (YEPP)

European

European Christian Political Youth (ECPYouth)

European

European Democrat Students (EDS)

European

Young European Socialists (YES)

Denmark

De Unge Biodiversitetsambassadører

ANNEX:

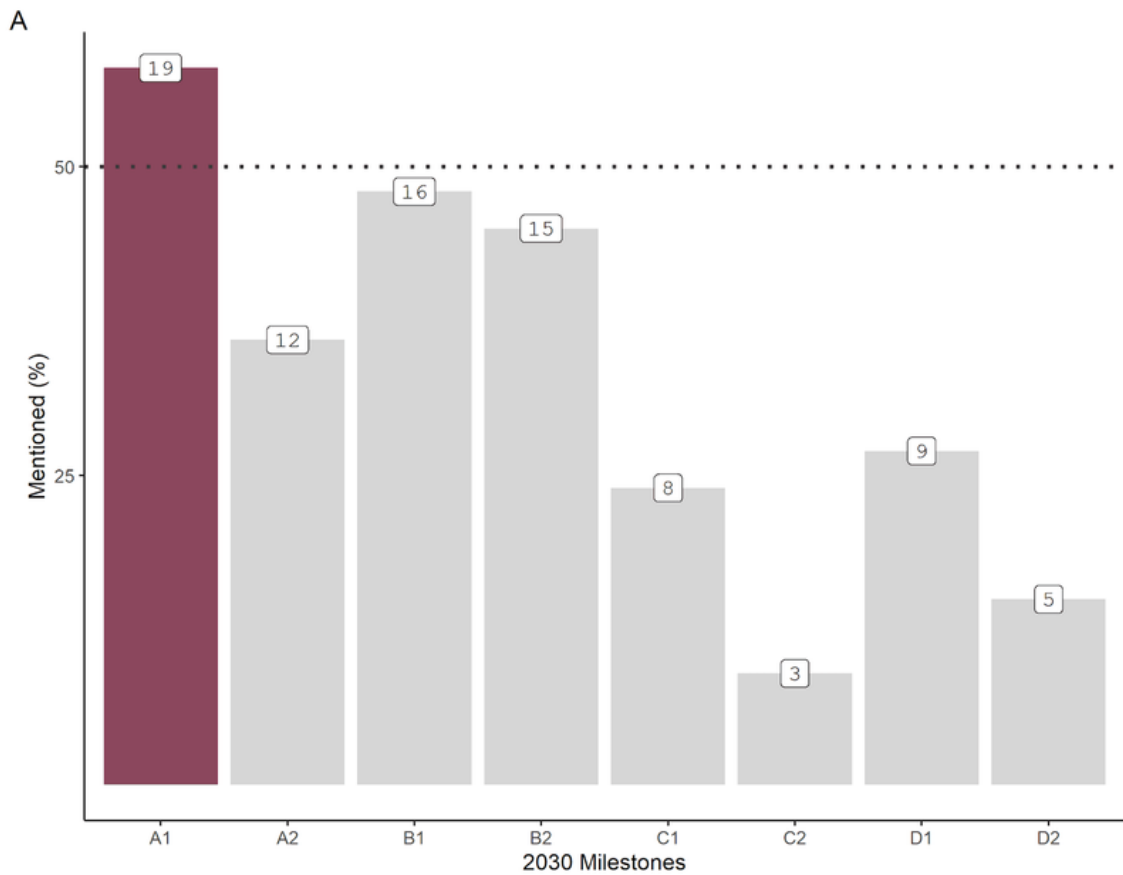
Quantitative Analysis of Submissions

Figures A to E

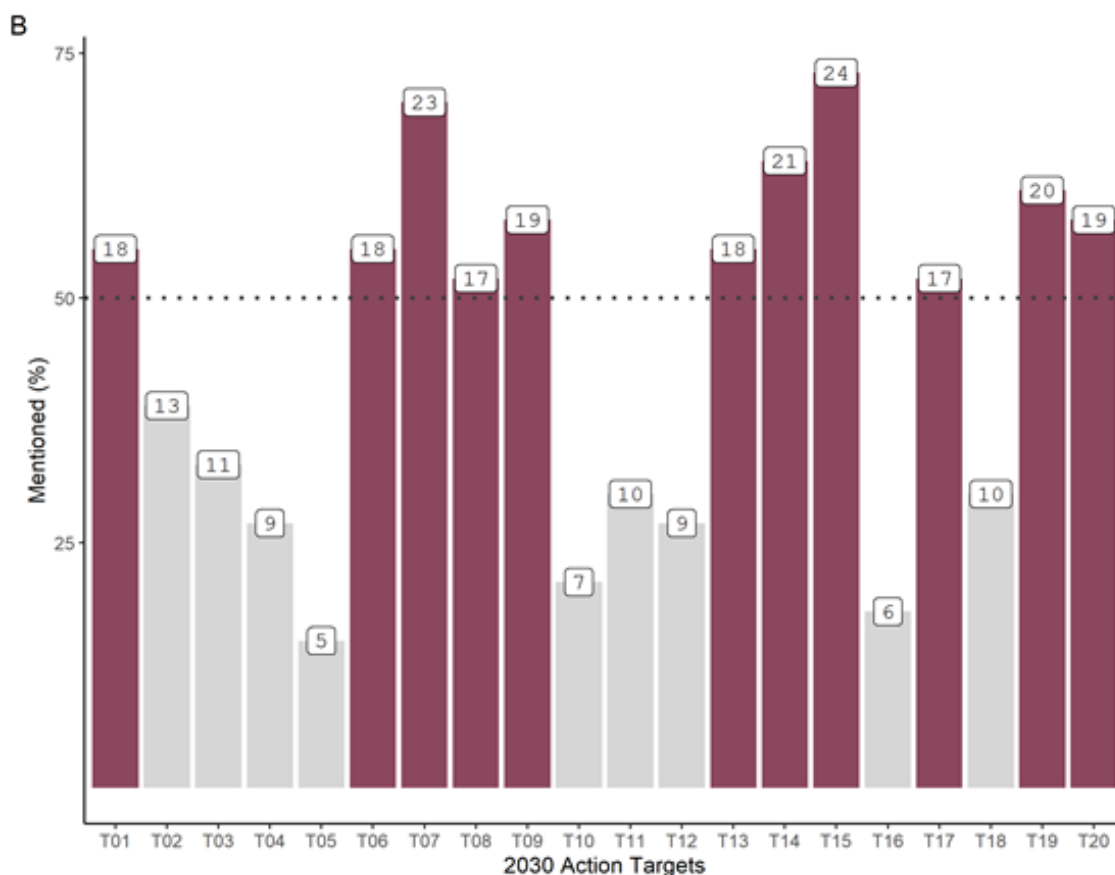
Each figure shows the percentage of mentions each element of the updated Zero Draft of the Post-2020 GBF received. Submissions were obtained from 42 parties, further grouped into 16 countries and 18 multinational groups (full list available p.12).

Each element mentioned in more than 50% (dotted line) of the submissions is colored and was included as a priority in this summary document, while elements that did not reach the threshold are greyed. The number of times an element was mentioned is indicated at the top of each bar.

Each figure corresponds to one category of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: (A) 2030 milestones, (B) 2030 action targets, (C) implementation support mechanisms, (D) enabling conditions, (E) outreach, awareness and uptake.

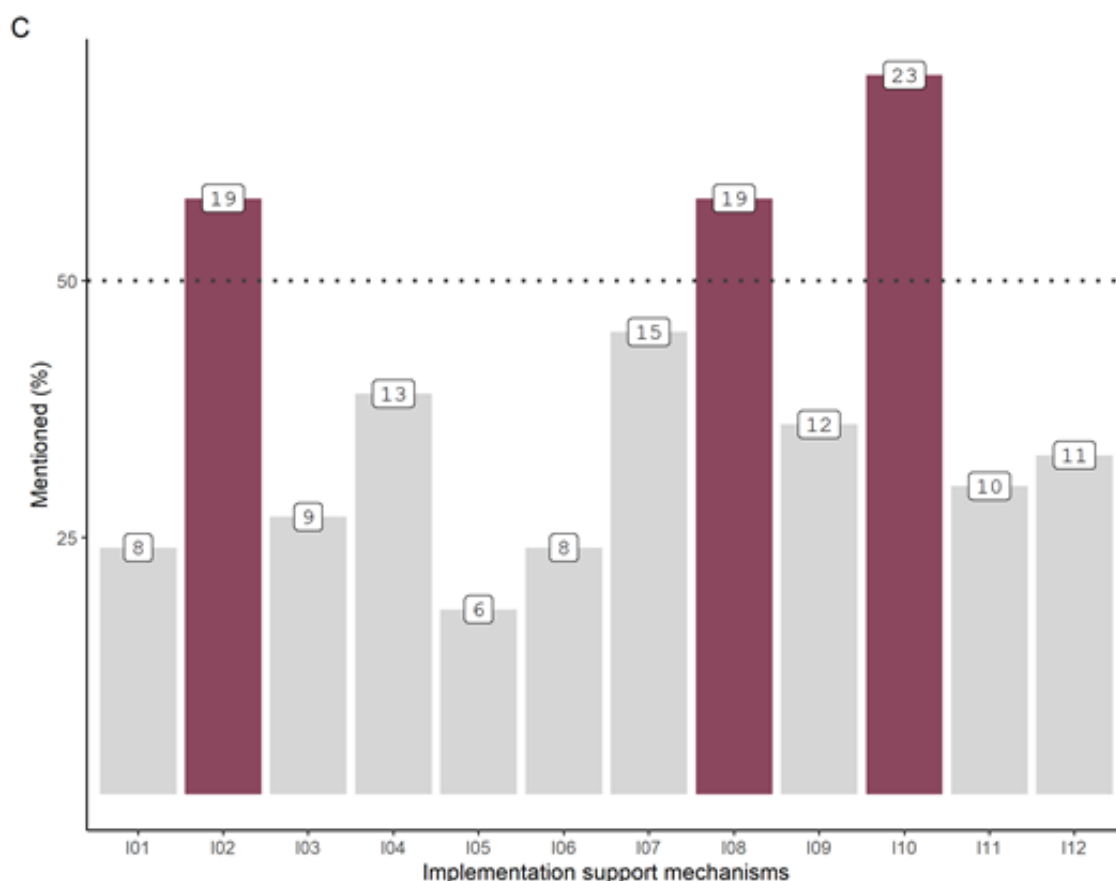


<i>Sub-theme</i>	<i>2030 Milestones</i>
<i>Integrity of ecosystems</i>	A.1 - The area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems increased by at least [5%].
	A.2 - The number of species that are threatened is reduced by [X%] and the abundance of species has increased on average by [X%].
<i>Nature's contributions to people</i>	B.1 - Nature contributes to the sustainable diets and food security, access to safe drinking water and resilience to natural disasters for at least [X%] million people.
	B.2 - Nature is valued through green investments, ecosystem service valuation in national accounts, and public and private sector financial disclosures .
<i>Benefit-sharing</i>	C.1 - Access and benefit-sharing mechanisms are established in all countries.
	C.2 - Benefits shared increased by [X%].
<i>Available means of implementation for the framework</i>	D.1 - By 2022, means to implement the framework for the period 2020 to 2030 are identified and committed.
	D.2 - By 2030, means to implement the framework for the period 2030 to 2040 are identified or committed.

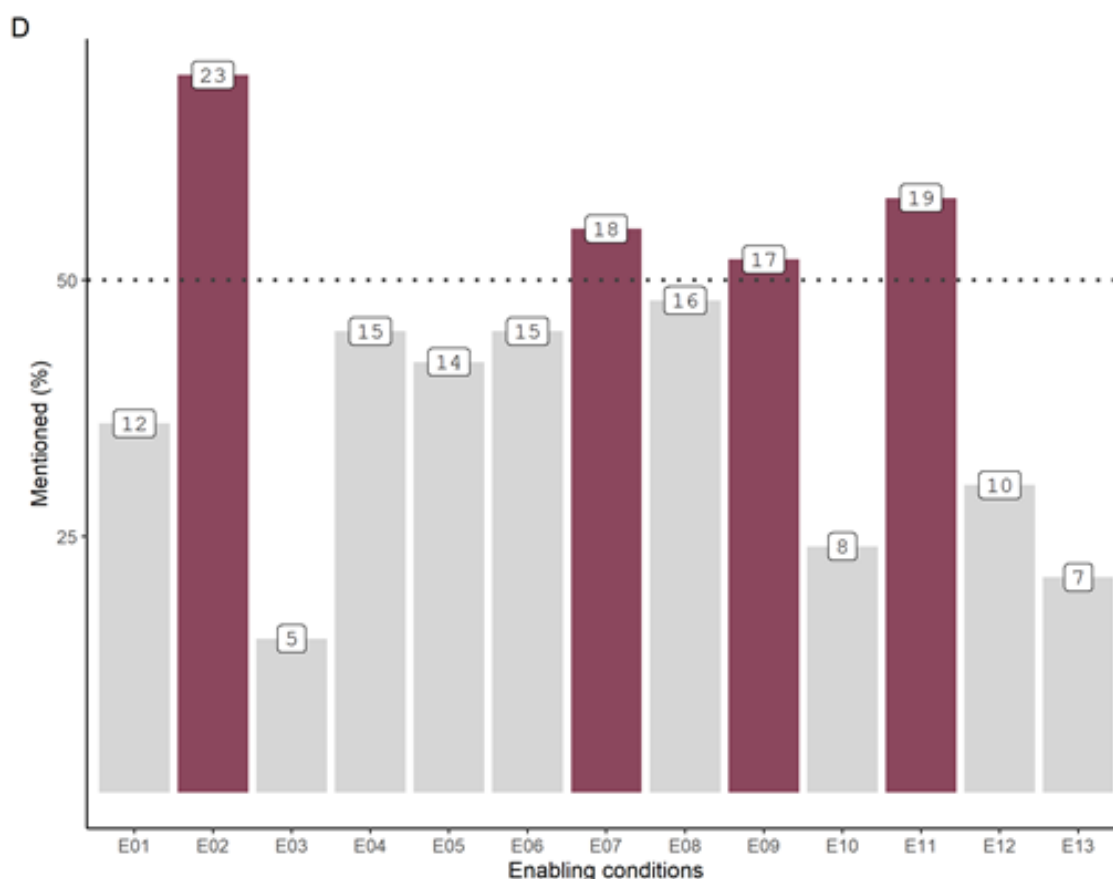


<i>Sub-theme</i>	<i>2030 Action targets</i>
<i>Reducing threats to biodiversity</i>	Target 1 - By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.
	Target 2 - By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity .
	Target 3 - By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation , and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%].
	Target 4 - By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable levels and safe .
	Target 5 - By 2030, manage , and where possible control, pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species , achieving [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts , including in at least [50%] of priority sites.
	Target 6 - By 2030, reduce pollution from all sources , including reducing excess nutrients [by x%], biocides [by x%], plastic waste [by x%] to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health.

	Target 7 - By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems-based approaches , ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity.
Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing	Target 8 - By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being , for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora .
	Target 9 - By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems , reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].
	Target 10 - By 2030, ensure that, nature-based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people.
	Target 11 - By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and wellbeing , including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers.
	Target 12 - By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge .
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming	Target 13 - By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts .
	Target 14 - By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable .
	Target 15 - By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns , ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, and thus make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions.
	Target 16 - By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X].
	Target 17 - By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity , including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies , ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.
	Target 18 - By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
	Target 19 - By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research .
	Target 20 - By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth , in accordance with national circumstances.

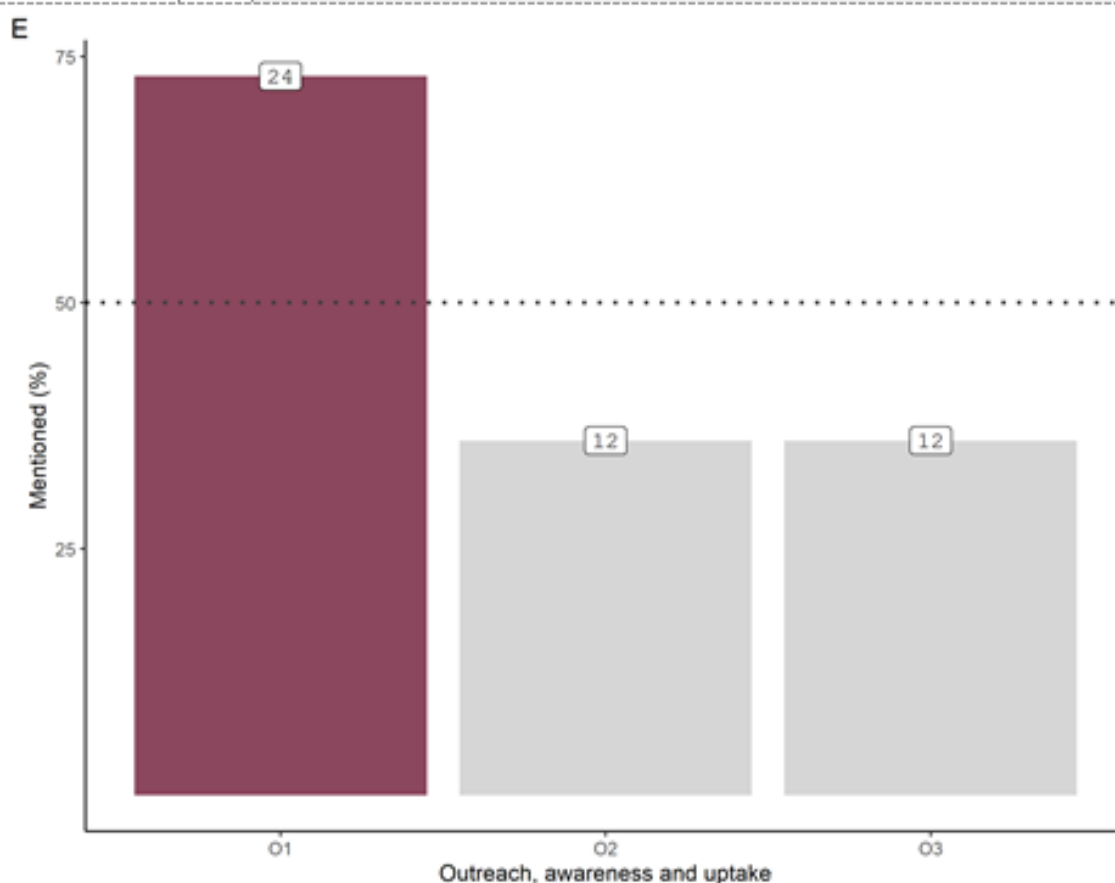


<i>Sub-theme</i>	<i>Implementation support mechanisms</i>
<i>Mobilizing sufficient resources (101-105)</i>	An enhanced financial mechanism that delivers resources for developing countries .
	Reducing or redirecting resources causing harm to biodiversity.
	Generating additional financial and non-financial resources from all sources, including from international and domestic sources and the public and private sectors.
	Enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use .
<i>Capacity development (106-108)</i>	National finance plans to support implementation.
	Enabling evidence-based implementation through nationally determined and/or country-driven actions , in accordance with national priorities.
	Support to government and non-government actors at all levels, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition , to develop, utilize and retain requisite capacities and to learn, adapt and manage change .
<i>Knowledge generation, management and sharing (109-110)</i>	Building capacities at the individual, organizational and enabling environment levels to facilitate effective policy formulation, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into all sectors, implementation of the framework and the establishment of national systems and measures for transparency and reporting .
	Greater protection of traditional knowledge and recognition of its contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
<i>Technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation (111-112)</i>	Promotion of biodiversity science and education and organizational learning.
	Support mechanisms for technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and innovation on mutually agreed terms.
	Support for cooperation amongst developing countries and with developed countries



<i>Sub-theme</i>	<i>Enabling conditions</i>
<i>Participation of Indigenous people</i>	E01 The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and a recognition of their rights in the implementation of the framework.
<i>Participation of all relevant stakeholders</i>	E02 The participation of all relevant stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, youth, civil society, local and subnational authorities, the private sector, academia and scientific institutions through a whole-of-society approach and through inclusive and representative multi-stakeholder and multisectoral platforms.
<i>Gender equality</i>	E03 Gender equality, gender-responsive approaches and empowerment of women and girls.
<i>Intergenerational equity</i>	E04 Recognition of intergenerational equity , including the transmission of knowledge, language and cultural values associated with biodiversity, especially by indigenous peoples and local communities.
<i>Synergies among multilateral environmental agreements</i>	E05 Synergies among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant international processes , including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and instruments at the global, regional and national levels, including through the strengthening or establishment of cooperation mechanisms .
<i>Partnerships at all levels</i>	E06 Partnerships to leverage sustainable activities and programmes at the local, national, regional and global levels.
<i>Inclusive and integrative governance</i>	E07 Inclusive and integrative governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness for the implementation the framework.

<i>Mainstreaming biodiversity</i>	E08	Mainstreaming biodiversity in all sectors.
<i>Engagement of different sectors</i>	E09	The engagement of private sector, academic institutions and civil societies.
<i>Safety and security in use of biodiversity</i>	E10	Safety and security in use of biodiversity to prevent spillover of zoonotic diseases, spread of invasive alien species and illegal trade in wildlife.
<i>Political will and urgency</i>	E11	Political will and recognition at the highest levels of government of the urgent need to halt biodiversity loss.
<i>Active involvement of local authorities</i>	E12	The active involvement of subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and a recognition of their competence and specific roles for the implementation of the framework.
<i>Rights of nature</i>	E13	Consider and recognize, where appropriate, the rights of nature.



<i>Sub-theme</i>	<i>Outreach, awareness and uptake</i>
<i>Understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity</i>	O1 - Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity including the associated knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities.
<i>Awareness about the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</i>	O2 - Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement.
<i>Information platforms</i>	O3 - Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with media and civil society to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.