



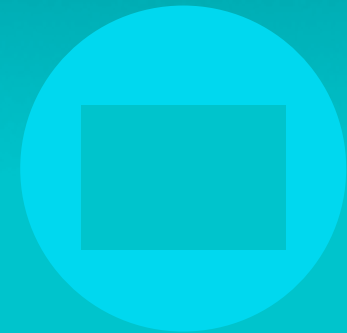
GYBN and CBD PROCESSES at national level



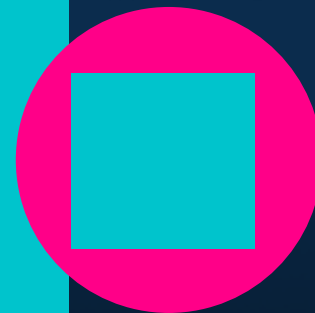
Youth are acting for **Transform**

Mobilizing a powerful youth movement to drive transformative change, taking concrete steps towards a just and equitable transition to live in harmony with nature

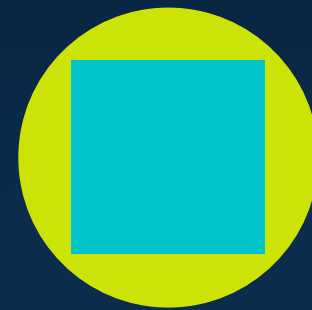
BASED ON **KEY VAL**



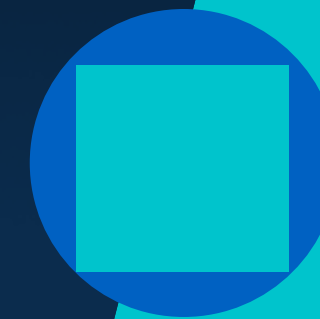
Intergenerational
Equity



Narrative Values &
Transformative
Education



Human
Rights-
Based
Approach



Peace with
Nature



CHAPTERS IN ACTION

Capacity-
building &
Consultations



Policy
Advocacy



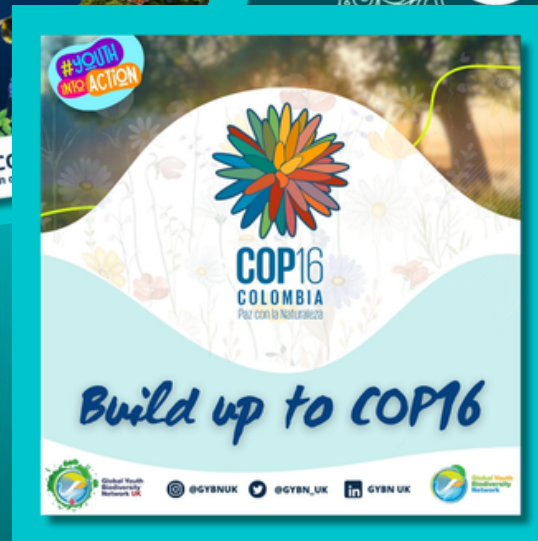
Mobilization,
Campaigning &
Narrative
Change



Youth-led
Action



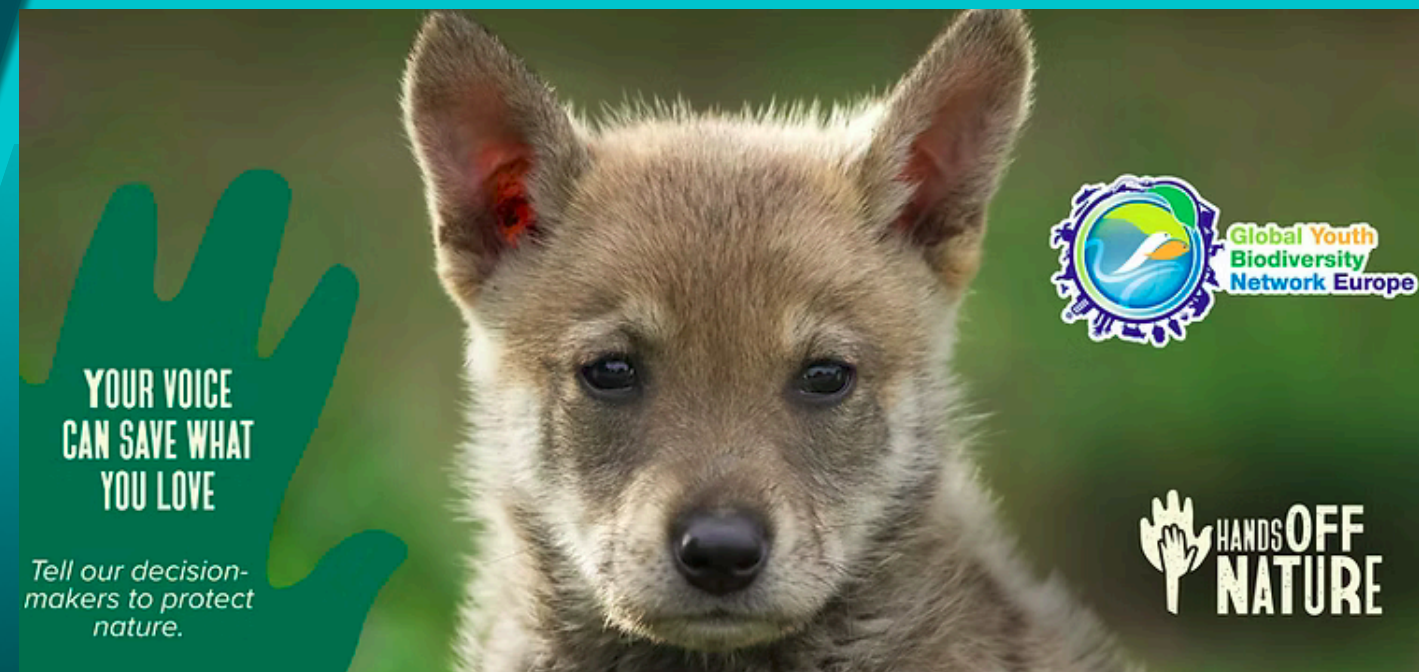
Alliance
Building



gybn.org

[@GYBN_CBD](https://twitter.com/GYBN_CBD)

fb.com/thegybn



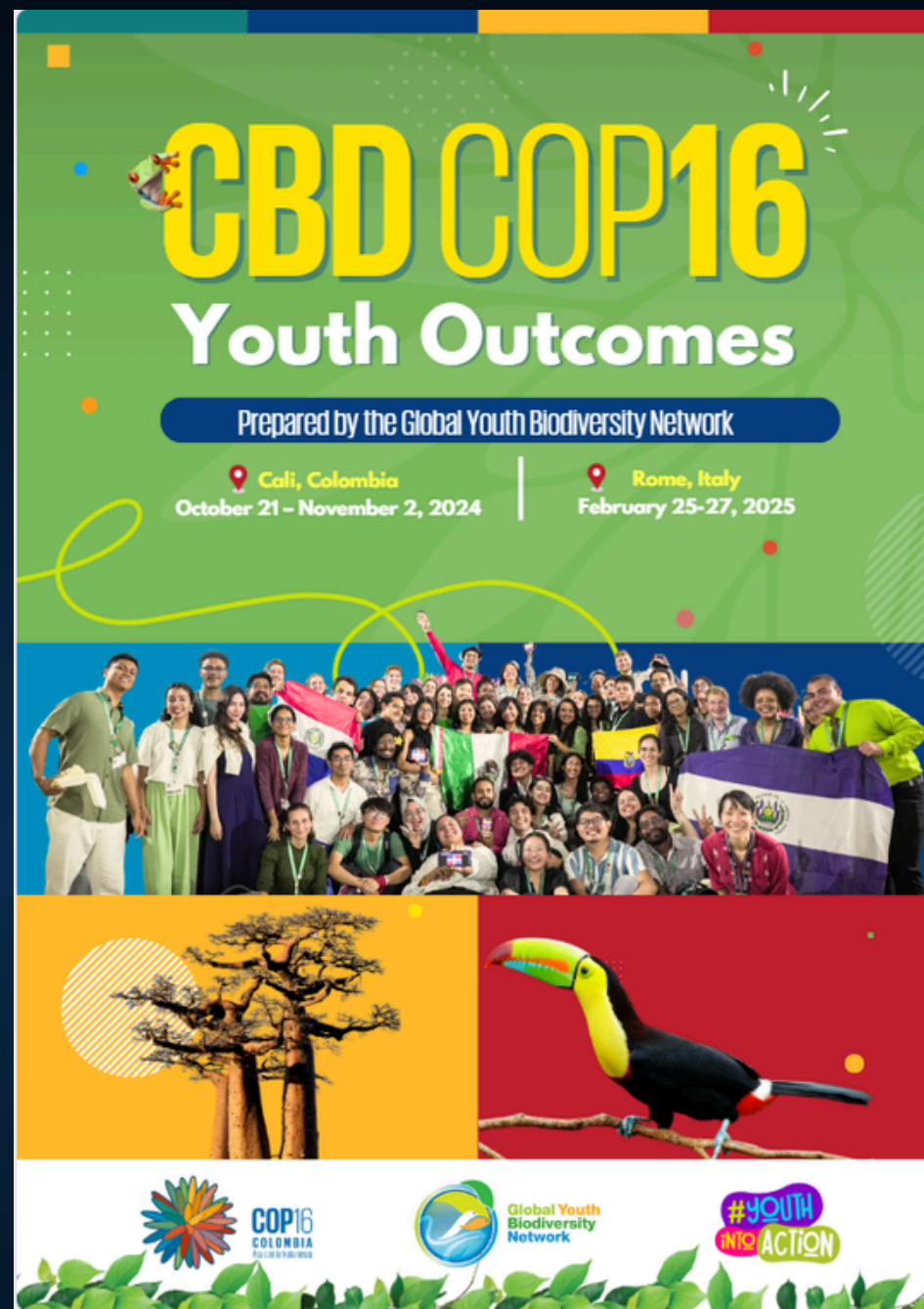
CHAPTERS IN ACTION

GYBN contributes to NBSAP reviews, offers capacity building training, participates in restoration programs, and addresses plastic pollution.



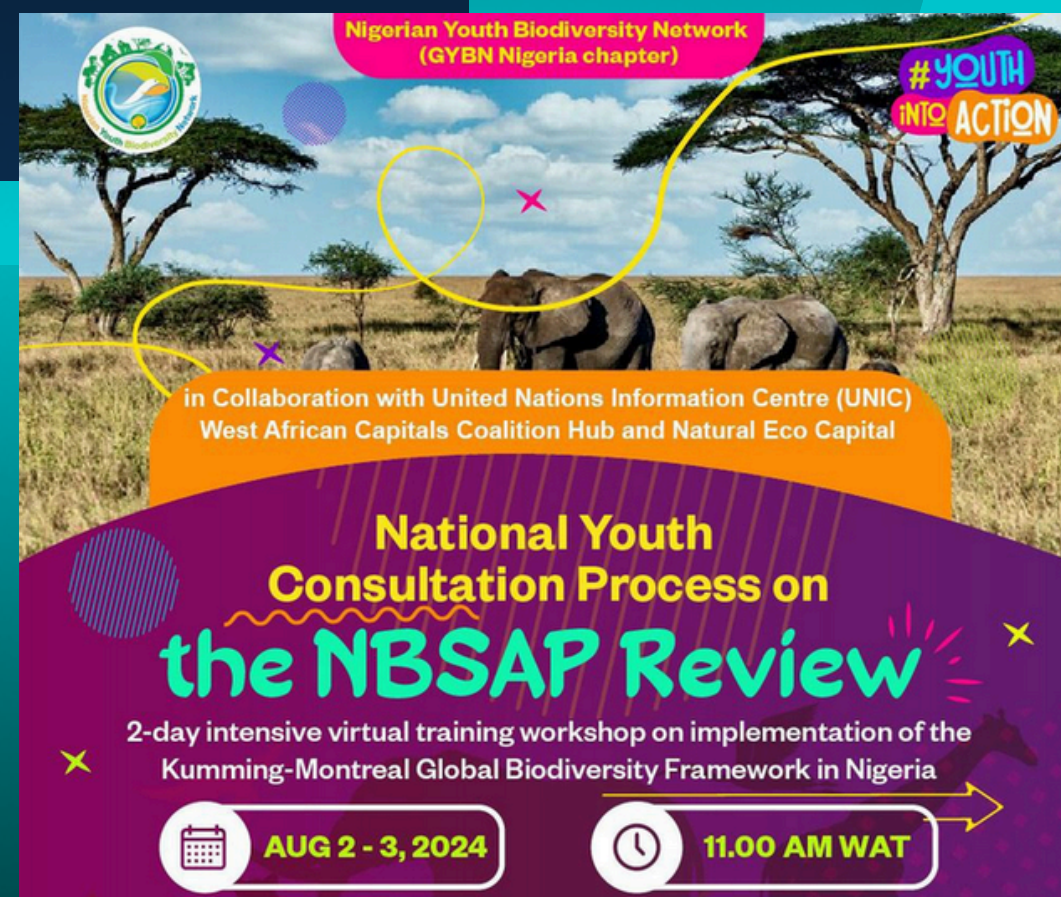
CHAPTERS IMPLEMENTING CBD

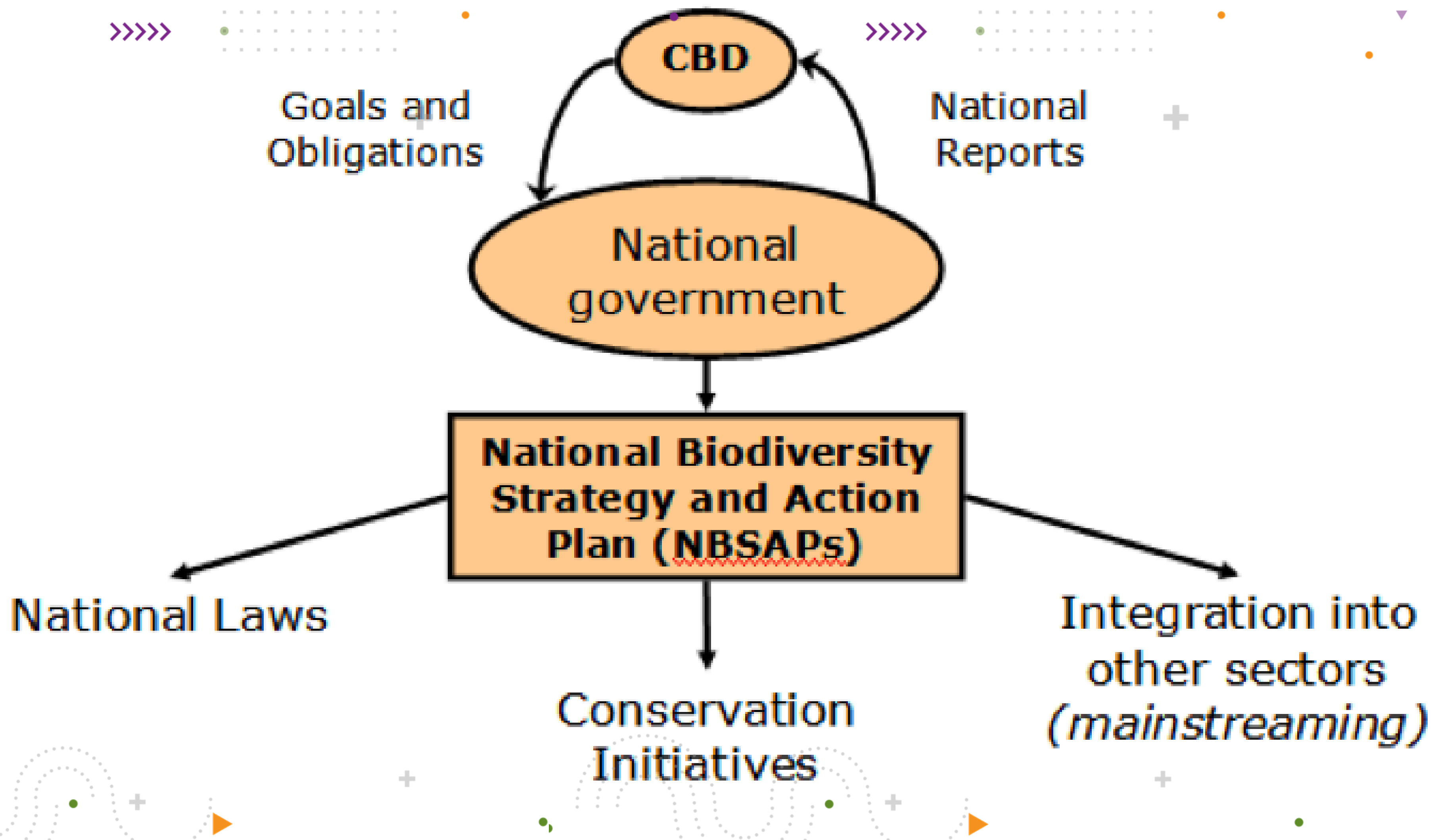
CBD participation
Consultations
Youth positions
Awareness raising for youth
Youth coordination



<https://www.gybn.org/cbd-participation>

Engagement in NBSAP update
in 27 countries:
Youth consultation
Government meetings
Policy briefs





Background:

KM GBF Section J. Responsibility and transparency

- “16. The successful implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework requires **responsibility and transparency**, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for **planning, monitoring, reporting and review**, forming an agreed, synchronized and cyclical system.
- 15. This includes the following elements:
 - (a) **National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP)**, revised or updated in alignment with the Framework and its goals and targets as the main vehicle for implementation of the Framework, including national targets communicated in a standardized format;
 - (b) **National reports**, including the headline and, as appropriate, other indicators in the **monitoring framework** of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
 - (c) **Global analysis of information in NBSAPs**, including national targets to assess the contribution towards the Framework;
 - (d) **Global review of collective progress** in the implementation of the Framework, including the means of implementation, based on national reports and, as appropriate, other sources;
 - (e) **Voluntary peer reviews**;
 - (f) Further development and testing of an **open-ended forum for voluntary country reviews**;
 - (g) Information on **non-state actor commitments** towards the Framework, as applicable.”

COP16

2026

2029

COP16

COP17

COP19

COP17

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN NBSA

Where we come from:

From 73 documents reviewed before the adoption of the KMGBF

- 57% mentioned youth
- 11% mentioned youth-led initiatives
- 43% reflected youth as stakeholders/beneficiaries
- 26% reflected youth as implementers/contributors
- 14% had youth-related indicators
- 9% reflected youth as leaders/participants in decision-making

No engagement in National Reports

Until COP 16

- 27 chapters participated in the NBSAP update process (incl. Morocco, Burkina Faso, Namibia, Madagascar, Niger, Burundi, Senegal, Rwanda, Kenya, Togo, Zimbabwe, Uganda, ...)
- 25 chapters were directly or indirectly invited
- 15 chapters received funding / other support by gov/NGOs
- several chapters never were considered by the governments despite active outreach

A few chapters could engage in the 7th National Report

Why include youth?

CBD perspective

Target 22

“Ensure the **full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information** related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, **children and youth**, and persons with disabilities and ensure the **full protection of environmental human rights defenders.**”

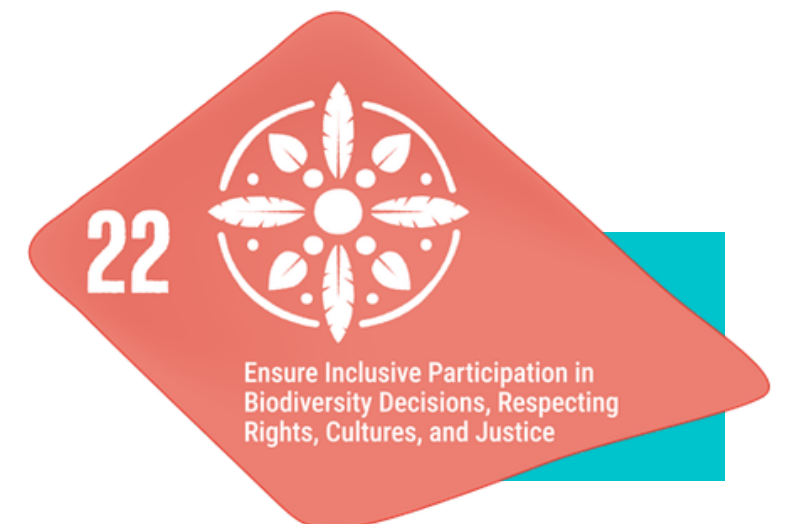


Intergenerational Equity

Section C. Paragraph 7(n). “The implementation of the framework should be guided by the principle of **intergenerational equity** which aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and to ensure **meaningful participation of younger generations in decision making processes at all levels.**”

Whole-of-society approach

Section C. Paragraph 7(c). “This is a framework for all - for the whole of government and **the whole of society**. Its success requires political will and recognition at the highest level of government and relies on action and cooperation by all levels of government and by all actors of society;”





RIGHTS-BASED PERSPECTIVE

RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED AND INVOLVED IN DECISION-MAKING

EFFECTIVENESS PERSPECTIVE

ENGAGEMENT OF DIVERSE GROUP OF YOUNG PEOPLE CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE RELEVANCE, LEGITIMACY, SUSTAINABILITY, AND IMPACT

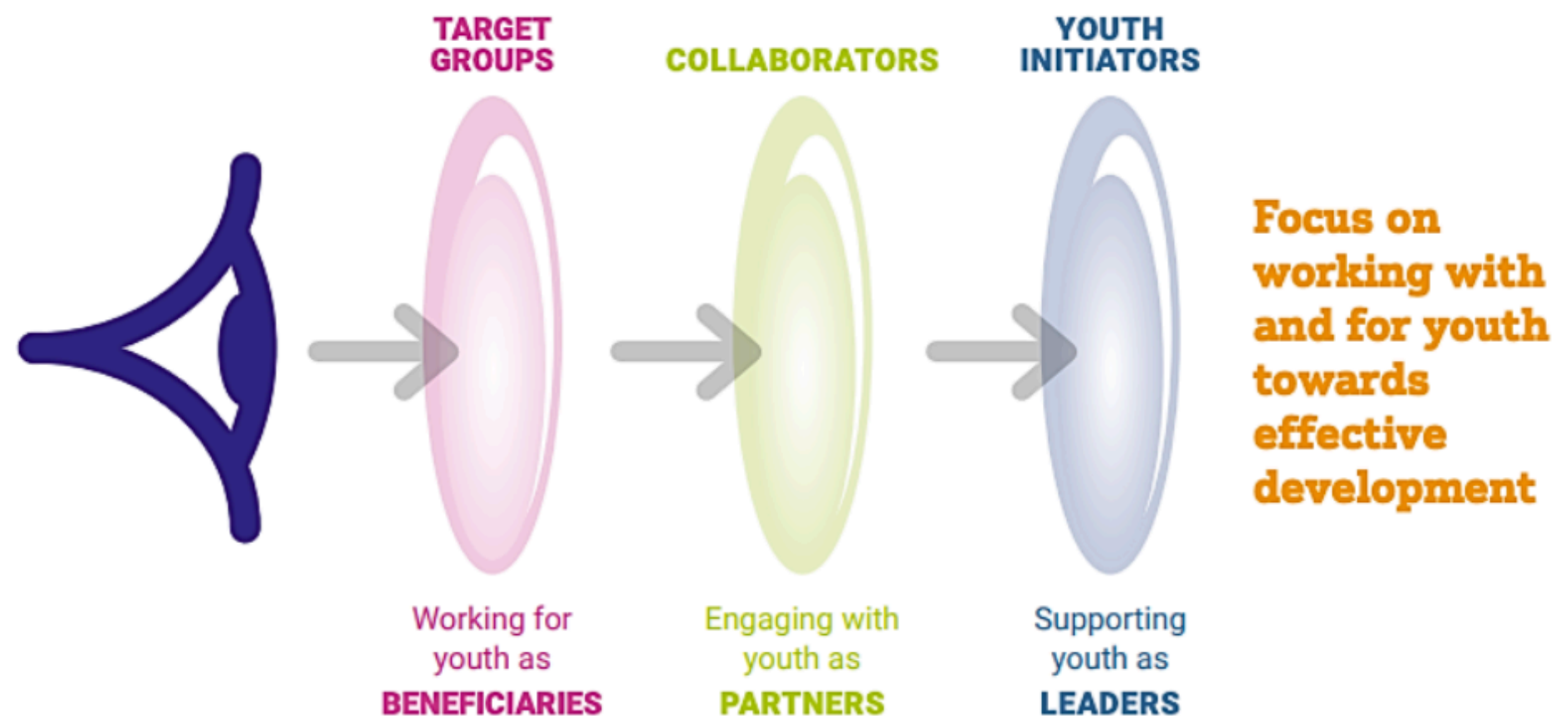
PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE

OFTEN ON THE FRONTLINE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS

Why include youth? other perspectives

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PERSPECTIVE

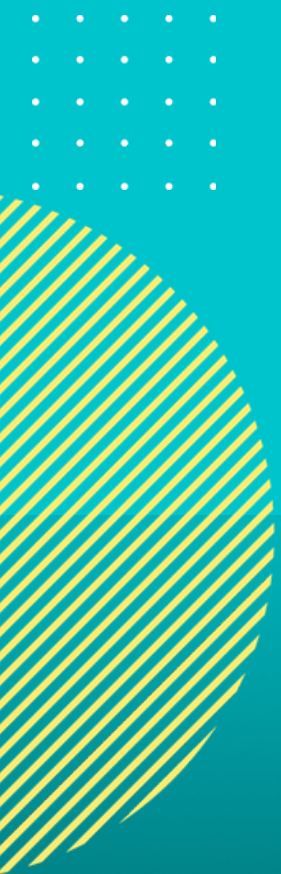
- ENSURING EQUITY BETWEEN PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE GENERATIONS
- Ensuring equity between today's younger and older generation



HOW YOUTH CAN BE INVOLVED



- PREPARE STRATEGICALLY (NBSAPS ANALYSIS, YOUTH CONSULTATIONS, AND YOUTH PRIORITIES)
- USE EVIDENCE-BASED ADVOCACY (DATA, RESEARCH, AND CASE STUDIES)
- MONITOR PROGRESS AND FOLLOW UP ON COMMITMENTS
- RAISE AWARENESS ON BIODIVERSITY AND YOUTH INCLUSION
- ENGAGE IN ADVOCACY TO INFLUENCE POLICIES AND DECISION-MAKERS
- PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS AND POLICY DIALOGUES
- CONTRIBUTE THROUGH ACADEMIA, RESEARCH, NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY
- ENGAGE THROUGH YOUTH PLATFORMS AND NETWORKS (QYBN)



YOUTH CONTRIBUTION TO BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE THROUGH ACADEMIA

MY CONTRIBUTION: WRITING AN ACADEMIC ARTICLE

Case Study: Teghut Mine (Lori Region)

Mining activities affected water and soil quality.

Local communities relied on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Relevance to KMGBF:

Target 21 → access to information

Target 22 → transparency, accountability, and participation in decision-making processes

Key Insight:

The gaps in Armenia's legislative and regulatory framework regarding public access to information and participation in decision-making affect the country's ability to fully comply with international environmental obligations and hinder progress toward the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Key Issue: Governance Gaps

- **Limited access to environmental information: Key inspection reports were not made public; regulatory gap.**
- **Lack of transparency in risk communication: Conflicting public statements regarding inspection status; no direct legal tool to penalize a private mining executive for giving false or misleading information to the public regarding inspection results.**
- **Barriers to Participation in Decision-Making: Protests against mining activities were met with police violence; the absence of a specific legal framework to protect environmental defenders.**



“

"You are a unique moment in the history of creation. You have to decide what you want to do with your uniqueness. You can be a dot, a letter, a word, a sentence. You can be a paragraph, a page, a chapter, a book..."

VARTAN GREGORIAN