



Global Youth
Biodiversity
Network

RESULTS **COLOMBIAN YOUTH CONSULTATION**

WORLD BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK POST - 2020





Secretaría de Ambiente
y Desarrollo Sostenible



Results Colombian Youth Consultation
World Biodiversity Framework Post 2020

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Thanks to:

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to participate of our National Youth Consultation developed in Pasto, Colombia last August 29th with support of World Wildlife Fund – WWF Colombia and Environmental and Sustainable Development Secretary of Nariño Government and thanks to all of individuals which participate and were part of this amazing consultancy, sharing with us all their knowledge and professional experience related on biodiversity, youth and environment as well.

Thanks to Reserva Morar for providing us the place to develop our national consultancy.

"It is that range of biodiversity that we must care for - the whole thing - rather than just one or two stars." David Attenborough.



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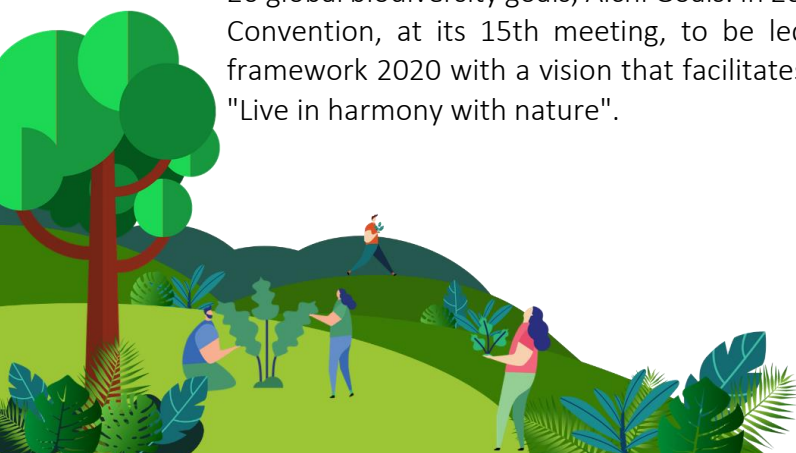
In 2020, the **Convention on Biological Diversity** will adopt a global biodiversity framework after 2020 as a springboard to the 2050 **Vision of "Living in harmony with nature"**. In its decision 14/34, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the global framework for biodiversity after 2020.

COP 15 will adopt the global biodiversity framework 2020 with a vision that facilitates the scope of the Convention's vision for 2050 "Live in harmony with nature".

The process adopted by the Parties to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework contains a set of principles to guide its implementation, a work organization and establishes a comprehensive consultation process, which includes provisions for global, regional and regional thematic consultation meetings. An information note on ways and means has been developed to contribute to the

development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to provide background information and to describe various opportunities for Parties, other governments and all relevant organizations and stakeholders to participate.

The year 2020 marks the final date of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 20 global biodiversity goals, Aichi Goals. In 2020, the COP Conference of the CBD Biodiversity Convention, at its 15th meeting, to be led by China, will adopt the global biodiversity framework 2020 with a vision that facilitates the scope of the Convention's vision for 2050 "Live in harmony with nature".



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In 2018, the 14th COP meeting agreed on specific elements and principles to facilitate a comprehensive and participatory process to develop the global biodiversity framework 2020, in order to adopt the commitment of all relevant stakeholders and an inclusive and transparent consultation process Guided by the Executive Secretary of the CBD with the support and leadership of the co-chairs of the open-ended intersessional working group OEWG.

During **COP14 in Sharm El - Sheikh**, held in November 2018, the governments of China and Egypt together with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity launched the **Sharm El Sheik Action Plan to Kunming Agenda for Nature and People**. This agenda aims to catalyze the flows of actions of all sectors and stakeholders that support the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use, while activating the mapping of current global efforts, with the objective of assessing its impact.

**UN BIODIVERSITY
CONFERENCE**
Investing in biodiversity for people and planet

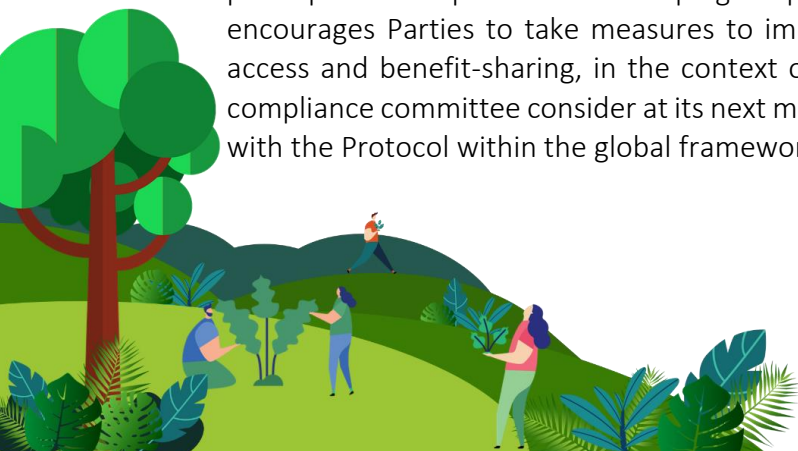


The post 2020 framework should be accompanied by an inspiring mission for 2030 as an intermediate step towards the 2050 vision of “living in harmony with nature” and **generating synergies with low-emission and climate-resilient climate action** to strengthen the planet. We want to increase our capabilities to combat a changing climate.

3.

The process will have a **gender perspective**, incorporating the gender perspective systematically and ensuring appropriate representation, especially of women and girls, in the process the Conference of the Parties specifically requested the Executive Secretary to include deliberations on the **links between gender and Biological diversity** and lessons learned in the implementation of the 2015-2050 Gender Action Plan in regional consultations.

The decision of the Conference of the Parties to invite parties to the Nagoya Protocol to participate in the process of developing the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. It also encourages Parties to take measures to improve the implementation of the Protocol. on access and benefit-sharing, in the context of the global framework and requests that the compliance committee consider at its next meeting how to support and promote compliance with the Protocol within the global framework of post-2020 biodiversity.



AICHI GOALS PROPOSAL WITH VISION TO 2050



By 2020, the Decade of Biological Diversity ends, where the Aichi Targets were stipulated in 2010 in Nagoya, Japan so that each member country of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) could commit itself to taking actions for the benefit of care and Biodiversity protection in accordance with what was agreed in 1992 during the United Nations Framework Convention in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This is how the Strategic Plans and Action Plans have been

of great importance for the formulation of public policies, becoming the basis of governments to comply with the Convention.

the Aichi
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achieved

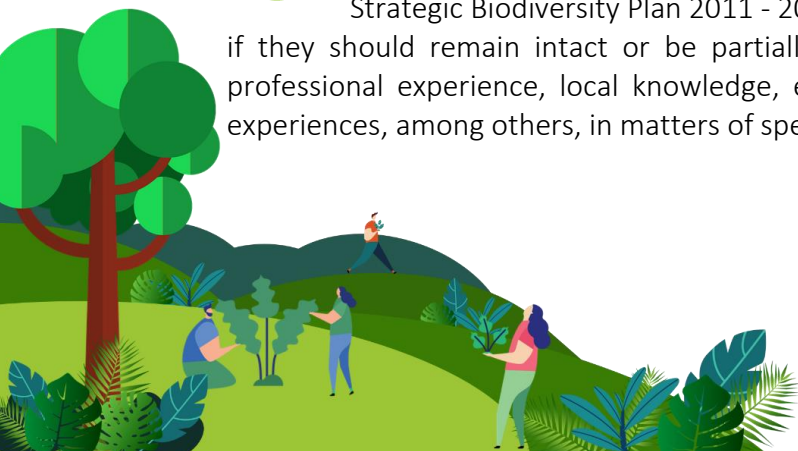
However, at the end of the established time to reduce the loss of biodiversity and its impact on the world, the Aichi Targets have not been fully achieved, because not all countries and organizations have been committed to the compliance with them, so that by the year 2020 during COP15, it will be necessary to rethink other goals that achieve the expected goal: **develop sustainable production and consumption mechanisms, for the care of biodiversity knowing that it has values Ecosystems that are important to the planet.**



It is for this reason that through the **GYBN Colombia**, we want to make a consultation with young people and non-state actors from all regions of the country, so that from their civil society role they propose and express their goals of Goals in the Post 2020 World Framework and in this way, through the GYBN, take these proposals and share them with the Colombian government, other youth organizations and member countries of the COP, to generate impact on the most relevant issues in the coming years and take action.



Methodology: files were created with the 20 Aichi Targets, in order to contextualize the participants about the current strategic objectives of the Strategic Biodiversity Plan 2011 - 2020 to analyze each of the Goals and determine if they should remain intact or be partially or definitively modified, according to their professional experience, local knowledge, experience in community work and territorial experiences, among others, in matters of species conservation and biodiversity in Colombia.

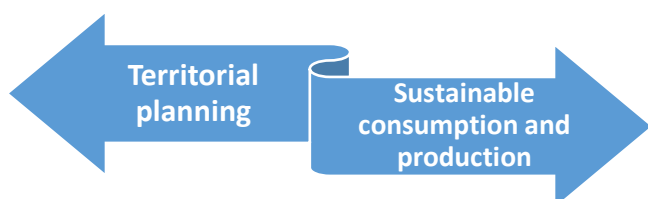


The years 2020 and 2050 were taken as reference points for this consultation, because these years are the most crucial both for the implementation of the new Aichi Targets and for reaching the vision of the Diversity Convention Biological of "living in harmony with nature". Similarly, it was proposed to include in this consultation the actors that must be committed to comply with the new Goals, for example: governments, NGOs, women, youth, local communities, among others. As well as the resources that are needed, which are not necessarily financial, they can also be human, infrastructure, clean technologies, popular consultations with communities, environmental education, communication or political strategies with other member countries (coalitions or alliances).

The new Goals must be clear and inclusive enough, so that not only government actors but civil society, can contribute from their areas of knowledge and professional experience, practices or mechanisms of conservation and preservation of biodiversity.

RESULTS OF THE CONSULTATION

STRATEGIC GOAL A



Territorial planning is one of the central issues to protect biodiversity, understanding this as a current anthropogenic phenomenon not only in the cities but in rural areas, where human beings have had adapt to the impacts of

climate change, but also to the needs of change in land use to improve their economic activity. For this reason, the calls on civil society, public institutions and the government should jointly create land-use programs that benefit people in rural and urban areas and reduce the environmental impacts, improve local economy and quality life for everyone.

Sustainable consumption and production is also a key point to protect biodiversity, considering that that's where we get the raw material to produce goods and obtain environmental services. However, it is important to get the attention not only on society to decrease the demand for such goods and services, but to the companies and the private sector as well to include clean technologies which help them to get to a green and circular economy. In this way, governments must create strict policies and require compliance by these entities to ensure not only true sustainable development, but also a good quality of people's lives that includes living in harmony with nature.



STRATEGIC GOAL B

First it is important to **support scientific expeditions** that are developed in the territories for the study of genetic diversity of fauna and flora endemic to each country in order to create seed banks that allow the scientific development of biodiversity. On the other hand, it is important to emphasize that the work developed by taxonomists is very important to determine the species that exist, because currently only about 1.78 million species have been identified, among which are animals, plants and microorganisms, a very small amount compared to the estimated 50 millions of species in the world. (CBD in a nutshell, 2018).

Socialization of **sustainable practices on agriculture, aquaculture and forestry sectors** is one of the most important practices, due to it helps to promote ancestral practices to take care of ancestral knowledge and responsible management of resources with an adapted technical approach.



A new goal is proposed to promote research on biodiversity in glaciers and to manage its conservation and protection from Colombia to have an information bank of research and general results.

6.

STRATEGIC GOAL C

Ensure that the areas that have been declared protected areas during 2020 year continue to be safeguarded through national and / or international investments to achieve in this way **exceed the percentage of protected areas declared in previous years.**



However, it is proposed to create a network of volunteers that can be in coordination with the different environmental institutions at local, national and international level to identify those species that have been threatened and improve their conservation status in habitats suitable for their assessment, recovery and reproduction, as well as private public entities, should strengthen the progress of research to maintain the genetic diversity of cultivated plant species and of farm and domestic animals and wild species, to minimize genetic erosion and safeguard their genetic diversity.



STRATEGIC GOAL D

The restoration of ecosystems that provide essential benefits and contribute to health and wellbeing **should include the needs of women, indigenous communities and vulnerable people**, for this reason we proposed to create socio-environmental indicators to measure the fulfillment of these benefits.



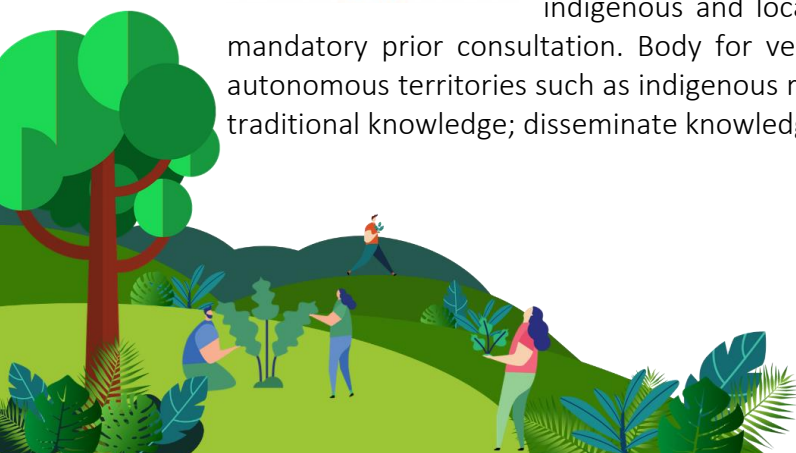
Not only by 2050, will the Nagoya protocol on access to genetic resources, fair and equitable sharing of benefits that are derived from their use but that the Cartagena Protocol will be included in the Convention on Biological Diversity, which is not part of the three objectives, inherently includes the Nagoya Protocol in its last objective but does not the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which is proposed in the post-Cartagena global biodiversity framework 2020 is the inclusion of this protocol to propose a new target on biosafety.

STRATEGIC GOAL E

Some national policies have recognized **nature as object of rights**, in national constitutions. Therefore, it is proposed in this Consultation to formulate strategies for awareness raising and education on biodiversity; teaching environmental law to undergraduate students; create an environmental jurisdiction within the judicial systems of each country; full judgement of the effects of nature; strategies of community management for biodiversity.



Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous, ethnical and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as their customary use of biological resources, shall also be respected. This respect shall be subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and shall be fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention through full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels, ensuring mandatory prior consultation. Body for verification and financial control at the level of autonomous territories such as indigenous reservations; build plans for the conservation of traditional knowledge; disseminate knowledge in the languages of the original peoples.

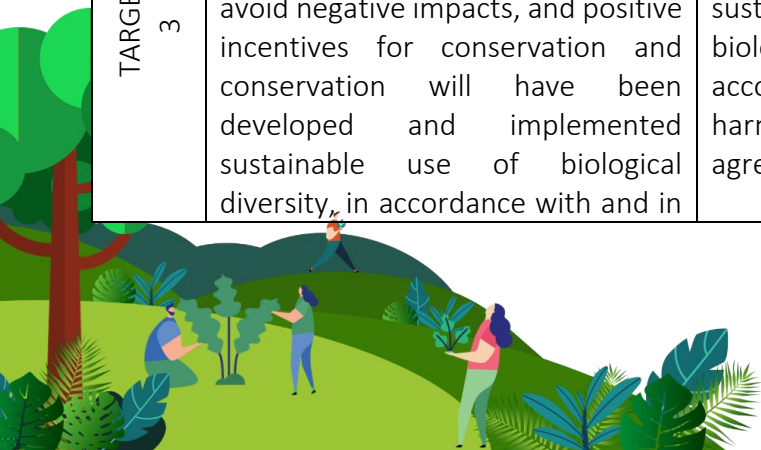




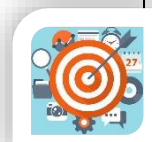
STRATEGIC GOAL A 2020 VISION: Address the underlying causes of the loss of biological diversity by incorporating biological diversity throughout government and society.

STRATEGIC GOAL A 2050 VISION: Prioritize biological biodiversity differentially across all government and society spheres to apply relevant strategies to maintain biological diversity.

TARGETS 2020		TARGETS 2050	FACTORS	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES
TARGET 1	By 2020, at the latest, people will be aware of the value of biological diversity and the steps they can take for its conservation and sustainable use.	By 2050, at the latest people will value biological diversity and evidence it through conscious behaviors.	-Environmental educ. -Good quality life. - - Social networks.	- Academy - Government - NGOs - -Community groups	- Social capital - Investment - [Local/national/international]
TARGET 2	By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values will have been integrated into planning strategies and processes for the development and reduction of poverty at national and local levels, integrating national accounting systems, as appropriate, and reports presentation.	By 2050, at the latest all national and local development plans will have been formulated and executed under the sustainable development model, to guarantee natural resources to the next generations.	-Colombian Government Plan. - -Territorial Planning basic plans and schemes.	-National/international alliances - - Public institutions.	- Investigation - - International agenda for sustainable development.
TARGET 3	By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biological diversity, will be phased out or reformed to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for conservation and conservation will have been developed and implemented sustainable use of biological diversity, in accordance with and in	By 2050, people develop and apply positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in accordance with and in harmony with the agreement and others.	- Policies - Law	-Government -International institutions	-Researchers -Sustainable international development

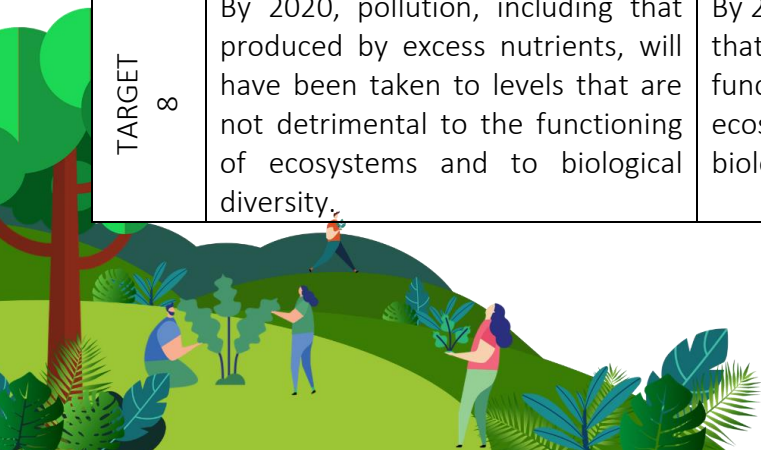


	harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.				
TARGET 4	By 2020, at the latest, governments, companies and stakeholders at all levels will have adopted measures or have implemented plans to achieve sustainability in the production and consumption of goods and services will have maintained the impacts of resource use national within the safe ecological limits.	By 2050, the production and consumption of goods and services by governments, businesses and stakeholders at all levels will be sustainable.	-Policies -Laws -Colombian Government Plan. -Territorial Planning basic plans and schemes.	-Government -Private sectors	-----
STRATEGIC GOAL B 2020 VISION: Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote its sustainable use.		STRATEGIC GOAL B 2050 VISION: reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote its sustainable use.			
TARGETS 2020		TARGETS 2050	FACTORS	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES
TARGET 5	By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, will have been reduced to at least half and, where feasible, reduced to a value close to zero degradation and fragmentation.	By 2050, at least half of the current rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, will have been reduced and degradation and fragmentation significantly reduced.	-Formulation and implementation of public policies that guarantee the conservation of biological biodiversity -application of territorial planning tools with policies and citizen participation.	-National / territorial government .-public sector -International organizations -civil society -academic / research institutions -financial sector	-Scientific technicians -Economic -human resource



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TARGET 6	By 2020, all fish and invertebrate reserves and aquatic plants will be managed and cultivated in a sustainable, lawful and ecosystem-based approach, so as to avoid overfishing, recovery plans and measures have been established for all depleted species, fishing activities do not have significant detrimental impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems, and the impact of fishing activity on reserves, species and ecosystems is within safe ecological limits.	Formulate and promote the conservation of fish and invertebrate reserves and aquatic plants with an ecosystem-based approach and respect for biological diversity.	-Develop studies and research on the field -compilation / systematization / dissemination of successful sustainable experiences -lifting / updating of genetic information banks - Strengthening of regulation / prevention / customs to the introduction of species.	-governmental -private sector -International organizations -civil society -Academic / research institutions -financial sector	-technicians -economic -human Resources
TARGET 7	By 2020, areas for agriculture, aquaculture and forestry will be managed in a sustainable manner, ensuring the conservation of biological diversity.	By 2050, areas for agriculture, aquaculture and forestry will be managed in a sustainable manner incorporating technical approaches that promote the conservation of biology diversity.	-develop studies and research in the field -compilation / systematization / dissemination of successful sustainable experiences.	-governmental -private sector -International organizations -civil society -academic / research institutions -financial sector	-technicians -economic -human Resources
TARGET 8	By 2020, pollution, including that produced by excess nutrients, will have been taken to levels that are not detrimental to the functioning of ecosystems and to biological diversity.	By 2050, reduce pollution that affects the functioning of ecosystems and for biological diversity.	- Strengthening of inspection, surveillance and pollution control policies	-governmental -private sector -International organizations -civil society	-technicians -economic -human Resources





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			-develop / strengthen studies of relations and impacts of pollution on biological diversity	-Academic / research institutions -financial sector	
TARGET 9	By 2020, invasive alien species and routes of introduction will have been identified and prioritized, priority species will have been controlled or eradicated, and measures will have been established to manage the routes of introduction in order to avoid their introduction and establishment.	By 2050, identification and prioritization of invasive alien species and introduction pathways that are subject to control or eradication will continue.	- Strengthen the genetic information bank of invasive alien species and the routes of introduction - Strengthening prevention regulation, adequate control to the introduction of species.	-governmental -private sector -International organizations -civil society -academic / research institutions -financial sector	-technicians -economic -human Resources
TARGET 10	By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change or ocean acidification will be minimized, in order to maintain their integrity and functioning.	By 2050, the multiple anthropological pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change or ocean acidification will have been minimized, in order to maintain their integrity and functioning.	Strengthen the implementation of climate change measures that prevent temperature rise.	-governmental -private sector -International organizations -civil society -academic / research institutions -financial sector	-technicians -economic -human Resources

Note:

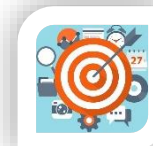
During the national consultation youths proposed a new target related to Arctic ecosystem:

"To promote biodiversity research in glaciers and manage their conservation and protection. From Colombia have a bank of research information and general results."



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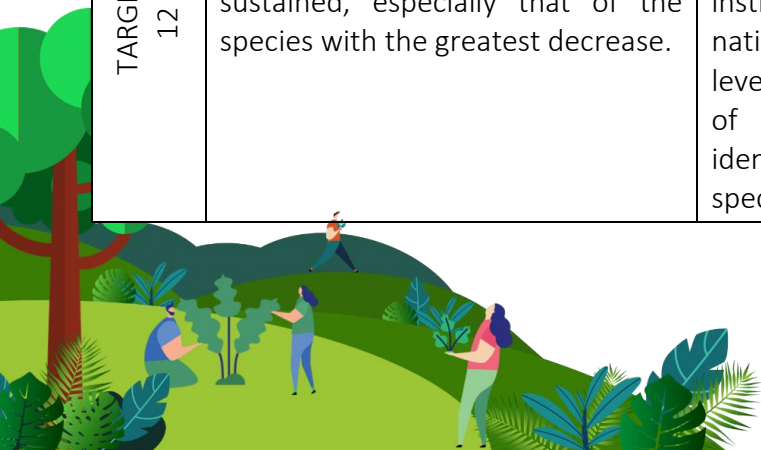
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STRATEGIC GOAL C 2020 VISION: Improve the situation of biological diversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2050 VISION: Ensure the biological diversity of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity through promises of protection.

TARGETS 2020		TARGETS 2050	ESTRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES
TARGET 11	By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland waters and 10% of marine and coastal areas, especially those that are particularly important for biodiversity and ecosystem services, will have been conserved through of protected area systems managed in an effective and equitable manner, ecologically representative and well connected, and other effective conservation measures based on areas, and these will be integrated into the wider terrestrial and marine landscapes.	By 2050, ensure that those that have been declared during the year 2020, remain protected areas through investment for its assistance through national and international alliances and thus exceed the percentage of protected areas declared in years previous.	-the area does not comply to be declared protected -conflict with communities - lack of economic support	-National environmental institutions. -Research institutions -control and follow up	-Economic inversion -natural land -native species -International and national cooperation -human resource
TARGET 12	By 2020, the extinction of identified threatened species will have been avoided and their conservation status will be improved and sustained, especially that of the species with the greatest decrease.	By 2050, a network of volunteers was created in coordination with the various environmental institutions at the local, national and international level for the identification of identified and identified threatened species, to improve their	-That there is no economic support from entities and government - lack of political will of current governments -the voluntary factor is viable because there are already interested groups	-National environmental institutions. -Academy -International institutions -Volunteers -AIESEC	-Human Resources -economic -logistic -databases -place of natural reserves and valuation



		conservation status in habitats suitable for assessment, recovery and reproduction.	-the volunteering is viable -the armed conflict in Colombia will not allow the identification of species in areas of difficult access.		
TARGET 13	By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated and domesticated plant and farm animals and related wild species, including other species of socio-economic and cultural value, will have been maintained and strategies to reduce minimum genetic erosion and to safeguard its genetic diversity.	By 2050, private public entities should strengthen the progress of research to maintain the genetic diversity of cultivated plant species and farm and domestic animals and wild species, to minimize genetic erosion and safeguard their genetic diversity.	- lack of private participation mechanisms -to promote crop rotation -Sanctions to companies with greater carbon footprint through greater investment in research and support to universities.	-universities -private businesses -Multinationals -ONG'S -public sector -research -community	-public resources -compensation of companies -human resource -International cooperation
STRATEGIC GOAL D 2020 VISION: Increase the benefits of biodiversity services and ecosystems for all.		STRATEGIC GOAL D 2050 VISION: Potentitalize the benefits of biodiversity services and ecosystems for all.			
TARGET 14	By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including water-related services, and that contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous communities	By 2050, they will have restored and safeguarded ecosystems that provide essential benefits and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-	-indicators -Update of public policies -generation of plans -ability of self-management	-National, departmental, municipal, regional and local authorities - indigenous councils, civil society	-technological resources -human Resources -planning instruments



	and communities will have been restored and safeguarded local and poor and vulnerable people.	being, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous communities and vulnerable people.		-educational institutions -environmental groups -foundations -private sector	-Technical and scientific instruments
TARGET 15	By 2020, the resilience of ecosystems and the contribution of biological diversity to carbon reserves will have been increased through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thus contributing to the mitigation of climate change and its adaptation, as well as the fight against desertification.	-----	-managed management plans -declaration processes -use of natural resources -public politics	-National, departmental, municipal, regional and local authorities - indigenous councils, civil society -educational institutions -environmental groups -foundations -private sector	-technological resources -human Resources -planning instruments -Technical and scientific instruments
TARGET 16	By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from its use will be in force and in operation, in accordance with national legislation.	By 2050, the Nagoya protocol on access to genetic resources, fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from its use will have been implemented.	-International agreements -national legislation - previous inquiries	-National, departmental, municipal, regional and local authorities -indigenous councils, civil society -educational institutions -environmental groups -foundations -private sector	-technological resources -human Resources -planning instruments -Technical and scientific instruments

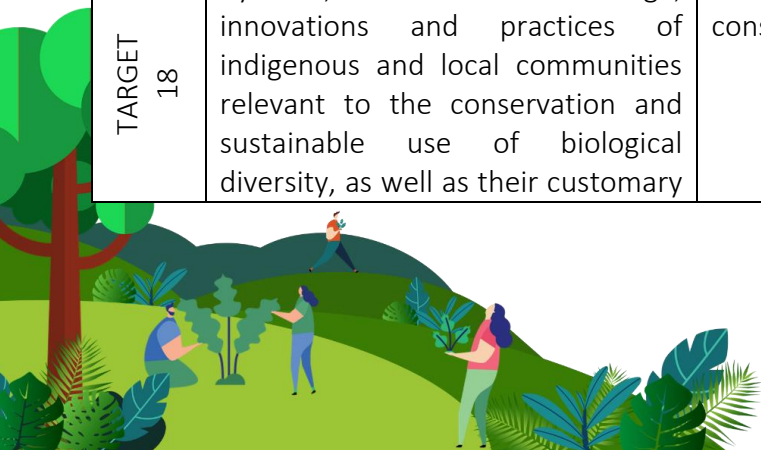




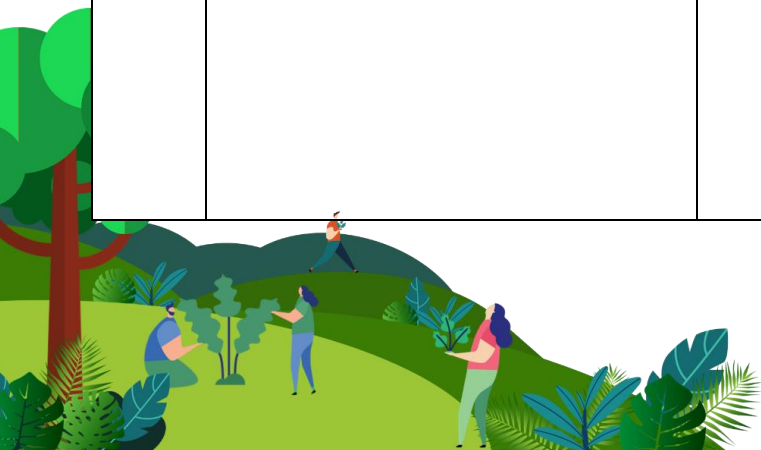
STRATEGIC GOAL E 2020 VISION: Improve application through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

STRATEGIC GOAL E 2050 VISION: Increase levels of transparency, data opening, access and discussion of information.

TARGETS 2020		TARGETS 2050	ESTRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE	RESOURCES
TARGET 17	By 2015, each Party will have developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and started to implement an effective, participatory and up-to-date national strategy and action plan on biodiversity.	And he will have recognized nature as a subject of rights, in national constitutions. -Ecuador -Bolivia	-awareness and biodiversity education strategies -Education of environmental law from the faculties of law in undergraduate -create an environmental jurisdiction within the judicial systems of each country - full judgment of nature's effects -Community management strategies for biodiversity.	-civil society -ethnic and native communities - indigenous peoples or nations -Diverse population -Communities victims of environmental damage -private businesses	- Strengthen women's organizations both in strategies, practices, education, and leadership - platform for monitoring, monitoring and verification of resources destined to the preservation of biodiversity - Popular consultations for Mother Earth
TARGET 18	By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as their customary	Ensuring mandatory prior consultation.	Verification and financial control body at the level of autonomous territories such as	-traditional authorities -political activities -ONG'S -civil society -original towns	-destination of specific resources for native communities or increase them if they already exist



	use of biological resources, will be respected. This respect will be subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and will be fully integrated and reflected in the application of the Convention through the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.		indigenous reservations -Build conservation plans of traditional knowledge -disseminate knowledge in the languages of native peoples.		- strengthen traditional practices and promote them from collaborative economy exercises
TARGET 19	By 2020, progress will be made in knowledge, scientific basis and technologies related to biological diversity, their values and functioning, their status and trends and the consequences of their loss, and such knowledge and technologies will be widely shared, transferred and applied.	knowledge dissemination systems will have been improved, regional scientific research institutions on biodiversity will be created.	-pulse seedbeds of biodiversity research at the level of all universities and educational centers of all levels - mandatory environmental site -binding social work in environmental issues -at least one environmental professional as advisor to the work team of each legislator -trategies of education in biodiversity from the educational centers of basic and secondary education.	Academic sector at all legislative levels	-Implement levels for decentralized research -scientific infrastructure -generate new calls for scientific research projects at the regional level.



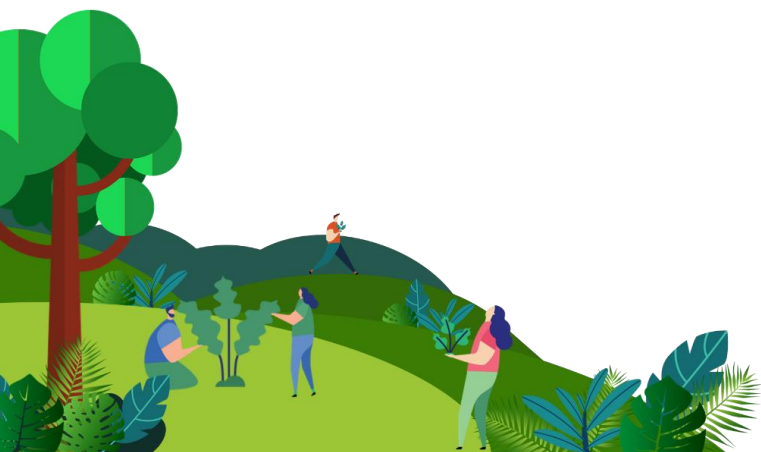


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			-reform the Colombian education system, with emphasis on environmental issues.		
TARGET 20	By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources to effectively implement the Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity 2011-2020, from all sources and in accordance with the process, should increase substantially in relation to current levels recast and agreed in the Strategy for resource mobilization. This goal will be subject to change according to the evaluations of necessary resources that the Parties have carried out and presented in their reports.	There will be a platform for monitoring the effective allocation of these resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -strategies to fight corruption - boost environmental oversight -secure citizen participation in the environmental investment decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -civil society -organisms or control institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - higher taxes for the largest pollutants -imposed in proportion to the damage caused or caused -promotion of judicial and citizen activism



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CONCLUSIONS

- › While some goals should be maintained, this does not mean that your practices too. It is for this reason that the proposal made here highlights the importance of creating more demanding policies and norms with the care of biodiversity, understanding this not only as the declaration of protected areas, but also the strengthening and monitoring that should be carried out in these areas. by understanding complex and unique ecosystems in the world that allow reducing climate impacts, pollution of water sources and air quality, for which governments must be more strict and committed to these policies, through necessary local and international investments. That is, that in the government and land planning plans there is a high percentage of investment to achieve this ideal.
- › Strengthen research processes in the country on biodiversity issues developed by government entities.
- › Interested governments, organizations and stakeholders can agree to develop their own meetings or consultations in the post-2020 biodiversity framework and use the results of these discussions as a basis for informing their contributions to the formal process, which is why GYBN Colombia He developed his consultation on August 29th.
- › The fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook GBO-5 will assess the level of compliance with the Aichi goals and will serve as an information key for the Post 2020 discussions. An estimate of the time for GBO-5 preparation has been provided and includes a period of time during which the draft will be open to the public (between December 2019 and January 2020).



COMUNICATIONS

- › [Press release, Launch of GYBN Colombia. Nariño Governorate.](#)
- › [NARIÑO EPICENTRO DEL LAUNCH OF THE "COLOMBIAN NETWORK OF YOUNG PEOPLE FOR BIODIVERSITY"](#)
- › [Group of young Colombians join a global network for biodiversity](#)



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