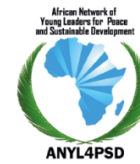




In partnership with ANYL4PSD
for youth advocacy in the post
2020 biodiversity framework
towards Convention on
Biological Diversity (CBD)



African youth and civil society Position Paper: Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework, October 13, 2020

(376) Three hundred seventy six civil society organisations have been registered and involved in a series of activities organised from the September 28 – October 2, 2020 via video-conference (including several social media and digital platforms as Zoom, WhatsApp, Telegram and Facebook) in the frame of the Leading the Change Regional certified Workshop that is part of the regional project “ African Youth and Civil Society Green Growth Hub: From the pandemic to Agenda 2030, Mobilized for Change” implemented by African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development (ANYL4PSD) as part of the New Deal for Nature and People in partnership with the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF).

After having followed with attention and interest and actively participated to the communications and working sessions rich in lessons, we, the representatives belonging coming from Africa and others continents, representing children, youth, women of all social layers and sectors namely civil society, NGO, INGO, media, local elected, business/startups, indigenous people and refugee/IDPs) and from some countries, decide that follows:

1. As human, we rely all on Nature we are destroying

The humanity is causing a catastrophic loss of species and exacerbating already dangerous levels of climate change. Over the past two decades, the number of endangered species and the rate of ecosystem degradation have increased dramatically across all regions. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) noted that approximately 1 million plants and animal species are now at risk of extinction. The decades-long failure to provide quality and meaningful climate and environmental education and civic skills to primary and secondary students worldwide has undermined the effort to solve the climate crises and other critical environmental issues while hampering efforts to build a global green economy and to create the jobs of the future. It has also impeded efforts to teach citizens the civic skills that they need to fully participate in their national, state, and local government decision-making process, undermining the rights of citizens to take action to protect themselves, their children, and the health of the planet.

Climate change is adding to and worsening the impact of biodiversity losses. Together climate change and biodiversity losses threaten the viability of crucial ecosystems in many regions of the world. Biodiversity loss equals economic loss and is thus a serious financial risk, putting pressure on our whole economic system. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the loss of biodiversity and destruction of ecosystems can affect financial institutions, increase operating costs and risks while affecting

private sector performance¹. The rampant destruction of biodiversity and nature is causing significant, and in some cases irreversible, harm to our life-support systems; the air we breathe, the water we drink and even our own health, as is clear from the pandemic leaving the world in shock.

As we move into recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, it is imperative to address the underlying causes of the outbreak, to ensure we reduce the risk of future pandemics. This is part of a much larger systemic crisis, one in which the relationship between human activities and the natural environment has become toxic. To reduce the risk of zoonotic infectious diseases threatening our health and economic prosperity, we must address our unbalanced relationship with nature. We must change our economic model, and with it address the deep inequality in our society.

We rely on nature, Half of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) depends on nature, and yet we are destroying and degrading natural systems at a rate much faster than they can replenish themselves. Human activities are driving global warming, loss of forests, wetlands and grasslands, increasing water scarcity and the depletion of our ocean resources, pushing Earth's natural systems to the brink of collapse.

The main drivers threatening biodiversity and our life support systems are: (1) changes in land and sea use including through the expansion of agriculture; (2) direct exploitation of living creatures, such as overfishing; (3) climate change; (4) pollution and (5) invasive alien species. These are underpinned by more indirect drivers, such as increasing consumption and, critically, issues of governance and accountability. The future of humanity depends on action now." nature is in crisis.

2. Our Wakeup Call for Action

In the next year Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) can deliver the change needed by securing an ambitious new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) that will transform our world to become nature-positive by 2030, for people and the planet. With high level commitment and action on biodiversity we can achieve all Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and transition to a more prosperous, safe and healthy world now and in the future.

The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework must acknowledge the urgency to stop and reverse these biodiversity losses. While there have been many successful initiatives, issues of cost, replicability, and scalability have limited the capacity of current methods to address environmental degradation alone. The Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework must include a focus on research and development of novel and complementary tools for transformative change to enable success in restoring and protecting ecosystems. Without sustained support for research and innovation, enabled through high-level policy frameworks, the international community will not be able to deliver the speed, scale and affordability needed to meet conservation challenges.

¹ OECD (2019), Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action.

Considering that COVID-19 represents the latest in an unfortunately growing list of disasters confronting humanity. The diversity of impacts of this pandemic demonstrates clearly that risk is systemic and crises are cascading. Everyone is affected, but inequalities of all kinds are deepening. Every system is affected, and the risks of exploitation have increased. Prevention now is continuing to save lives, and better preparedness in the future will save more. COVID-19 virus reveals the limits and contradictions of our societies and our socio-economic systems and deepens existing inequalities. As we have witnessed in previous crises children, youth, women, indigenous people and refugees are the most vulnerable. They are affected the most, immediately and for the long-term of the unintended socio economic, political and health consequences, and the restrictive measures with several challenges in term of social distancing and social exclusion, increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence and risk of stigma and discrimination.

3. We welcome the draft of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

As stakeholders of the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition led by African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development, we welcome the zero draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and commend the work done by the Co-Chairs and the Executive Secretary.

We strongly support the structure of five high level 2030-2050 Goals that articulates both (1) where we need to be (mission, goals, targets) to halt and start to reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and (2) how to ensure that we get there (implementation). However, the action targets must lead to the achievement of the Goals, and in turn, achieving the Goals must result in the attainment of the Mission (the precise relationship between the Mission and Goals (2030 milestones) should be better explained and included in the theory of change so as to evaluate both long and short term impacts in a consistent, meaningful and transparent manner. There also needs to be strong acknowledgement, in the theory of change that each national target will need to visibly contribute to global targets to make the national level contribution to the global target attainable, transparent and accountable. More focus is also needed on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets to facilitate the delivery of GBF Mission., as the main vehicle for the implementation of the CBD and other relevant global biodiversity targets (in other relevant MEAs) that will need to be updated to align with the new framework.

We agree with the “key experiences” as laid out in document. However, there is a need to include additional focus on what did not work (and why), lessons learned and best practices in the former Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to avoid repeating the mistakes. The new framework needs to be a unified action plan that integrates and achieves the objectives of the CBD, the other two Rio Conventions and the biodiversity related conventions and related processes as the UNCCD. Its alignment and contribution to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and targets should also be evident.

We welcome the purpose of the framework as a truly global framework for all of society. All stakeholders should be clearly specified in the framework: countries, cities, sub-national governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, industry, women, youth, farmers, civil society and the private sector. It should be gender-responsive and reflect linkages between nature and culture, a crucial focus for achieving a world of living in harmony with nature. We welcome the statement that biodiversity loss trends need to stabilise the net loss of biodiversity by 2030, and achieve recovery and restoration by 2050. This is in line with “bending the curve” and “retention” targets (i.e. “no more net loss; towards net gain”). However, the baseline needs to be clearly stated as 2020.

We support the Vision for 2050 of “Living in harmony with nature” though the formulation “by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”. We welcome its underpinning by five high levels 2030-2050 Goals, to track progress to 2050. We note that there is structural inconsistency within and between the Goals and Targets.

Concerning the Mission, we believe it should be framed positively, action-oriented, bold, ambitious, ‘quotable’, measurable, linked to the SDGs, applied to all countries and all sectors across all realms (land, freshwater and ocean). It should consist: From 2020, take urgent action across society to halt net biodiversity loss by 2030 and begin restoration for the benefit of planet and people. We believe the vision may be subdivided in two: a 2030 mission and a 2040 mission which, put together will contribute to the attainment of the 2050 vision. The 2030 mission should be an action-oriented call for the whole of society to realign our priorities, values, behaviors, and actions for the sake of our shared and collective future in harmony within nature. In this line, in one hand, the 2030 mission should focus on prioritizing our shared future within nature and may be formulated as follows: “By 2030, the whole of society recognizes and shifts political and economic priorities in order to reflect the reality of our planetary boundaries and our absolute dependence on a thriving biodiversity for our survival and well-being.” In another hand, the 2040 mission should realize Biodiversity as a way of life towards our shared future within nature and may be formulated as follows: “By 2040, all biodiversity values are fully mainstreamed across sectors and societal behavior has changed accordingly.”

Regarding the Goals, we believe they cover all the objectives of the CBD, and all three components of biodiversity, all of which are essential. We believe that every element of the framework should be accompanied by a one page rationale and scope (adopted at the same time as the Post-2020 framework) and a comprehensive glossary of terms. We welcome the headings (a): compensation of losses (by 2030); (b) species for 2030- 2050; (c) on genetic diversity; and (d) sustainable use of nature. We believe it is crucial to be clear on the limits to the compensation of losses with gains elsewhere. The aforementioned headings (b) and (c) should be strengthened and highlighting the imperative of the end of extinction of all currently threatened species and the increases in total genetic diversity within all species in a beneficial way on short timescale. Regarding the aforementioned heading (d) we strongly suggest that “sustainable use of nature” as well as the concept of nature-based solutions be included because if the use is not sustainable, then benefits to people are compromised. We

point out the challenge of the lack of a baseline and available data for indicators. We think the baseline needs to be set in 2020 unless otherwise specified. It is important to break down the 2050 vision into smaller high-level long-term outcome-oriented goals that establish a common purpose, remind actors of what needs to be done, and motivate everyone to act. As follows:

- *Goal 1 - Integrity of our life support system.* This goal reminds us that biodiversity underpins our survival and good quality of life. This means that conservation actions should be implemented in such a way that focuses on quality, as the goal is to preserve the integrity of ecosystems and ecosystem services that the whole of humanity relies on to live.
- *Goal 2 - Society living sustainably.* This goal reminds us that the whole of society needs to live sustainably to elicit transformative change. This means mainstreaming biodiversity values across society, reforming harmful subsidies, and shifting our consumption and production patterns through effective policies and implementation.
- *Goal 3 - Equity for nature and people.* This goal is meant to put forward the need for mutual achievement of biodiversity outcomes and social outcomes in a balanced way. The framework must ensure equity in all dimensions, where both the benefits arising from biodiversity and the impacts its extraction and processing causes (e.g.: pollution, externalities, inequalities) are shared in an equitable manner.

Concerning the Action Targets, we support the structure of 2030 Targets, clustered into “reducing threats”, “sustainable use and benefit sharing”, and “tools”. We believe the targets should include also (1) nature-based solutions as “Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use, nature-based solutions and benefit sharing”; (2) reducing threats to biodiversity by stopping extinctions – or even “bending the curve” for reducing species extinction risks by 2030 ; (3) Implementing intensive management (emergency) actions, both in situ and ex situ as required, for species whose continued survival depends on such actions, and whose recovery cannot be enabled through the implementation. These management actions are in fact emergency actions for species about to go extinct right now. For the framework to be “fit for purpose” every Action target must deliver the action necessary to deliver the Goals. The targets should provide milestones and concrete actions to achieve the goals and ultimately the mission.

Regarding the Enabling Conditions, given that these are conditions, factors and instruments that will be instrumental in enabling the systemic change that will lead us to a transition to a life in harmony with nature. We concur that progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals are essential enabling conditions for implementation. We strongly support participation by all stakeholder groups at all scales from global to local and consider that IPLCs should not only participate in the implementation of the framework but also lead it. We believe in the continued relevance of all 27 principles outlined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992). They should underpin and guide all actions taken under the CBD, and should be a prominent and explicit part of the post-2020 framework. Enabling conditions consist in: Resources mobilization; Capacity-building, communication and outreach; Knowledge Science and Technology; Effective governance and legislation; Planning,

reporting, implementation and review mechanisms; and Accountability and compliance mechanisms.

Financial resources from all sources will have to increase substantially from current levels to enable implementation of the framework, alongside the alignment of investments and subsidies so that these benefit nature rather than harming it. An increase in capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer towards developing countries is also needed.

Sufficient public and private financing must be redirected and mobilized for the conservation and recovery of biodiversity, including for the effective long-term management and local governance of protected and conserved areas. This needs to be supported by economic decision making that incorporates biodiversity, the transformation of key production sectors and activities that are detrimental to nature into sources of biodiversity finance, and a withdrawal of funding for activities that negatively impact nature.

Commitment and accountability to ensure results Commitment at the highest political level - and by all of society - is essential to deliver the transformative change that is required by 2030. This needs to be supported by a transparent implementation and accountability process which tracks actions, monitors outcomes, and ensures progress towards the global targets. This process must allow for increasing of ambition and action over time and the integration of nature into national development strategies and key economic sectors.

4. We propose the mainstreaming of young people-championed elements from a gender perspective in the Post-2020 Framework.

The post 2020 Framework should mainstream dispositions pertaining to children and youth (males and females) including indigenous people and marginalized in terms of Intergenerational equity, human rights and the rights of nature, transformative education and supporting Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament.

Intergenerational equity means fairness or justice between generations. All generations share a responsibility in ensuring a fair and sustainable planet for the generations that follow. The respect, protection, and fulfilment of the right to a safe, clean, and healthy environment for present generations must in no way undermine the right of future generations to enjoy the same right. It also advocates for generations in decision-making positions to be accountable for their choices and to acknowledge, respect, hear and give space for younger generations to be included in decision-making processes at all levels. The vision we suggest here is “*By 2030, all policies, institutions, and actions actively account for both present and future short-term and long-term impacts on biodiversity, and take actions to avoid or minimize potential negative impacts in response to the common but differentiated responsibility of all generations in ensuring a fair and sustainable planet for the generations that follow, with the full and effective participation of children and youth, ensuring their capacity-building and access to environmental information that concerns them.*”

To reach this, the post-2020 framework must include the following:

- *Younger generations participate in policy development and decision-making:* Establish appropriate mechanisms and allocate adequate resources to enable full and effective participation of the younger generation and marginalized groups in policy and decision-making processes.
- *Intergenerational equity considerations in planning and implementation:* All projects that are likely to have significant short-term or long-term adverse impacts on biodiversity go through thorough environmental impact assessment procedures to avoid or minimize such effects, allowing for public participation, including the full effective participation of children and youth, in such procedures.
- *Intergenerational equity ensured in policy, law, and institutions:* All policies, laws, and institutions actively account for both present and future short-and long-term impacts, take active steps to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on biodiversity, and mobilize adequate resources for this purpose, reflecting the common but differentiated responsibility of all generations in ensuring a fair and sustainable planet for the generations that follow.
- *Access of younger generations to environmental information and capacity building:* Environmental information is made available and youth-friendly, and capacity building schemes for younger generations are developed in partnership with them as well as youth-led organizations to ensure their informed and aware participation.
- *Operationalizing the Precautionary Principle:* The precautionary approach is widely applied by all actors and sectors in cases where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to biodiversity.
- *Resource Mobilization for Intergenerational Equity:* Resource mobilization strategies to apply the principle of intergenerational equity and implement related sub-targets are put in place, with adequate resources allocated towards capacity-building and empowerment of youth and youth-led organizations.

Concerning Rights of Nature and of human, they are complementary and interdependent, essential for living in harmony with nature, and must be recognized in global instruments and take a prominent role in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. A healthy environment supports human rights, and respecting human rights allows for protecting Nature. Taking a human-rights based approach to achieving the objectives of the Convention provides a promising point of synergy with the Sustainable Development Goals, facilitates transformative change that reaches all levels of society, and ensures that no one is left behind in striving for our long term vision. The vision we suggest here is “By 2030, legal and policy frameworks are developed and fully operationalized to guarantee the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment and recognize the inherent rights of Mother Earth, ensuring access to environmental information, protection of human rights defenders in environmental matters and recognition of indigenous and local knowledge, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and children.” To take a rights-based approach, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework must include the following elements:

- *Human Right to a Safe and Healthy Environment:* The right of present and future generations to a clean, safe, sustainable and fair environment with healthy and resilient ecosystems, is fully reflected in laws, policies, and institutions and operationalized, taking into account the vulnerabilities and key contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and children.
- *Defenders of the environment and human rights in environmental matters:* Ensure a safe and enabling environment and access to justice, remedy, and redress for persons, groups, and organizations that promote and defend the environment and human rights in environmental matters, with particular attention to members of indigenous peoples and local communities, and taking into account gender aspects, so that they are able to act free from threat, restriction, and insecurity.
- *Full and effective participation and engagement of diverse stakeholders:* Ensure the inclusive, gender-responsive, full, and effective participation and engagement of a diverse range of stakeholders including indigenous peoples, women and girls, and youth in decision-making processes.
- *Recognition of indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights to lands, territories and resources:* Fully and appropriately recognize Indigenous peoples' and communities' rights to their collective territories, lands and waters, in accordance with their customary laws, governance systems and management practices.
- *Indigenous and local knowledge :* Fully recognize indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, while ensuring the respect for their right to maintain control, protect, and develop these.
- *Engagement, equal access to biological resources and fair and equitable benefit sharing for women and girls:* Put in place instruments and mechanisms to ensure, monitor and report on the equal access to biological resources, the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, and equal engagement of women and girls at all levels of decision-making.
- *Access to environmental information :* The public's right of access to environmental information is ensured, taking into account the conditions and specificities of persons or groups in vulnerable situations, by the generation, collection, dissemination of, and facilitation of access to information regarding the environment and natural resources, including information related to environmental risks, and any possible adverse impacts affecting or likely to affect the environment and health.
- *Synergies with human rights treaties and obligations:* Apart from ensuring effective synergy with all other multilateral environmental agreements, there is a need to ensure synergy with other human rights instruments (including but not limited to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants, CEDAW, Children's Rights, and regional agreements such as the Escazú Agreement and the Aarhus Convention) and to reflect such obligations in all laws, policies and programmes related to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- *Rights of Nature* : Recognize the intrinsic value of biodiversity and the rights of ecosystems to exist, flourish, and regenerate their natural capacities, taking into account that these rights place obligations on humans to live within, not above, the natural world of which we are only one part, and the need to nurture values of relationality, reciprocity and respect that go hand-in-hand with such rights

Regarding the transformative education, Agenda 21, Chapter 36, points to education as critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address environment and development issues and the importance of both formal and non-formal education in environmental and ethical awareness, and attaining values and behavior consistent with sustainable development. It also states, “To be effective, environment and development education should deal with the dynamics of both the physical/biological and socio-economic environment and human (which may include spiritual) development, should be integrated in all disciplines, and should employ formal and non-formal methods and effective means of communication.” The IPBES global assessment highlights important positive synergies between biodiversity and Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education), and also identifies education as important leverage point to enable the transformative change necessary to achieve our vision to live in harmony with nature, as it addresses many indirect drivers, values shift and ultimately, behavior change. Transformative education would mean that we take necessary steps in reforming education in all forms so as to facilitate reconnection with nature, and the shift in values necessary to effect the behavior change that is needed for a life in harmony with nature. The need for education that promotes the respect of natural environment has also been agreed in Art 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: “1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to: (e) the development of respect for the natural environment.” The vision we suggest here is “*By 2030, transformative education on biological and cultural diversity, sustainability, and heritage are integrated into school curricula at all levels and in higher education programs, as well as promoted in informal education; with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning-by-doing and experiencing nature.*” Transformative education in the Post-2020 framework, for us, means that the following must be reflected:

- *Mainstreaming values that promote respect for nature through education:* Worldviews and values that promote respect for nature and understanding of our reliance on biodiversity and ecosystem services, such as those of indigenous peoples and local communities are promoted to the wider society through culturally appropriate educational methodologies, including non-formal and informal education.
- *Intergenerational learning and transmission of knowledge:* Initiatives on intergenerational knowledge & language learning & transmission, especially by indigenous peoples and local communities, are institutionalized and supported, including through government policy and funding.
- *Promoting education practices that seek reconnection with nature:* Education approaches and practices that focus on reconnection with nature through field experiences and hands-on activities are promoted in schools and universities, while initiatives with the same objective from non-formal and informal education schemes

through different methodologies, technologies, and media are supported and promoted.

- *Promoting interdisciplinarity and cross-sectoral collaboration in education:* Interdisciplinarity and cross-sectoral understanding and dialogue are promoted in higher education programs, academia, and research to foster collaboration in developing holistic and equitable solutions to environmental problems, especially between natural sciences and social sciences, and between the scientific community and indigenous and local knowledge holders.
- *Developing new narratives towards a paradigm shift for biodiversity:* Universities and higher education institutes start debate and research focusing on the development of new narratives towards the shift of paradigm needed for us to live in harmony with Nature, such as the redefinition of “wealth” away from financial accumulation towards wellbeing, the recognition of rights of Nature/Mother Earth, and the pathways to sustainability and economic de-growth.
- *Resources mobilized toward biodiversity education:* Adequate resources are mobilized toward biodiversity, sustainability, and heritage education.

Ensuring that environmental education is culturally appropriate is crucial to ensuring that it does not contribute to the disintegration of indigenous and local knowledge that plays a key role in sustainability. The IPBES global assessment states that changes in both values and knowledge can be driven by contemporary education, which might consciously or unconsciously incentivize the replacement of traditional knowledge. Schooling can also potentially hinder the traditional transmission of knowledge based on direct learning from practice guided by local adults and elders. We must learn from best practices of successful culturally appropriate education methodologies such as by using local language and culture in implementing education and by motivating traditional knowledge transmission. Additionally, according to the IPBES Global Assessment, the role of Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) for managing nature is gaining appreciation. At the same time, however, these knowledge systems continue to be degraded. ILK offers broadly applicable alternatives to centralized and technically oriented solutions. Exposure to formal education programmes can erode these local worldviews that prioritize nature. For instance, formal education can remove children from the everyday lives of families during the periods crucial for learning traditional knowledge. Initiatives to facilitate transmission of this knowledge must be actively supported to prevent further erosion, which may often mean observation, participation, and imitation in families and wider local communities rather than formal education.

Supporting Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament refers to durably implement the UN Secretary-General’s call for a global ceasefire – Disinvest in nuclear and military weapons to invest in sustainable development goals for present and next generation. “The threats to our planet – of climate change, poverty and war – can only be overcome by nations and the global community working in cooperation – something not possible while nations maintain large and expensive militaries and threaten to destroy each other. Over the next 10 years, governments will spend a staggering 1 trillion USD on nuclear weapons globally. That’s 100 billion USD annually. The annual UN Core Budget, for example, is only 5.1 billion USD – or 5% of the annual global nuclear weapons budget. Overseas development aid from the nuclear-armed States to the developing countries remains way under the agreed

target of 0.7% of GDP, a target which could easily be reached if the funding for nuclear weapons was re-directed towards development aid. Youth, Civil society, NGOs should work with legislators, and local authorities for a nuclear prohibition treaty that would prohibit not only the use of nuclear weapons, but also, inter alia, their development, production, testing, acquisition, stockpiling, transfer, deployment, and financing, as well as assistance, encouragement, or inducement of these acts.

5. We advocate for the development of an effective and robust mechanism of the post-2020 framework based on transparency, accountability monitoring and reporting.

To be effective and robust, the implementation mechanism should require Parties to translate all the global targets of the post-2020 framework in their domestic context. This should happen quickly after the adoption of the framework. In support, global and national targets need to be significantly improved so that they are more SMART (Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Realistic, Time-bound, Unambiguous and Scalable).

The implementation mechanism should build on and improve existing policy instruments.

- In terms of planning, NBSAPs should be strengthened and aligned with the global targets of the new framework, with an ambition level needed to deliver the framework;
- National Reports should be updated to provide greater transparency and consistency, and enable an aggregation of progress from the national to the global level. National reporting should have a greater focus on verifiable actions, and should improve comparability by including, for example, a standardised core set of independently verifiable indicators.
- Review of implementation should be conducted at regular intervals to aggregate actions and progress globally. A regular global biodiversity stocktake would determine whether actions taken are indeed leading to improvements in the status and trends of biodiversity.

In addition, a simple and cyclical ratcheting process should be introduced, so that Parties ramp up the delivery of their biodiversity plans and commitments, and strengthen their national targets if needed. The thematic consultation on “transparent implementation, monitoring, reporting and review” for the post2020 framework is a key milestone to ensure that Parties express their views on a crucial component of the framework. This thematic consultation needs to:

- Outline the key components of an effective implementation mechanism to be delivered at COP15;
- Ensure a shared understanding on terminologies pertaining to the implementation mechanism;
- Lay out a clear roadmap on how best to use the in-sessional and inter-sessional period to achieve concrete deliverables at COP15.

6. We suggest more synergies and alignment with other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments (UNCCD, UNFCCC; Ramsar; Future BBNJ CITES...) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework presents a good opportunity to put key recommendations in place. Therefore, to increase synergies between the Rio conventions, other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and other instruments, and Agenda 2030, we recommend that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework systematically cross-maps its goals and targets and seeks to reinforce synergies in implementation and enabling conditions.

- *Systematically cross-maps its goals and targets* with the goals and targets present in other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and other instruments (and their strategies, plans, objectives), facilitates cooperation and helps ensure the consistent use of indicators across the biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and other instruments. This will increase understanding at the level of the various bodies of the CBD of how the implementation of the post-2020 framework is supported by other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and other instruments, and therefore where opportunities for collaboration are. At the national level, it can be used to promote and facilitate increased coherence in implementation of international commitments, including in resource mobilization. For other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and other instruments, it will help to identify where they have responsibilities for supporting the implementation of the post-2020 framework, and allows them to take this to their own advisory and governance bodies in order to strengthen cooperation. This will also contribute to ensure that indicators are used consistently across biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and other instruments will have multiple benefits including cost effectiveness, consistency of messaging and building a shared understanding of biodiversity values in the context of multiple agendas.
- *Seeks to reinforce synergies in implementation and enabling conditions* of biodiversity related multilateral agreements, processes and other instruments. For instance to ensure alignment between National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets to facilitate the delivery of GBF Mission. A number of opportunities to improve synergies in implementation exist at both the global and national levels. At global level, post-2020 framework should, together with other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and other instruments, identify areas for (stronger) programmatic collaboration and alignment. To that effect, the post2020 framework should include, as a separate COP decision, a roadmap for enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-relevant conventions at the international level akin to the roadmap for enhancing synergies among the biodiversity-relevant conventions. It should contribute to the implementation/strengthening of joint programmes and actions; better funding synergies; include agenda items at CBD

COPs; strengthen other implementation support mechanisms; strengthen and consider combining the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) and the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG); and strengthen the United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG). At national level, the post-2020 framework should include provisions to support the implementation of options for enhancing synergies of the biodiversity-relevant conventions at the national level, by strengthening the alignment of NBSAPs with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other instruments and by strengthening in-country coordination and synergies by establishing or strengthening national modalities for coordination with several options including aligning national-level targets and deliverables across all biodiversity-relevant action plans, with enhanced accountability, for example through inclusion in NBSAPs of actions to improve coordination; ensuring consistent use of indicators, Simplifying and aligning national reporting mechanisms and the creation or strengthening of National Liaison Groups

7. We recommend to greening the financial sector (economics of biodiversity) - integrating environmental issues to support the post 2020 implementation framework and enabling conditions for resilience and transformative change

The world needs to recognise that loss of biodiversity and human-induced climate change are not only environmental issues but development, economic, social, security, equity, and moral issues as well. “The loss of biodiversity and interruption of ecosystem services is a material risk for the financial system (...) and needs to be included in stress tests by institutions and their supervisors. Macro-prudential instruments should be used to penalise nature-depleting investments where relevant.”² The Biodiversity Finance Initiative estimates that funds needed to protect nature run up to USD 440 billion, while current biodiversity investments reach barely USD 55 billion ³. Ecosystem valuation verifies that the benefits from ecosystem services far exceed the cost of investment in conservation⁴, indicating a misallocation of resources and a gap in investment opportunities. The mobilisation of financial resources to promote a transformative change in the finance sector should be an integral part of the post-2020 biodiversity framework, pressing the need for a shift of investments to meet environmental goals⁵. Capital mobilisation and trade resilience are therefore essential to mitigate the risks and to make the financial sector—and policymakers alike—available to reach biodiversity targets. The economics of biodiversity should be promoted as a whole-of-society approach with sector-specific action. It is needed, with engagement by sectors driving biodiversity loss. These include the agriculture and food sectors; forestry; fisheries; infrastructure; mining and extractives as well as the financial sector. Action plans are needed for these sectors to innovate and transition to ‘nature-positive’ practices. The full and effective participation of civil society – including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and girls and youth – in biodiversity related decision making that affects their

² Benoît Lallemand, Secretary-General of Finance Watch, 2019

³ AXA/WWF report (2019), Into the Wild: Integrating Nature in Investment Strategies.

⁴ Costanza, Robert et al. (2014), Changes in the global value of ecosystem services.

⁵ CBD/SBI/3/5 (2020), Estimation of resources needed for implementing the post-2020 framework.

livelihoods and territories, can ensure better outcomes for people and planet. Changing the way we farm and produce food could release an additional \$4.5 trillion/year in new business opportunities by 2030. A recent study by the World Economic Forum found that a nature positive economy could create 395 million jobs in the next decade. A healthy ocean supports billions of livelihoods through fishing and aquaculture, shipping, tourism, and other activities. Investing in nature-based solutions, which harness the power of ecosystems and prioritize equitable green and blue economies, can help tackle challenges such as climate change, disaster risk reduction and food and water security while also creating jobs and healthier societies, supporting long-term resilience and prosperity for all. In the same wake, the global military budget of \$1,700 billion (\$100 billion alone on nuclear weapons) should be substantially cut in order to better fund the UN (current budget of \$6 billion) and support climate protection, public health, resilient economies and the Sustainable Development Goals.

8. We call for a High level leadership and a whole-of-government approach mobilizing all the layers of the society including private sector and civil society.

Biodiversity loss is not only an environmental issue, but a developmental, economic, health, social and moral issue. To create a global biodiversity framework that is a tool for transformative change, we need leadership at the highest level of state or government in both its development and implementation, through a whole-of-government approach. All government ministries, not just the Ministry of Environment, need to unite behind an ambitious mission, goals and targets that remove the sectoral drivers of biodiversity loss and decrease our ecological footprint. For example:

- ***Heads of State and government:*** provide leadership, commitment and oversight at the highest level for a whole-of-government approach to work.
- ***Ministers of Environment:*** play a key role in ensuring National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) contain the level of ambition and actions that are needed to reverse nature loss, ensuring their country is contributing to the global effort and ratcheting up plans as required.
- ***Ministers of Planning and Development:*** ensure that NBSAPs are integrated into national development plans. Ensure infrastructure and urban development prioritizes the use and improvement of existing infrastructure and nature-based solutions, apply strategic environmental assessment and upstream spatial planning.
- ***Ministers of Finance and Economy:*** reform the financial sector to align financial flows with the goals of the global biodiversity framework, including measures to increase transparency and accountability through disclosure requirements for financial institutions and businesses. Adopt green and just recovery plans, which respond to economic and environmental challenges by speeding up the transition to a green and nature-positive economy. Eliminate incentives, including subsidies that are harmful to biodiversity.
- ***Ministers of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry; Ministers of Industry and Trade; Ministers of Climate and Energy:*** develop and implement sector-specific nature-positive national, regional and global plans of action for food and agriculture, forestry,

fisheries, infrastructure and energy, extractives and manufacturing sectors to transition to sustainable consumption and production and a circular economy that operates within planetary boundaries.

- **Ministers of Health:** link the health of humans, animals and our shared environment through interventions which address nature exploitation and destruction, in order to reduce the risk of zoonotic infectious diseases and their negative impacts on human health and livelihoods. Promote sustainable diets with foods that contribute to human and planetary health.
- **Ministers of Foreign Affairs; Ministers of Security:** engage in regional and international collaboration (including trade) to address biodiversity loss as a transboundary and international issue. Meet commitments for official development assistance, which forms a crucial component of the funding needed by developing countries to implement NBSAPs. Address loss of natural resources as a security issue, since this can lead to conflict and displacement of people.

Summary of the Position Paper Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework

The humanity is causing a catastrophic loss of species and exacerbating already dangerous levels of climate change. Over the past two decades, the number of endangered species and the rate of ecosystem degradation have increased dramatically across all regions. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) noted that approximately 1 million plants and animal species are now at risk of extinction. Climate change is adding to and worsening the impact of biodiversity losses. Together climate change and biodiversity losses threaten the viability of crucial ecosystems in many regions of the world. The main drivers threatening biodiversity and our life support systems are: (1) changes in land and sea use including through the expansion of agriculture; (2) direct exploitation of living creatures, such as overfishing; (3) climate change; (4) pollution and (5) invasive alien species. These are underpinned by more indirect drivers, such as increasing consumption and, critically, issues of governance and accountability. We rely on nature, half of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) depends on nature, and yet we are destroying and degrading natural systems at a rate much faster than they can replenish themselves. Nature is in crisis. The future of humanity depends on action now." The COVID19 pandemic has highlighted the need for governments and the international community to focus more on health, environment, climate, land degradation and human security issues.

The current position paper is a consolidated document of several scientific works performed by African Network of Young leaders for Peace and Sustainable development and its platform including some relevant studies. It is enriched by children, youth and civil society organizations that have been involved during the regional Leading the Change Regional Webinar entitled African Youth and Civil Society Green growth Hub: From the pandemic to Agenda 2030, Mobilized for Change. And the subsequent working session and activities organized by ANYL4PSD from September 28 to October 03, 2020 with the support of Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF). As part of the New Deal for Nature and People Coalition led by African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development

(ANYL4PSD), African Youth and Civil Society organizations as well as others youth organizations situated in others continents and belonging to the platform welcome the Draft of the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. African Youth and Civil Society strongly support the structure of five high levels 2030-2050 Goals, consistent with the three objectives of the Convention and its definition of biodiversity and the theory of change as presented should be strengthened. Youth and Civil Society believe that

- The framework must be a comprehensive and transformational package that clearly articulates both (1) where we need to be (mission, goals, targets) to halt and start to reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and (2) how to ensure that we get there (implementation);
- The plan must aspire to halt and start to reverse the loss of biodiversity, putting nature on the path to recovery by 2030, transitioning to a nature-positive world. This is ambitious, but necessary and doable if we want to stand a chance of achieving the CBD vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.
- The goals must focus on the key outcomes that need to be achieved by 2030, including goals to: halt habitat loss and restore natural habitats and ecosystems – protecting at least 30% and sustainably managing the rest, stop human-induced species extinctions, halve the footprint of our production and consumption, and ensure that nature’s benefits to people are secured and shared fairly and equitably – applying a human rights-based approach and respecting the special role and relationship to nature held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- 2030 action targets must transform the sectors that drive biodiversity loss towards sustainable practices: Agriculture and food systems; forestry; fisheries; infrastructure; mining and extractives; other sectors with significant use of natural resources; the financial sector. For example, in order to avoid further negative impacts to biodiversity, public and private financial flows must be aligned with a mission to halt and start to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.
- The ambitious global goals and targets need to be backed up by ambition to implement. Therefore there must be a regular cycle of transparent check-backs and reviews – requiring countries to ratchet up action if the implementation of global goals and targets is not on track. This can only be achieved if goals and targets are measurable.
- Financial resources from all sources should be available to increase substantially from current levels to enable implementation of the framework, alongside the alignment of investments and subsidies so that these benefit nature rather than harming it. An increase in capacity building, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer towards developing countries is also needed.

Main actions and key recommendations towards the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework are as follows:

- 1. Mainstreaming young people-championed elements from a gender perspective in the Post-2020 Framework focusing on intergenerational equity, human rights**

and the rights of nature, transformative education and the promotion of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

- 2. Develop an effective and robust mechanism of the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework based on transparency, accountability monitoring and reporting.**
- 3. Enable more synergies and alignment between the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework with other biodiversity-related multilateral agreements, processes and instruments (UNCCD, UNFCCC; Ramsar; Future BBNJ, CITES...) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development so as to enable the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework systematically cross-maps its goals and targets and seeks to reinforce synergies in implementation and enabling conditions**
- 4. Greening the financial sector (economics of biodiversity) - integrating environmental issues to support the post 2020 implementation framework and enabling conditions for resilience and transformative change**
- 5. High level leadership and a whole-of-government approach mobilizing all the layers of the society including private sector and civil society.**

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COMFORT ESSIEN	RAD ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATIC PROTECTION (RENACLIP) FOUNDATION	NIGERIA
BABAGAAN ABUBAKAR	KANURI DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	NIGERIA
JAMES	ELGON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION	UGANDA
ZUBAIRU ABIOLA IBRAHIM	GLOBAL YOUTH CLIMATE ACTION INITIATIVE/ GREEN FOUNDATION	NIGERIA
NEWTON KEMBOI	JKUAT ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION,	KENYA
CEDRIC TUYISENGE	RP/IPRC KITABI	RWANDA
GEMECHIS BERI	HARAMAYA UNIVERSITY	ETHIOPIA
ALEXANDRA KALANDARISHVILI	WILDVITA	HUNGARY
RATSIMBAZAFY BARI_JEANNE VICTORIA	GIZ/PRODECID/UGFC	MADAGASCAR
GODFREY KATIAMBO	SUNAMI SOLAR	KENYAN
CHERIFA IDI		NIGER
IDRISSA SOUMAORO	UNIVERSITY OF LOME	MALI
GUY MAKULUKA MUKUMO	ALLIANCE NATIONALE D'APPUI ET DE PROMOTION DES AIRES DU PATRIMOINE AUTOCHTONE ET COMMUNAUTAIRE EN RD CONGO " ANAPAC-RDC"	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO" RDC"
NABILA AHMAD		INDONESIA
JIN TANAKA	UNIVERSITY STUDENT CHAMBER INTERNATIONAL	JAPAN
NGABA WAYE TAROUM CALEB	SAHARA CONSERVATION FUND	CHAD
YOUSSEU.F SYNTYCHE ENE	OPEN DREAM	CAMEROON
LIONEL YAMB	INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE AGRICOLE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (IRAD)	CAMEROON
UMAR SANUSI GUSAU	INTERNET SOCIETY	NIGERIA
MOISE RIBAKARE SAZI	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE, AJDC	DR CONGO
FAOUZ FARDANI	GREEN MOUNTAIN ENGLISH CENTER	COMOROS
HONORINE ISINGIZWE	YOUNG VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (YVE) RWANDA	RWANDA
ALEXANDRE KYUNGU MUSHETO	SYNDICAT CHRETIEN DES TRAVAILLEURS DU CONGO	RDC
DANIEL ONYEDIKACHI UGWU	GREEN ENVIRONMENT NETWORK, ENUGU	NIGERIA
HASSANE		NIGER
NGUVAN MERCY AGAIGBE	NIGERIAN BIRD ATLAS PROJECT	NIGERIA
ASHIT B K	YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND TOURISM FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (YESTD)	NEPAL
USMAN ISMAIL	DANGOTE INDUSTRIES	NIGERIA
MASANGO RODERICK WARAKULA	SCOUT ASSOCIATION OF ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE
MOISE RIBAKARE SAZI	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE, AJDC	DR CONGO
GEORGE GYIMAH BROBBEY	UNITED NATIONS YOUTH ASSOCIATION GHANA	GHANA
ZEBAZE DJUKA MBA KEVIN	UNIVERSITY OF BUEA CAMEROON	CAMEROON
ABRAHAM KONE	WORLD PEACE INITIATIVE	MALI
AMINA AUWAL UBA	GREEN FOUNDATION NIGERIAN	NIGERIA

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THEODORE NSHIMIYUMUREMYI	ALBERTINE RIFT CONSERVATION SOCIETY (ARCOS NETWORK)	RWANDA
SUNDAY BERLIOZ KAKPO	SOS BIODIVERSITY	BENIN
OTUO-AKYAMPONG BOAKYE	ECO WARRIORS MOVEMENT	GHANA
MAMBWE SALIMU UNVWANGA RODRIGUE	JEUNES POUR LA PROTECTION DE L'ENFANT ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
HOUNGA MAHOUTON FREDERIC	BENIN ENVIRONMENT AND EDUCATION SOCIETY (BEES-ONG)	BENIN
AHMED SEKOU DIALLO	ONG AFAD	MALI
WILSON BALALA	PLATFORM FOR PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT	MALAWI
YUSUF YAHAYA		NIGERIA
OWAGBILE AKINTAYO	GLOBAL YOUTH BIODIVERSITY NETWORK	NIGERIA
PRINCE YEBOAH OKYERE		GHANA
FELIX MAYEN DAVID		SOUTH SUDAN
AMB TAMBA MELVIN BUFFA	PYOS-AFRICA	SIERRA LEONE
AURELLIA FERSLA	CHONGQING MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	INDONESIA
RAYMOND BALOGUN	HIVE EDUTAINMENT NIGERIA	NIGERIA
RATSIMBAZAFY BARI_ JEANNE VICTORIA	GIZ	MADAGASCAR
MICHELLE MARIE P. ZAMBRANO	GLOBAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INC.	PHILIPPINES
ALYSSA MAE S. RAFAEL	GLOBAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	PHILIPPINES
KOUAME OLIVIER N'GUESSAN	LE BEAU MONDE	COTE D'IVOIRE
EBBE	ANAD	MAURITANIA
KAPU HABIB MN	TOMORROW CHILDREN	CAMEROON
BIJAYA KAFLE	ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FOR CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	NEPAL
OLASUNKANMI DOLAPO AMOS	YOUNG VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, NIGERIA	NIGERIA
OROU N'GOBI BIO MONTI SIKA	RIJLF BENIN	BENIN
NGUIEGANG NGOUOKO GHISLAIN	ACVORCAP	CAMEROUN
BOUKARI GARBA SEYDOU	ÉTUDIANT	NIGER
ESSAME BRUNO CHRISTOL ADRIEN	AGED	CAMEROUN
TELOU ATABANAM	FUTURE TEAM TOGO	TOGO
ABOUDI NGONO ALAIN BERTRAND	CARE FOR ENVIRONNEMENT	CAMEROUN
ABOUDI NGONO ALAIN BERTRAND	CARE FOR ENVIRONNEMENT	CAMEROUN
MOHAMED LAMINE KABA	YOUTH ACTION HUB GUINEA - UNCTAD	GUINEE
GBEY GROUOH GUY SYLVESTRE WILFRIED	ONG SANTE URBAINE ET RURALE	COTE D'IVOIRE
N'DA KOUASSI ALFRED	ONG VIE SACREE	COTE D'IVOIRE
ANNICK GRESSON DJEUMI Y	ASSOCIATION COMMUNAUTE ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	CAMEROUN
ANYANWU JOSEPH	BOMA NIGERIA	NIGERIA
MADAME GOUNDO SISSOKO	ONG AVPIP	MALI
GIANNE HYACXENTH G. CALIAO	SLSU HAYNAYANON	PHILIPPINES
WANSI TOUSSOM ULRICHE		CAMEROUN
DAYE PATRICE CEDRIC	ASSOCIATION DES SCOLAIRES ÉTUDIANTS HANDICAPES DU BENIN	BENIN

DEKADJEVI KOSSI ROMAIN	RADIO TOKPA / PRESSION ÉCOLOGIQUE	BENIN
OUEDRAOGO MOUSSA	ASSOCIATION PRUDENCE AU SAHEL (APS)	BURKINA FASO
BLESSED GUNDO	ZIMBABWE YOUTH BIODIVERSITY NETWORK	ZIMBABWE
MATONDO DOMINICA	LES AMIS DU BASSIN DU CONGO	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE
PRAGYA ADHIKARI	NEPAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	NEPAL
ACHUO RESCO FANG	WATCHMAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION GLOBAL	CAMEROON
COLLINS UREY	UNITED YOUTH SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM FOR EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT (UYSSD)	LIBERIA
SEMEH GEBELEE ROBERTS	UNIVERSAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION	LIBERIA
SADABIEU SULAIMAN QURAISHI	QURAISHI WASTE MANAGEMENT ENTERPRISE	SIERRA LEONE
ADUNREKE SAMUEL ROTIMI	INNOVEA HUBS	NIGERIA
ISHAYA GABRIEL BALARABE	GLOBAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	NIGERIA
SAKINAT BELLO	BREAK-FREE FROM PLASTIC INITIATIVE	NIGERIA
ROKHAYA NDIAYE	WOMAN GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP	SENEGAL
MAMADOU SYLLA	ASSOCIATION SENEGALAISE DES AMIS DE LA NATURE	SENEGAL
GABRIEL	CENGAD	NIGERIA
KAILASH	GLOBAL DIVERSITY NETWORK	PAKISTAN
IBRAHIM INUSA	NATURE CONSERVATION ADVOCATES FOR CLIMATE INITIATIVE NCACI	NIGERIA
OLUWAPELUMI SOYEMI	IRRITECH NIGERIA LIMITED	NIGERIA
ANJARASOANIRINA RAVAKA MELANIE	NDAO HANOSIKA FIANAR	MADAGASCAR
CHRISTOPHER NYAMBURI	THE ARTRIX THEATRE	KENYA
TANYARADZWA RACHEL MUZENDA	ADVOCATES4EARTH	ZIMBABWE
WILLIAM CHAROUHIS	WE ARE PROCES OF NATURE	USA
MANTHO TIDJIO IDENE-FLORE		ALLEMAGNE
MAGALIE	ARISE FROM ASHES	LIBERIA
LOUA	RESEAU GUINEEN DES JEUNES POUR L'EMERGENCE-REGUIJEM	GUINEE
BREHIMA TRAORE	PLATEFORME CLIMAT & ADAPTATION	MALI
MASANJA DOMINIC MASANJA	FOUNDATION FOR ENERGY, CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT	TANZANIA
NGUEFACK JOVIS ARNOLD	ICAD ENTERPRISE	CAMEROON
MUGISHA DERRICK EMMANUEL	UGANDA YOUTH BIODIVERSITY NETWORK	UGANDA
RUAYEI EGILDO	REDCAM (RED DE COOPERACION AMAZONICA)	VENEZUELA
AMIR MOHAMED AMIR	SOGPA	SOMALIA
KADIJO ABDIRAHMAN OSMAN	SOMALIA GREENPEACE ASSOCIATION	SOMALIA
DOBO TOPO AIME	COLLECTIF DES LEADERS POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE DE L'AFRIQUE	COTE D'IVOIRE
ISRAEL JOHN BUNYAN	YSO-MADAGASCAR	MADAGASCAR
ERIKA MAE B. CORDERO	SULTAN KUDARAT STATE UNIVERSITY - UNIVERSITY STUDENT GOVERNMENT	PHILIPPINES
AHMED WARDA	DAMANHOUR UNIVERSITY	EGYPT
GHEPDEU YOUNBOUNI	IRAD	CAMEROUN
DOROTHY MUTIMUSHI	HARDY ORGANIZATION	ZAMBIA
WALTER OKINYI OGUTU	YOUTH FOR OUR PLANET (YFOP ORGANISATION)	KENYA

BRIGHT SUBETI	YOUTHRISE FOUNDATION	ZAMBIA
MUGISHA DERRICK EMMANUEL	UGANDA YOUTH BIODIVERSITY NETWORK	UGANDA
MARGULAN ALPYSBAY	AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	KAZAKHSTAN
MWENYA CHITI	PHAKAMA AFRICA	ZAMBIA
BRIGHT SUBETI	YOUTHRISE FOUNDATION	ZAMBIA
JEAN PIERRE NKUNZWENAYO	YVE RWANDA	RWANDA
ALAMIN AJIBOLA LAWAL	PLOGGING NIGERIA	NIGERIA
JEAN DE DIEU SHEMA	YOUNG VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (YVE)	RWANDA
MARGULAN ALPYSBAY	AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	KAZAKHSTAN
RUBIN NYANDWI	BUREAU DE CONSULTANCE ET MULISERVICES	BURUNDI
INEZA UMUHOZA GRACE	THE GREEN FIGHTER	RWANDA
AISHA AHMED	MURNA FOUNDATION	NIGERIA
KATLEHO MOTHIBAKGOMO	SPANE FOUNDATION	SOUTH AFRICA
LESEDI SENAMELE MATLALA	JET EDUCATION SERVICES	SOUTH AFRICA
MANADOU EDRISA NJIE	GYIN GAMBIA CHAPTER	THE GAMBIA
BARARUNYERETSE DESIRE	LUMIERE DES HOMMES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	BURUNDI
NENBE	UNION DES ORGANISMES D'APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (UNOADD)	CAMEROUN
EKANGA EMMANUEL	YOUTH AND WOMEN FOR DEVELOPMENT	UGANDA
NAOME NATUMANYA	COALITION ON GIRLS' EMPOWERMENT	UGANDA
KUDAKWASHE DUBE	AFRICA DISABILITY ALLIANCE (ADA)	SOUTH AFRICA
EDIMU ISAAC FELIX	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVE UGANDA	UGANDA
WONDWOSSEN MISRAK	SYNERGY FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	ETHIOPIA
YAHYA SADIO DIALLO	ASSOCIATION MAURITANIENNE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET L'ALPHABETISATION AMDA	MAURITANIE
MICHAEL LUSENI	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS SIERRA LEONE	SIERRA LEONE
ENG.MARIE THERESE SEIF	HUMAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT HEAD	LEBANON
TAREKEGN AYALEW YEHUALA	BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY	ETHIOPIA
KOUDJO MAWULI KLEVO	INVESTING IN YOUTH	SPAIN
OSWALD CHISHANGA	SAVE OUR ENVIRONMENT TRUST	ZIMBABWE
GEORGE OWUSU	WESTERN REGION COASTAL FOUNDATION	GHANA
BONIFACE HABANABAKIZE	STAVER	RWANDA
MESCHAC NAKANYWENGE	UNION POUR LA PROMOTION, LA DEFENSE DES DROITS HUMAINS ET L'ENVIRONNEMENT-UPDDHE/GL	CONGO-KINSHASA
AMEDEE HABIMANA		BURUNDI
CHEMBO MAFUKA	MKUSHI YOUTH SKILLS TRAINING CENTRE	ZAMBIA

AMINU BONIFACIO	MASSIVE VISION ENTERPRISE/ AGRIC HUB	GHANA
AGNES SANYANGORE	ENGAGED CITIZENS	SOUTH AFRICA
EVELYN WILLIAMS	LIGHTHOPE SUCCOR WORLDWIDE INITIATIVE	NIGERIA
AISHA AHMED	MURNA FOUNDATION	NIGERIA
IGNATIUS DUBE	CELESTIAL GLOBAL INVESTMENTS	SOUTH AFRICA
JEANNE ABUTOGE	UNION DES FEMMES OPPRIMÉES	RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
VICTOR KOREYO	ABRAHAM'S CHILDREN FOUNDATION	NIGERIA
BRIGHT SUBETI	YOUTHRISE FOUNDATION	ZAMBIA
ACHUO RESCO FANG	WATCHMAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION GLOBAL	CAMEROON
AMASSAGALEDA KOGNI RAÏSSA	WATCHMAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION GLOBAL	CAMEROON
SHIVA PD. DHAKAL	MCA-NEPAL	NEPAL
KAMAL MOHAMMEDI	MESO/URMPE	ALGERIA
OLUMIDE JUDE AKINTONDE	STARTUPS CREATIVITY FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	NIGERIA
SEPTINA FLORIMONTE	GROB	USA
MAMADOU CIRE DIOUM	PLATE-FORME GUINEENNE DE LA SOCIETE CIVILE DPEG (DEMOCRATIE,PAIX,ÉLECTIONS ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE)	GUINEE CONAKRY
GEDEON BAKERETHI	WWF	RDC
SAMBYA YAYA JONATHAN	CONSERV CONGO	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
ENOCH DAVID	VBR FM	RDC
ANGE BOURAMANDING DIEDHIOU	WEST AFRICAN BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	SENEGAL
TELESPHOR	ADESA	NIGER
ATEF GERGES	GATEF ORGANIZATION	EGYPT
BAZEL COSTER CHINYONGA	YOUNG PEACEBUILDERS FORUM ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE
DIOLA SOKOLI	GLOBAL YOUTH PARLIAMENT ALBANIA/IMPACT YOUTH SUSTAINABILITY ALBANIA/GLOBAL PEACE CHAIN	ALBANIA
ABU IBRAHIM	CENTRE FOR COMMUNITIES EDUCATION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (CCEYD)	GHANA
UMMULKULTHUM ABDULSALAM DAHEERU	DUNDEE UNIVERSITY	SCOTLAND
FREDA	UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE	UNITED KINGDOM
DEMILADE ELEMO	UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE	NIGERIA
HAWA SIDIBE	ASSOCIATION DU DEVELOPPEMENT ET DE LA PROMOTION DE DROIT DE L'HOMME	MAURITANIE
JEANNE ABUTOGE	FEMME AFRICAINE POUR LA PAIX ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT "FAPD"	RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE
HENRY T WEAH, JR	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	LIBERIA
NAJMA NOR OMAR	SOGPA	SOMALIA
DIALLO ABDOULAYE SADIO	ASSOCIATION DES VOLONTAIRES GUINEENS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT	REPUBLIC OF GUINEA WEST AFRICA
THOMANI MANUNGUFALA	PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA
ABDALLAHI	ASME	MAURITANIE

NGUAWESE TRACY OGBONNA	WOMEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (WEP)	NIGERIA
LOUA FERNAND	RESEAU GUINEEN DES JEUNES POUR L'EMERGENCE-REGUIJEM	GUINEE
EMMANUEL MUGISHO	AFRICA RECONCILED	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
MBILIZI MUTIMANWA FIDELE	LIGUE NATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS AUTOCHTONES PYGMEES DU CONGO (LINAPYCO)	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
MAMADY III CISSE	ONG/ UNION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LA COOPERATION (UDEC)	GUINEE
NDALA SERGE	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
NYEBONE	APPUI AUX INITIATIVES COMMUNAUTAIRE DE CONSERVATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE, AICED	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
JOHN DENG DUOT	UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE	SOUTH SUDAN/UK
MAPENDANO WIGANDA DESIRE	ACTION DE SOLIDARITE ET D'APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT ENDOGENE "ASADEASBL"	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
WAHYU BAWONO ARUM AJI	SOLIDARITAS PEREMPUAN KINASIH	INDONESIA
PAUL CARECA SIVAMINYWA	CREDDHO/ASBL	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
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ANNE MOOTIAN	NAROK COUNTY GOVERNMENT	KENYA
KABRE JACQUES	ASSOCIATION DES ARTS SOLIDAIRES	BURKINA FASO
JEANNE ABUTOGE	FAMME AFRICAINE POUR LA PAIX ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT "FAPD"	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
MAMADOU SIRADIO DIALLO	UNPJ	GUINEE
NGAE PAPIN GAEL	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES AMBITIEUX DE NKONGMONDO DOUALA	CAMEROUN
MECHEAL	ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION OF FDRE	ETHIOPIA
SINGIRANKABO KAMONDO BERTIN	SAFARI AGRICOLE KINASE, SAK, ASBL.	RD CONGO
JOSUE ARUNA	CONGO BASIN CONSERVATION SOCIETY & SOCIETE CIVILE ENVIRONNEMENTALE	RDC
AUGUSTIN KINDUVUYIRA	RADIO TELEVISION ÉVANGELIQUE ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT (RTEDH)	RDC CONGO
MOUSSA DUNIA	RADIO COMMUNAUTAIRE LA VERITE	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
WITANENE MILENGE LADISLAS	CONGO BASIN CONSERVATION SOCIETY CBCS-NETWORK:	RDCONGO
BASHUSHANA KAHISE DENOE	HOPE FOR WOMEN AND THE YOUTH IN AFRICA, "HOWAY-AFRICA ASBL"	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
RENE BAYILI	RESEAU DES JEUNES SAHELIENS POUR LE CLIMAT	BURKINA FASO

KASWERA SITWAMINYA FLORENCE	CENTRE DE RECHERCHE SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT, LA DEMOCRATIE ET LES DROITS DE L'HOMME (CREDDHO)	R D CONGO
SILVAIN NGANDULI	FEDERATION DES COMITES DES PECHEURS INDIVIDUELS DU LAC EDOUARD "FECOPEILE"	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
KATEMBO MURAYA CHARLES	NETWORK RESPONSE TO EMERGENCIES (NETRESE EN SIGLE)	RDC
AKANINYENE OBOT	NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY	NIGERIA
DIEU MERCI WAKILONGO KIMBU	ECC-MERU/SUD-KIVU	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
ILANGAZA BASILWANGO STYVE	ECC MERU	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
NKANDA JEAN-MARIE	RESEAU RESSOURCES NATURELLES - RRN	RD CONGO
JONATHAN KOMBI	MAGAZINE ACTUALITE CONGO	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
NTAGUNGIRA JEAN DE DIEU	PENTAGON TECHNOLOGY CO LTD	RWANDA
GILBERT NDIBWAMI	WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL	RD CONGO
DR. AMEENA ZIA	BLUE RIDGE IMPACT CONSULTING	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AUGUSTIN YVES MBOCK KEKED	CADIRE CAMEROON ASSOCIATION	CAMEROON
BOUBACAR ALIOU YALL	ONG ADS (APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA SOCIETE)	MAURITANIE
TANZI JÉRÔME	FRONT OPÉRATIONNEL DES DÉFENSEURS DES ÉCOSYSTÈMES ÉCOLOGIQUE (FODE)	RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
PAULIN BARANGIRANA BWENGE	RECHERCHES ET ACTIONS POUR LA CONSERVER LE DEVELOPPEMENT	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
MAOMBI KASEREKA JOSEPHINE	SYNERGIE DE FEMMES UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LA PAIX (SYFUDP)	LA RDC/CONGO AU NORD KIVU TERRITOIRE DE RUTSHURU
OGENTO SAFARI	COFODI ASBL	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO.
SAMSON RUKIRA	SYNERGIE DES JEUNES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LES DROITS HUMAINS "SJDDH"	RDC
MUHINDO KIRERE PATRICK	BRIQUETTE SOLUTION SARL	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
BENJAMIN NTAHOBARI MUGARURA	ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES DÉMOBILISÉS POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL "AJDDR ASBL"	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
YAHYA SOWE	AFRICAN YOUTH 4 NATURE	THE GAMBIA
MOUDEINA	AFRICAN NETWORK OF YOUNG LEADERS FOR PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ANYL 4PSD)	TCHAD
SEBUHORO PATRICK	ACTIONS DE JEUNES POUR LA PROMOTION DE LA PAIX ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT INTEGRAL (AJPPDI EN SIGLE)	DRCONGO
JOSEPH SENYO KWASHIE	COMMUNITY AND FAMILY AID FOUNDATION-GHANA	GHANA
AMIR MOHAMED AMIR	GREEN PEACE SOMALIA	SOMALIA

ALPHA OUMAR LAMARANA DIALLO	DEMOCRATIE, PAIX, ÉLECTION ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE EN GUINEE (DPEG)	GUINEE CONAKRY
YAO JUSTIN	ANYL4PSD	BENIN
TAREK ELAGAMY	NRA	EGYPT
ABDALLAHI	AMDALLAH	MAURITANIE
BARRY AMADOU	CLUB HUMANITAIRE SANS FRONTIERE	GUINEE
BARRY THIerno ALIOU	CLUB HUMANITAIRE SANS FRONTIERES	GUINEE
TUNGALI	FOYER D'ACCUEIL ET APPUI AUX ENFANTS DEFAVORISES	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
TUNGALI KALINDA	FOYER D'ACCUEIL ET APPUI AUX ENFANTS DDEFAVORISES "F.A.E.D ASBL"	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
SYLVAIN OBEDI KATINDI	ENABLE THE DISABLE ACTION	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
JACQUES BULIGHO	UNION POUR LA PAIX ET LA PROMOTION DES DROITS DE L'ENFANT AU CONGO	RDCONGO
BOUCARI OUMAR MAÏGA		MALI
ISRAEL R. ORIMOLOYE	CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF THE FREE STATE, SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA
JEAN CLAUDE BELABEA NGOY	RESERVE DES GORILLES DE PUNIA	RDCONGO
HENRY T WEAH, JR	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	LIBERIA
HITIMANA ALPHONSE PACIFIQUE	FOPAHI-ECOLE AFRICAINE POUR LA PAIX	BENIN
MALIVA FLORENCE	MERCYCORPS/FARM	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
CHRISTINE OGOLA	YOUTH FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - NAIROBI CHAPTER	KENYA
PRADEEP SAPUTHANTHRI	SDC SRI LANKA	SRI LANKA
NDUSHABANDI MASHAGIRO MARTIN	PROGRAMME D'APPUI A LA LUTTE CONTRE LA PAUVRETE POUR L'EMERGENCE ET LA RESTAURATION D'UN DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (PALPER ASBL-RDC)	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO RDC (
OYIMANGIRWE BASHIZI FERNANDO	UNAH-RDC	RDC
HASSATOU DIALLO	CLUB HUMANITAIRE SANS FRONTIERE GUINEE	GUINEE
JOEL KABWASA MUBAGWA	BEIE : "BUREAU D'ECOLOGISTES POUR IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTAUX"	RDC
JEAN DE DIEU MUSENGAMANA	MANADISASTER ORGANIZATION	RWANDA
BINEGURO SADIKI MICKAEL	ACTIONS CITOYENNES POUR L'INITIATION A PAIX ET AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME ACIPDH	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
CARL JEBBY DAUG	GLOBAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	PHILIPPINES
ANSELME VWAMBALE	BRISOL SOLUTION SARL	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
JOSEPH WEMAKOR	HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTERS GHANA	GHANA
CHANTAL ESPERANCE	THE YOUTH CAFE	KENYA
VIOLAH NAYEBARE	WOMEN AND GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	UGANDA
AGBAKA	ECOLE AFRICAINE POUR LA PAIX	BENIN

MOUKOKO MBOUNGOU ROLAND CHANEL JUNIOR	HOPITAL SPECIALISE MERE-ENFANT BLANCHE GOMES	CONGO
AICHE SY	STUDENT IN ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	MAURITANIA
GILBERT MUGISHO KAKIRA	COALITION NATIONALE DES ORGANISATIONS DES VOLONTAIRES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
OBONGUI MARRY LAURA	ÉCOLE AFRICAINE POUR LA PAIX	CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE
GBOYO GONTRAN	ÉCOLE AFRICAINE POUR LA PAIX (EAP)	BENIN
KAKULE KIKAHINGA	ASSOCIATION DES AMIS DU DÉVELOPPEMENT LOCAL "AADL"	RDCONGO
BUREGEYA	NEW VISION IN WORLD	RDC
HABUMUGISHA NTAMUGABUMWE JOSUE	OASIS AFRICA DEVELOPMENT	RDC
EDSON N.MONDA	COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF LAIKIPIA	KENYA
NTAGUNGIRA	PENTAGON TECHNOLOGY CO LTD	RWANDA
HABOON AHMED	CLIMATEREALITY AND TEAM54PROJECT AND ALSO YOUTH FOR OUR PLANET	SOMALIA
MAURICE GATHU MUNGA	YOUTH FOR OUR PLANET	KENYA
ABDIRAHMAN ALI FARAH	SOMALI GREEN PEACE ASSOCIATION	SOMALIA MOGADISHO
AMIR MOHAMED AMIR	SOGPA	SOMALIA
MOHAMED ABDI MOHAMED	SOMALI GREENPEACE ASSOCIATION	SOMALIA
MOHAMED HASSAN ADDE	SOMALI GREENPEACE ASSOCIATION	SOMALIA
ELISE	GNDR	UNITED KINGDOM
HASSAN	SOMALI GREEN PEACE	SOMALIA
BENMAKHOLOUF IMENE	UNIVERSITY OF BATNA	ALGERIA
KADIJO ABDIRAHMAN OSMAN	NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL NRC	SOMALIA
CHANTAL ESPERANCE	THE YOUTH CAFE	KENYA
PAUL LUGHEMBE	BARBARA ASBL	DR CONGO
NDUSHABANDI MASHAGIRO MARTIN	PROGRAMME D'APPUI A LA LUTTE CONTRE LA PAUVRETE POUR L'EMERGENCE ET LA RESTAURATION D'UN DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (PALPER ASBL-RDC)	REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO RDC
MWEBAZA CAROLINE	SOLAR HEALTH UGANDA	UGANDA
KASEREKA NGUNGU YUMUKA	DYNAMIQUE DES JEUNES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT "DYNAJED"	RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
ROBERT	WIDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY	DRC
SINGIRANKABO KAMONDO BERTIN	SAFARI AGRICOLE KINASE, SAK	RD CONGO
ROBERT	WIDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY	DRC
GUINBE ARNAUD	INCUBATEUR CHAD START-UP	CHAD
EBO AMICHIA FRANCIS	SCHOOL OF WIDLIFE CONSERVATION	RWANDA
ROMEO SIKIMINYWA KAKULE	PANORAMA DES JEUNES/ASBL	RDC
TUNGALI	BATISSONS ENSEMBLE	RD.CONGO
WAHYU BAWONO ARUM AJI	PEMUDA TATA RUANG	INDONESIA