

PRESS RELEASE

UN Biodiversity Convention to host series of webinars prior to the resumed sessions of its two subsidiary bodies and working group on post-2020 global biodiversity framework

- *Webinars to provide updates to Parties and stakeholders on new documents, organization of work and other aspects of the meetings*
- *Webpage to be launched to share and maintain updated information on the webinars.*
- *Webinars contribute to continuing momentum towards development of an ambitious, action-oriented and accountable post-2020 global biodiversity framework.*

12 January 2022 – The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will host a series of webinars to update Parties and stakeholders on new documents, the organization of work and other aspects of the resumed sessions of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-24), the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-3) and the third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (WG2020-3), scheduled for 13-29 March 2022 in Geneva.

The webinars help maintain critical momentum ahead of the resumed three meetings; meetings that are critical for developing an ambitious, action-oriented and accountable post-2020 framework essential for human well-being, sustainable development and the future of all life on Earth.

The webinars, organized by the CBD Secretariat in collaboration with the SBSTTA Chair, the SBI Chair and the WG2020 Co-Chairs, as well as partner organizations, will be launched on 13 January. A first session focusing on SBI agenda item 9 on options to enhance planning, reporting and review mechanisms will be held 8:00am EST, and a second at 6:00pm EST. Participants are invited to join the session that is most convenient based on their time zone.

The Secretariat will be launching a webpage (www.cbd.int/article/pre-geneva-2022-webinars) to share and maintain updated information on the series of webinars.

The webinars will be conducted in English only. To register for the webinar, please use the following link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/rt/5495197907640884492>.

NOTES TO EDITORS

Notification on webinars: www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2022/ntf-2022-001-webinars-en.pdf

SBSTTA-24, SBI-3, WG2020-3 meeting documents: www.cbd.int/conferences/geneva-2022

Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (WG2020) on its third meeting (Part I): www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/wg2020-03/documents

Reflections by the Co-Chairs following the first session of the third meeting of WG2020:

www.cbd.int/doc/c/e26d/3f00/7cb7a016a3b9bed6304f86aa/wg2020-03-06-en.pdf

Draft One of post-2020 global biodiversity framework: www.cbd.int/article/draft-1-global-biodiversity-framework

WG2020 Co-Chairs, with support from the CBD Secretariat, have prepared 25 one-pagers as an information supplement to the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: www.cbd.int/article/first-draft-global-biodiversity-framework-one-pagers

UN Biodiversity Conference – Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity): www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-15; Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: www.cbd.int/meetings; COP-MOP-10 Fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing: www.cbd.int/meetings/NP-MOP-04

About the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Opened for signature in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, and entering into force in December 1993, the CBD is an international treaty for the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources. With 196 Parties, the CBD has near universal participation among countries. The CBD seeks to address all threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, including threats from climate change, through scientific assessments, the development of tools, incentives and processes, the transfer of technologies and good practices and the full and active involvement of relevant stakeholders including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women, NGOs, sub-national actors and the business community. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing are supplementary agreements to the CBD. The Cartagena Protocol, which entered into force 11 September 2003, seeks to protect biodiversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. To date, 173 Parties have ratified the Cartagena Protocol. The Nagoya Protocol aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies. Entering into force 12 October 2014, it has been ratified by 133 Parties.

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