



MEDIA ADVISORY-EVENT

196 countries to open negotiations on global agreement to safeguard all life on Earth

**First meeting of Open-Ended Working Group for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
27-30 August 2019, Nairobi, Kenya**

26 August 2019 – Government officials, experts and activists from around the world gather in Nairobi this week to open talks on a global agreement to safeguard life on Earth, in all its forms. The 27-30 August meeting marks the official start of negotiations toward a new global framework for biodiversity.

The 196 Parties of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity are expected to adopt a new framework during their 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15), scheduled for October 2020 in Kunming, China. The framework represents the world's plan to halt the alarming trends in the state of nature, as outlined in the Global Assessment on Biodiversity by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), as well as the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land, the WEF Global Risks Reports, the OECD report on Biodiversity: Finance and the Economic and Business Case for Action and the upcoming Global Biodiversity Outlook 5, among others.

In the new framework, Parties aim to build on the Convention's current Strategic Plan on Biodiversity (2011-2020), agreed in 2010. The post-2020 framework is timely given the growing headlines on ecological emergencies across the globe. The framework is expected to facilitate transformative change by taking a holistic approach to the multiple crises facing the planet and all its inhabitants and leveraging opportunities to invest in biodiversity. Through nature-centred development pathways, the framework aims to set the course to achieve the Convention's Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature" by 2050.

The Nairobi negotiations will draw on extensive consultations that have taken place around the globe during 2019. The plan and the discussions are firmly connected to other key international agreements on sustainable development. Strong action on biodiversity is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change and other global priorities. A global movement for nature is on the rise and signals the need for reaffirmed multilateral cooperation to safeguard biodiversity for people, our planet and prosperity.

Please contact Margaret Egbula, Communications Officer (margaret.egbula@cbd.int), or Johan Hedlund, Associate Information Officer (johan.hedlund@cbd.int +1 514 287-6670), for media enquiries including interviews with CBD Executive Secretary Dr Cristiana Paşca Palmer.

The event can be followed on Twitter at @Biodiversity2020 and #Post2020.



For more information visit <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

NOTE TO EDITORS

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and entering into force in December 1993, the Convention on Biological Diversity 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 Convention has near universal participation among countries. The Convention 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 and local communities, youth, NGOs, women and the business community. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing are supplementary agreements to the Convention. The Cartagena Protocol, which entered into force on 11 September 2003, seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology. To date, 171 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. It entered into force on 12 October 2014 and to date has been ratified by 120 Parties. www.cbd.int , [@UNBiodiversity](https://twitter.com/UNBiodiversity)
