



MEDIA ADVISORY

Press Briefing by the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

Thursday 23 March – 13:15 – 13:45

UN Press Briefing Room

[WebTV Link](#)

Sustainable Development, Water and Biodiversity: Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in support of Water and the Sustainable Development Goals

In December 2022, Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed on the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This framework sets the world on a path to the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity. The results will contribute to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the context of the UN Water Conference, the Global Biodiversity Framework will provide a common framework for action on water by all stakeholders.

The Acting Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, David Cooper, will present the main points of the Global Biodiversity Framework, and its contribution to the Water Agenda. The Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Dr. Musonda Mumba, will discuss the coordinated manner in which the two Conventions will work to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the Ramsar Strategic Plan. The potential contributions of both Conventions to achievement of the SDGs will be the focus.

Documents:

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/>

The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 -

https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/4th_strategic_plan_2016_2024_e.pdf

Speakers:

David Cooper, Acting Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity

<https://www.cbd.int/secretariat/executive-secretary/>

Musonda Mumba, Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

<https://www.ramsar.org/about/secretary-general>

Moderator: David Ainsworth, Information Officer, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity



For more information:

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About 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 139 Parties.

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