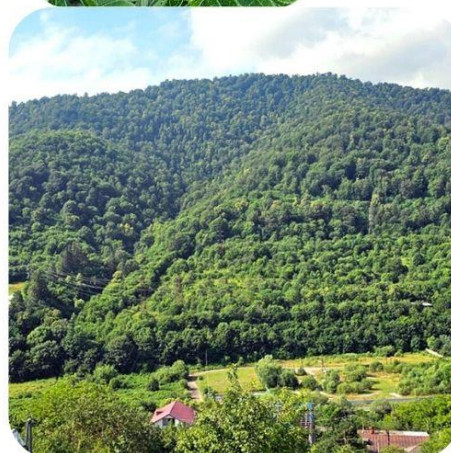
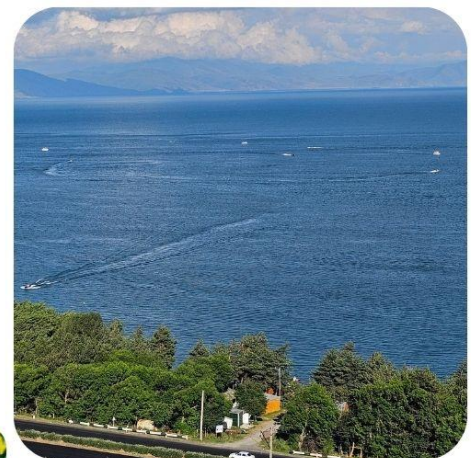


GUIDELINE

FOR CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN UN CBD COP17



The Guideline for Civil Society Participation in the 17th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP17) were prepared by “EcoLur” Informational NGO within the framework of the project "Strengthening Civil Society Leadership and Biodiversity Governance Ahead of COP17 in Armenia" implemented with the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation Armenian branch.

“EcoLur” Informational NGO expresses its sincere gratitude to the Heinrich Böll Foundation Armenian branch for its support, which made the preparation of the Guideline for Civil Society Participation in the 17th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity possible.

The organization also extends its appreciation to Lilit Midoyan, Head of the UN CBD COP17 Green Zone, and Alla Aleksanyan, Senior Advisor on the UN CBD COP17 at WWF Armenia Office, for their valuable advice provided during the preparation of the Guidelines.

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1.INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Guideline is to enhance civil society's awareness of the UN CBD COP17 by providing comprehensive information on the significance, organization, and participation modalities of CBD COP17.

The Guideline present the objectives of the CBD, the importance of its Protocols and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the functions of the Convention's principal governing and subsidiary bodies, the role of COP, participation procedures, registration modalities, the preliminary agenda of CBD COP17 to be held in Armenia, and the various formats for participation.

As a practical reference tool, the Guideline aim to facilitate the informed and effective participation of civil society in UN CBD COP17.

2. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



The UN CBD was adopted on 22 May 1992 in Nairobi, Kenya, and was officially opened for signature on 5 June 1992 at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Convention entered into force on 29 December 1993.¹

The Convention has 3 main objectives:

1. The conservation of biological diversity
2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

196 countries have joined the Convention.



Fact 1.

Armenia signed the CBD on 13.06.1992 and ratified it on 31.03.1993.

Figure 1. Armenian landscape

2.1 Protocols to the UN CBD

The Protocols to the CBD were adopted to complement the main objectives of the CBD, regulate risks associated with biotechnology, and prevent the illegal exploitation of biological resources.

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Objective

In accordance with the precautionary approach contained in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of this Protocol is to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements².

¹ [History of the Convention](#)

² [Text of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#)

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing

Objective

The objective of this Protocol is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding, thereby contributing to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components³.



Fact 2.

Armenia has ratified the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols.

Figure 2. Sun-dried king persimmon fruit leather in the Meghri community of Syunik Region, Republic of Armenia

2.2 How CBD Works

CBD works through the following main mechanisms:

- **Conference of Parties (COP)**

It is the main decision-making body of the Convention. Member States meet regularly to assess progress and adopt new global strategies and legal commitments.

- **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**

Each country develops its own national strategy or action plan to integrate biodiversity conservation objectives into its policies and programmes. Countries submit national reports to the Secretariat of the Convention, providing detailed information on the progress made by the respective state towards achieving the targets of the NBSAPs.

³ [Text of the Nagoya Protocol](#)

Countries were required to submit their Seventh National Reports by 28 February 2026⁴.

- **Global Frameworks**

The Convention establishes clear performance targets (for example, the expansion of protected areas and the reduction of illegal hunting and pollution), which countries strive to achieve within specified timeframes.

2.3. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



The Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was adopted at CBD COP15, held in Montreal in 2022.⁵

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's overarching ambition is to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and the planet. One of its most well-known targets ("30×30", Target 3) is to ensure that at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved and managed by 2030.



Fact 3.

Armenia is one of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots.

Figure 3. Debet settlement in Lori region of the Republic of Armenia, surrounded by forests

2050 Vision and 2030 Mission of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The vision of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is a world of living in harmony with nature where “by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

The mission of the Framework for the period up to 2030, towards the 2050 vision is:
To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and by

⁴ <https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports>

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/gbf>

ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation.

The GBF has four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030:

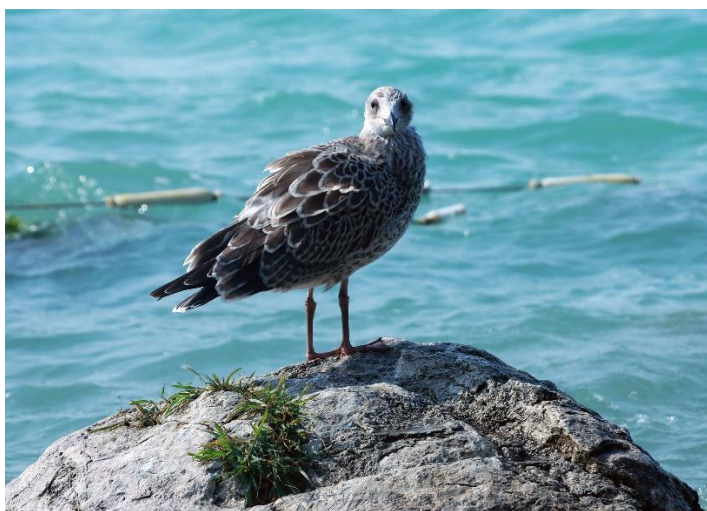
The goals are:⁶

1. Protect and Restore

The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;

Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;

The genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.



Fact 4. Armenia's Exceptional Biodiversity

- ✓ **3,800+** vascular plant species
- ✓ **17,000+** animal species
- ✓ **144** endemic plant species
- ✓ **500+** endemic animal species
- ✓ **10** landscape-climatic zones

Figure 4. Armenian Gull, listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia

2) Prosper with Nature

Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

3) Share Benefits Fairly

The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby

⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/goals>

contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.



Fact 5.

Armenia is one of the centres of origin of wild wheat.

Figure 5. Three species of wild wheat are conserved in the “Erebuni” State Reserve, Republic of Armenia.

4) Invest and Collaborate

Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of technology to fully implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are secured and equitably accessible to all Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.



Fact 6.

More than half of the approximately 6,000 plant species found in the Caucasus—about 3,800 species—occur in Armenia.

Figure 6. Bellflower, listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Armenia

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets for 2030⁷

- **Targets 1–8** focus on reducing the threats to biodiversity.
- **Targets 9–13** focus on meeting people's needs through the sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.
- **Targets 14–23** focus on the means of implementation, enabling conditions, and solutions for achieving the Framework's goals and targets.

⁷ [2030 Targets \(with Guidance Notes\)](#)

2.4 Main and Subsidiary Bodies of the CBD

Subsidiary Bodies of the CBD are:



- **Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice - SBSTTA**

The objective is to provide timely advice to the COP and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies on matters related to the implementation of the CBD.

The SBSTTA is required to regularly report to the COP on all aspects of its work. It is composed of representatives of Parties with expertise in relevant scientific, technical, and technological fields.

The functions of this body are:

- Providing assessments of the status of biodiversity;
- Providing assessments of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the CBD;
- Responding to questions and requests referred to the body by the COP.
- **Subsidiary Body on Implementation – SBI**

It supports the COP by monitoring and reviewing the progress made by Parties in implementing CBD decisions and commitments. It focuses on strategic planning, financing, reporting, and capacity-building.

- **Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities - SB8J**

It is authorized to provide advice to the COP, other subsidiary bodies and, at their request, to the COPs of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols on issues of importance to indigenous peoples and local communities.

CBD main Governing Body

The COP is the governing body of the Convention, and advances implementation of the Convention through the decisions it takes at its periodic meetings.⁸



Fact 7.

Lake Sevan is the 2nd largest high-altitude freshwater lake in the world, after Lake Titicaca.

Figure 7. Lake Sevan, the largest freshwater reservoir in the Caucasus

⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/cop>

3. THE IMPORTANCE OF COP, MECHANISMS OF ACTION

All States Parties to the CBD are represented at the COP, where they review the implementation of the Convention and any legal instruments adopted by the COP and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the CBD, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

To date, 16 ordinary and 2 extraordinary sessions of the COP have been held. Sessions are held every two years. **COP17 will be held in Yerevan, Armenia.**

3.1 COP decision-making process

Decision-making at the CBD COP is based on the formal rules of procedure for CBD COP meetings.⁹

Development of draft decisions

- Before the COP, the CBD subsidiary bodies, SBSTTA, SBI, develop scientific and technical background, as well as draft decisions.
- Official documents are translated into the official languages of the UN and published at least 6-8 weeks before the conference.

Working stages of the conference

- **Plenary sessions.** The COP begins and ends with plenary sessions, where general discussions take place.
- **Working groups.** Depending on the complexity of the agenda, working groups are established to discuss and finalize draft decisions point by point.

Decision-making

- **Consensus rule.** The main principle of the CBD rules is to reach consensus (general agreement) on all substantive issues, without any formally stated objection from any party.
- **Veto right.** If even one country officially opposes, the decision is not adopted.

3.2. Who participates in the COP and in what format?

- **Official delegations (Parties)**



Representatives of the countries that have ratified the Convention: statesmen, ministries, diplomats.
Only this group has the right to conduct official negotiations and make decisions.

- **Observers**



UN agencies, international and local NGOs, representatives of indigenous communities, academic institutions and the private sector, media representatives. These organizations must have official accreditation to register in the Blue Zone. They have the right to participate in open discussions, make statements, organize side events and exhibitions in the Blue Zone, but do not have the right to vote. Individuals cannot register as observers, institutional affiliation is required.

⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/legal/cbd-rules-procedure-en.pdf>

3.3 Blue and Green Zones

COP is organized through two main zones: Blue Zone and Green Zone.

Blue Zone

- This is the main official and diplomatic negotiation area of the conference. It is managed and controlled directly by the CBD Secretariat. Access is strictly limited and requires special accreditation. The official delegations of the member states gather here: heads of state, ministers, as well as representatives of the UN and authorized observer organizations.
- This is where the actual negotiations, plenary sessions, high-level meetings and official events are held, binding decisions for all 196 members of the Convention are adopted.



Fact 8.

Specially protected areas of nature make up 13.1% of the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

Figure 8. Tavush region of the Republic of Armenia, “Dilijan” National Park

Green Zone

- This is a public and social mobilization zone, intended for broad segments of society.
- It is organized and coordinated by the country hosting the conference (the country holding the presidency).
- It is intended for civil society, researchers, students, the private sector, with the registration of the country holding the presidency.
- The Green Zone serves as a platform for exhibitions, youth forums, cultural events, interactive programs and panel discussions. Here, various organizations share their vision and experience in nature conservation.

3.4. Participation mechanisms in COPs for CSOs, communities, indigenous peoples, youth, women and other stakeholders



Recognizing that not everyone can attend COPs in the Blue Zone and given the fact that COPs are held in different countries, the CBD has established groups to coordinate the different groups and make their voices heard at COPs. Nine groups have been established, almost all of which have an international coordinator or representative who mainly represents these groups at COPs.

These groups were established in 1992 under Agenda 21.

1. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities – The International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
<https://iifb-indigenous.org/about-us/>
2. Women – CBD Women Caucus
<https://cbd womenscaucus.org/>

3. Scientific and Technological Community (Academia)
<https://www.cbd.int/cooperation/whole/science.shtml>
4. Non-Governmental Organizations (CBD Alliance)
<https://www.cbd-alliance.org/en>
5. Children and Youth – Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN)
<https://gybn.org/>
6. Workers and Trade Unions
<https://www.cbd.int/cooperation/whole/Parliamentarians.shtml>
7. Local Authorities
<https://www.global-taskforce.org/local-authorities-major-group>
8. Farmers
9. Business and Industry

It is not only on the official COP17 platforms that it is possible to find all the information about civil society participation. It is also important to follow the websites and social platforms of the mentioned groups, as they often organize side events, recruit volunteers, or announce grant programs.

4. YEREVAN CBD COP17

The UN CBD COP17 will be held in the capital of the Republic of Armenia, Yerevan, from 19 to 30 October 2026. The 12th Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol (CP-MOP-12) and the 6th Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (NP-MOP-6) will be held concurrently.

The motto of the UN CBD COP17 is “**Taking Action for Nature.**” It emphasizes the importance of moving from initiatives to targeted and coordinated action. The official symbol of COP17 is the The Yerevan Azure (*Polyommatus erivanensis*), a butterfly species endemic to Armenia.



Figure 9. COP17 symbol



Figure 10. *Olyommatus erivanensis*

The visual identity of #COP17 is designed around the concept of the butterfly's life cycle-egg, larva, chrysalis, and flight-which identifies with the continuity, diversity, and regenerative capacity of natural systems.

The silhouette of the butterfly is composed of 23 colors, corresponding to the targets of the Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as one primary blue color, symbolizing the identity of the butterfly.

The color structure highlights the main focus of the conference: ensuring the stability and vitality of nature through action.

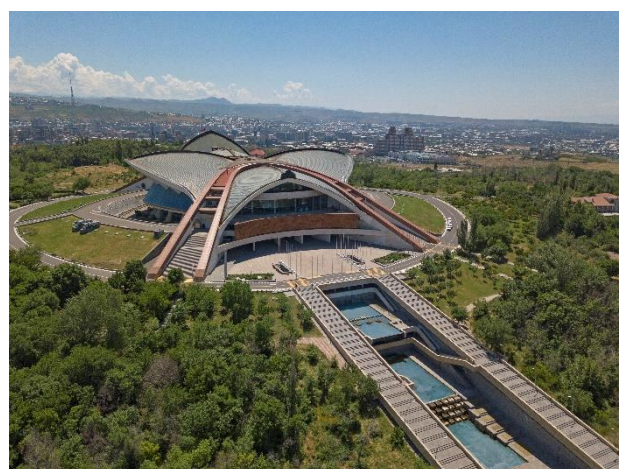
Yerevan COP **Blue Zone** will be located at the Meridian Expo Center (Address: Yerevan, 1 Voskerichner Street)

Figure 11. Meridian Expo Center



Yerevan COP **Green Zone** will be located at the Karen Demirchyan Sports and Concert Complex (Address: Yerevan, Tsitsernakaberd Park, Building 1)

Figure 12. Karen Demirchyan Sports and Concert Complex



4.1 What will be discussed at the Yerevan CBD COP17?

At CBD COP17 in Armenia, 51 documents will be discussed, the most important of which is the first Global Review of the implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). It is expected that CBD COP17 will transform the outcomes of this review into practical guidance to accelerate the implementation of global ambitions by 2030.

Four main priorities of COP17 are:

1. Global Review – implementation progress and accountability.
2. Finance and Digital Sequence Information (DSI) – financing, the Cali Fund, and benefit-sharing.
3. Participation – Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and stakeholders.
4. Synergies – biodiversity, climate, land, and water.

Seven parallel forums are planned:

1. Business and Biodiversity Forum (October 25)
2. Nature and Culture Forum (October 24-25)
3. Youth Forum (October 17-18)
4. Science Forum (October 24-25)
5. Subnational Governments and Cities Forum (October 24)
6. Women's Forum (October 27)

7. Finance Day

Thematic Days¹⁰

- Invasive Alien Species (October 24, 09:00-13:00)
- Water and Biodiversity (October 24, 14:00-18:00)
- Ocean (October 24, 18:30-20:00)
- Target 3 (30x30) (October 25, 09:00-18:00)
- Transformational Change (October 25, 18:30-20:00)
- Mountain Ecosystems (October 26, 09:00–18:00)
- Accelerating NBSAP Implementation (October 27, 09:00-13:00)
- Education (October 27, 14:00–18:00)
- Agriculture/Food (October 28, 09:00–18:00)
- Restoration (October 29, 09:00–18:00)

CBD COP17 Provisional Agenda

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters.
3. Report on the credentials of representatives to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
4. Pending issues.
5. Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties.
6. Reports of intersessional and regional preparatory meetings.
7. Administration of the Convention on Biological Diversity, budget for the trust funds and functional review of the Secretariat.
8. Resource mobilization and financial mechanism:
 - (a) Resource mobilization;
 - (b) Financial mechanism.
9. Planning, monitoring, reporting and review:
 - (a) Global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
 - (b) Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
10. Implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities:
 - (a) Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;
 - (b) Implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030:
 - (i) Guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including on indigenous and traditional territories, to support the protection and restoration practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities (Task 1.1); and guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments (Task 1.2);

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/2026/parallel-meetings/gbf-pavilion>

- (ii) Process to review and update the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention (Task 5.4);
 - (c) In-depth dialogue on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention;
 - (d) Recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
- 11. Digital sequence information on genetic resources.
- 12. Matters relating to support mechanisms for the implementation and awareness of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:
 - (a) Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation;
 - (b) Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management;
 - (c) Communication, education and public awareness.
- 13. Cooperation with international organizations and bodies established under other conventions.
- 14. Mainstreaming of biodiversity and engagement with subnational governments:
 - (a) Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors;
 - (b) Engagement with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities to enhance the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- 15. Gender Plan of Action.
- 16. Synthetic biology.
- 17. Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and matters related to the work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services:
 - (a) Strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity in the context of the Framework;
 - (b) Strategic review of and updates to the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity;
 - (c) Strategic review of and updates to the programme of work on protected areas;
 - (d) Areas of potential further work in the context of the Framework;
 - (e) Matters related to the work programme of the Platform.
- 18. Other scientific and technical issues related to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:
 - (a) Biodiversity and climate change;
 - (b) Sustainable wildlife management;
 - (c) Marine and coastal biodiversity and island biodiversity;
 - (d) Biodiversity and agriculture;
 - (e) Invasive alien species;
 - (f) Biodiversity and health.
- 19. Review of the effectiveness of processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols.
- 20. Multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties.
- 21. Other matters.
- 22. Adoption of the report.
- 23. Closure of the meeting.

4.2. Registration and Accreditation for Participation in Yerevan CBD COP17

Blue Zone

Registration of participants at CBD COP17 in the Blue Zone is fully handled by the UN CBD Secretariat.

a) Nominations - Accredited organizations

For organizations already accredited as observers to CBD meetings: Registration of representatives from these organizations is subject to the receipt of an official letter addressed to the CBD Executive Secretary, providing the names and contact details of their delegation, and clearly indicating the title of the meeting or meetings they wish to attend. The letter should be submitted to the Secretariat by e-mail to: secretariat@cbd.int, as soon as possible and preferably by **15 September 2026**.

b) Nominations – New organizations requesting admission as observer

For new organizations requesting admission as observer – submission of applications should include the following documents:

- 1) Expression of interest in the form of an official letter (on organization's letterhead), signed by head of organization, providing a statement demonstrating the organization's qualifications in fields relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The letter should indicate a clear request for the organization to be represented at the meeting (name of meeting or meetings should be stated), as well as the name and full contact details of the organization's representatives to participate.
- 2) A copy of the organization's statutes/by-laws or terms of reference demonstrating the organization's legitimacy as a bona fide organization constituted in its home country.
- 3) A copy of the organization's certificate of registration/incorporation, as issued by a government authority where organization is located.
- 4) Any other relevant information.

The letter and supporting documentation should be submitted to the Secretariat by e-mail to: secretariat@cbd.int by **31 August 2026**. Only complete applications will be given due consideration. Further details on the CBD observer admission process can be found at: <https://www.cbd.int/ngo/meetings.shtml>.

Green Zone

Registration of participants at CBD COP17 in the Green Zone is fully handled by the Republic of Armenia, the country presiding over and hosting COP17, through the website <https://cop17yerevangreenzone.com/am/>.

The formats for participation in the Green Zone are as follows:

1. Exhibition Participants and Pavilions

The exhibition area of the Green Zone can host approximately **100 pavilions**, which can be reserved through the following link: <https://www.cop17yerevangreenzone.com/am/registration-information/exhibitor>

- ✓ **Standard pavilion dimensions:** The standard exhibition area is 3 × 3 meters; however, larger or customized formats are available upon request.
- ✓ **Financial conditions:** The reservation fee for a 3 × 3 meter pavilion is 1,440,000 AMD (including all applicable local taxes). This fee covers the entire duration of the Green Zone event, from 19 to 30 October 2026.

- ✓ **Application and guidelines:** Interested organizations can review the technical details and submit their applications online through the website.

2. Workshop Rooms and Session Reservations

To promote active dialogue, capacity-building, and knowledge exchange, the Green Zone provides workshop rooms for up to 50 participants and halls designated for sessions.

- **Session format:** Sessions (including panel discussions, slide presentations, official launch announcements, reports, and other formats) should focus on solutions and projects aimed at nature conservation and related actions.
- **Reservation process:** Interested parties can submit their session applications online through the following link: <https://www.cop17yerevangreenzone.com/am/registration-information/session-submission>:

Space allocation will be based on thematic relevance and the priority given to the date of application submission. **Workshop rooms and session halls are provided free of charge.**

3. Cultural Partners

Recognizing the crucial role of art, indigenous peoples' heritage, and public performances in addressing environmental issues, the Green Zone provides dedicated spaces for artistic expression, storytelling, and cultural showcases.

- **Format:** Cultural partners can propose performances, visual art installations, or interactive exhibitions that reflect regional biodiversity stories and other environmental themes.
- **Submission of applications:** Artists and cultural organizations can submit their proposals and technical requirements through the following link: <https://www.cop17yerevangreenzone.com/am/register-now/translate-to-armenian-cultural-program>

Answers to questions related to visas, travel, transportation, accommodation, communication services, regulations for driving in Armenia, and other practical matters for foreign guests can be found on the following website: <https://cop17yerevangreenzone.com/am/>.

5. USEFUL LINKS

<https://www.cbd.int/>

<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/COP-17>

<https://cop17yerevan.am/>

<https://www.cop17yerevangreenzone.com/am/>

<https://www.facebook.com/cop17armenia>