

Bioland Training Manual-0

Introduction to the CHM

Presenter

Affiliation

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PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Introduction to the Clearing-House Mechanism
- Cooperation and the CHM
- CHM website

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Introduction to the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)



What is a Clearing-House?

Various definitions:

- A central agency for the collection, classification, and distribution, especially of information; broadly: an informal channel for distributing information or assistance.
- A central institution or agency for the collection, maintenance, and distribution of materials, information, etc.
- A central organization which collects and sends out information for other people or organizations.

→ Information exchange services

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Introduction to the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)

**Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity
Framework (2022-2030)**

**Decision 15/4
(COP15)**

- Builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, its achievements, gaps, and lessons learned, and the experience and achievements of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements;
- Sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in our societies' relationship with biodiversity by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, and ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.
- Aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, subnational and local authorities, with the involvement of all of society, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its Vision, Mission, Goals and Targets, and thereby contribute to the three objectives of the Convention and to those of its Protocols.

TARGET 20 encourages Parties to:

- Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology,
- Promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation,
- Cooperate through South South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries,
- Foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and,
- Strengthen scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.

TARGET 21 encourages Parties to:

Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public **to guide effective and equitable governance**, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, **and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management** and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their **free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.**

Decision 15/6 (COP15)

Annex II - Guidance and Draft Template for the 7th and 8th National Report

“Parties are also encouraged to use the clearing-house mechanism/Bioland tool. The voluntary Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (DaRT) developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is also available to Parties.”



Technical and scientific cooperation under the CBD

- Who are the people you want to collaborate with?
- How can you stimulate cooperation between them?
- What type of information do they need to choose their collaborators?
- What type of information do you want to make public?

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Exchange of information to promote cooperation and public awareness at national level

- Information is available, but access to information is not always possible or easy:
- Laws, research, “best practices”, trans-boundary, funding opportunities, who does what?
- Identify information gaps
- Validate the information
- Decentralized versus centralized
- Intellectual property rights.

Improve public awareness of the Convention

- Country studies, Red Lists, relation between the conventions
- Target audiences: policy decision makers, youth, teachers, general public
- Motivate the public by observation campaigns on biodiversity
- Publish news and events on a regular basis on the website

One of the tools available for the CHM Information portals:

- On the Convention
- Implementation on national level of the CBD
- Information on biodiversity
- Cooperation
- Other sources of information on the Internet
- Use available information
- Create only new information that is not available elsewhere on the Internet (otherwise: link)

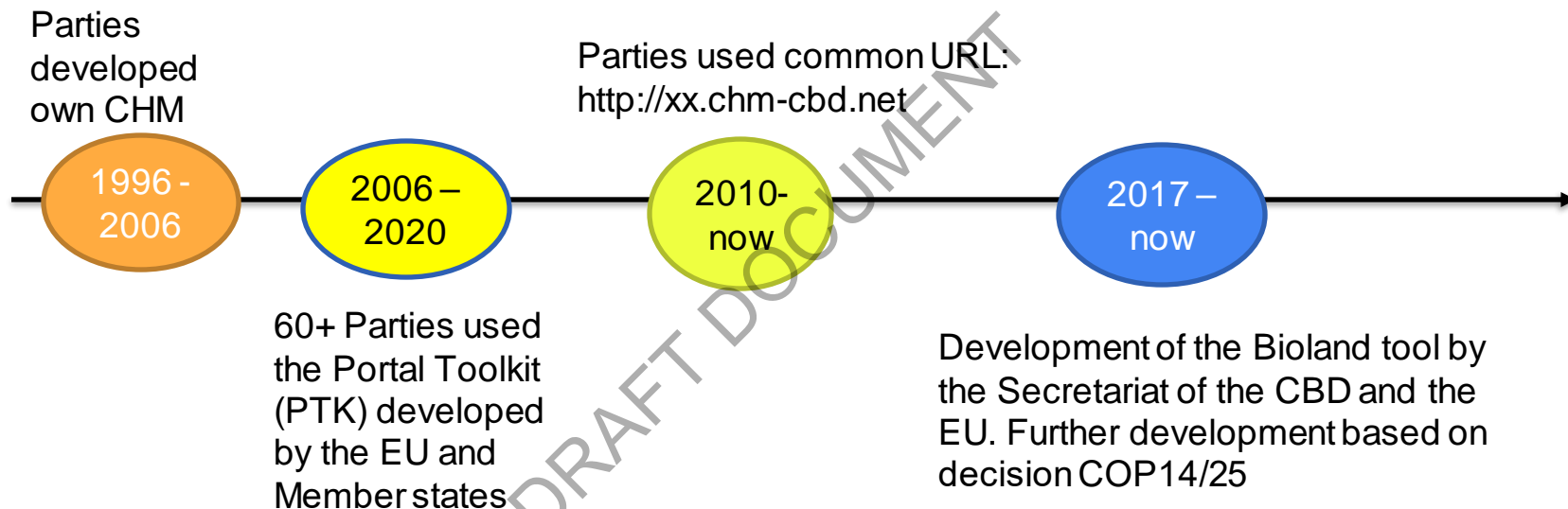
National
CHM website

Make information available that is difficult to obtain inside and outside the country.

Most visited pages on the CHM websites:

- National reports
- News
- Events
- Country studies
- National Strategies and Action Plans for biodiversity
- Actors
- Frequently Asked Questions about biodiversity

History of the National CHM website



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Convention on Biological Diversity

Belgian National Focal Point and Clearing House Mechanism

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Point focal national biodiversité
Nationaal Knooppunt biodiversiteit

Belgian Clearing House Mechanism



Belgium's official
contact point to the
Convention on
Biological Diversity

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Biodiversity-CHM.NL

Central website on Biodiversity for The Netherlands

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Welcome to Biodiversity-CHM.NL

Dutch node of the [Clearing House Mechanism](#) of the [Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#) and the central webportal for communication related to Dutch biodiversity policy. The mission of this portal is to provide access to a maximum of biodiversity information related to the Netherlands.

Biodiversity in short

Life on earth is enormously diverse. Every life form, ecosystem and genetic variety, from the smallest bacteria, fungi and plants to the largest animals, the tropical rainforests or the Dutch pastureland, is unique and irreplaceable. This enormous variety is what we call biodiversity.

Biodiversity is Vital!

Many life forms on earth are mutually dependent. Diversity plays an important role in this. Even people cannot survive without other organisms. Biodiversity is not only beautiful, but also useful and necessary. It gives us clean water, fertile soil and a stable climate, but it also gives us food and raw materials for housing, clothing, fuel and medicines. These natural resources safeguard our future and form the basis of our prosperity. [Biodiversity contributes to the quality of life and human welfare.](#)

Biodiversity is under threat

Biodiversity is under serious threat from global climate change, increased consumption, pollution, the introduction of exotic species and the overexploitation of natural areas and natural resources. Many species of plants and animals are disappearing and ecosystems are under threat. Clean air and water, fertile soil and a stable climate are no longer guaranteed. This affects people in poor countries, who often depend directly on the fruits of the forests and the land, but it also affects us. Biodiversity loss and the depletion of natural resources ultimately threaten everyone's survival.

Working together!

This crucial problem can only be addressed through close cooperation between the government, citizens, companies and non-governmental organizations.



France Biodiversity

National Clearing-House Mechanism Website of the Convention on Biological Diversity



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- FRENCH BIODIVERSITY ▾
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About Us ▸ About this website

Clearing-House Mechanism

The Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) provides the information exchange platform of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Created in accordance with Article 18(3), it has evolved into a global network of websites with the CBD website (www.cbd.int) as its central node, and national Clearing-House Mechanisms as national nodes of the network. The mission of the clearing-house mechanism for the period 2011-2020, as adopted by [decision X/15](#), is *"to contribute significantly to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, through effective information services and other appropriate means in order to promote and facilitate scientific and technical cooperation, knowledge sharing, and information exchange, and to establish a fully operational network of Parties and partners"*. Further details on the clearing-house mechanism are available in the ["Proposed work programme for the clearing-house mechanism in support for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020"](#) (document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31)

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Thank you for your attention!

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