



Technical and Scientific Cooperation in the KM-GBF

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What is Technical and Scientific Cooperation ?



Article 18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation

1. The Contracting Parties shall **promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, where necessary, through the appropriate international and national institutions.**
2. Each Contracting Party shall promote technical and scientific cooperation with other Contracting Parties, in particular developing countries, in implementing this Convention, inter alia, through the development and implementation of national policies. In promoting such cooperation, **special attention should be given to the development and strengthening of national capabilities, by means of human resources development and institution building.**
3. The Conference of the Parties, at its first meeting, shall determine how to **establish a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.**
4. The Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with national legislation and policies, **encourage and develop methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies,** including indigenous and traditional technologies, **in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention.** For this purpose, the Contracting Parties shall also **promote cooperation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts.**
5. The Contracting Parties shall, subject to mutual agreement, **promote the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of this Convention.**

TSC in the previous Framework : A failed attempt

COP13 (CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/23) - 2016

Recognizing **the need for a more integrated and coherent approach to capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation in supporting the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols as well as other biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements,**

[...]

Noting with concern that a number of capacity-building activities which the Conference of the Parties requested in its previous decisions have not been implemented for a number of reasons, such as the difficulty of mobilizing resources from all sources,

[...]

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the Executive Secretary on the implementation of paragraphs 8, 9 and 18 of decision XII/2 B, including the progress on capacity-building, on technical and scientific cooperation, including the further development of the Bio-Bridge Initiative, and the further development of the central clearing-house mechanism and national clearing-house mechanisms

TSC in the previous Framework : A failed attempt (cont.)

COP14 (CBD/COP/DEC/14/1) - 2018

“For Target 19, further promote and facilitate the mobilization of open-access biodiversity related data and information, considering the voluntary guidance to improve the accessibility of biodiversity data and information”

Technical and Scientific Cooperation in the previous Framework : A failed attempt (cont.)

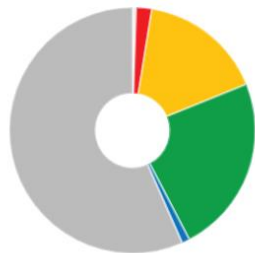
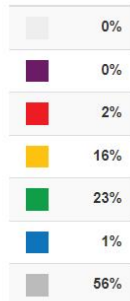


Aichi Target 19

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

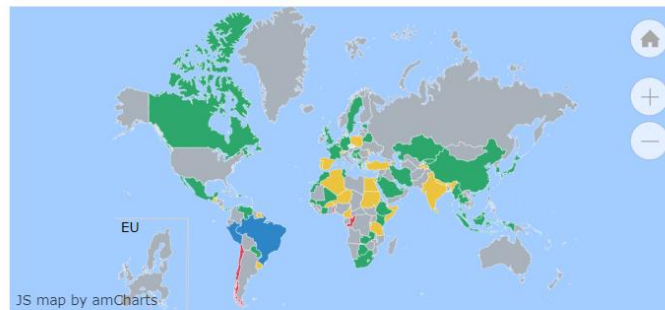
Global Status

JS chart by amCharts



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National Status and National Targets



JS map by amCharts

EXPORT DATA

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The Kuming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, a new Start?



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KM GBF Introductory Section

The KM-GBF “aims to catalyze, enable and galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments, and subnational and local authorities, with **the involvement of all of society**”

“The implementation of the Framework **should be based on scientific evidence and traditional knowledge and practices, recognizing the role of science, technology and innovation;**”

“Implementation of the Framework **requires transformative, innovative and transdisciplinary education**, formal and informal, at all levels, including science-policy interface studies and lifelong learning processes, recognizing diverse world views, values and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities;”

“[...]The Framework is to be implemented with consideration of the One Health Approach, among other **holistic approaches that are based on science, mobilize multiple sectors, disciplines and communities to work together**, and aim to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, recognizing **the need for equitable access to tools and technologies including medicines, vaccines and other health products related to biodiversity**, while highlighting the urgent need to reduce pressures on biodiversity and decrease environmental degradation to reduce risks to health, and, as appropriate, develop practical access and benefit-sharing arrangements. ”

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KM GBF Mission

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

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KM GBF Goal D

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 GBF 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



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Target 15. Businesses assess and disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and reduce negative impacts

Target 16. Sustainable consumption choices are enabled, and food waste reduced by half

Target 20. Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened

Target 21. Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available



KM GBF Target 20

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

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KM GBF TARGET 21

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,[2] in accordance with national legislation.

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KM GBF Implementation and Support Mechanisms Section

“The full implementation of the Framework will require the provision of adequate, predictable and easily accessible financial resources from all sources on a needs basis. It further requires **cooperation and collaboration in building the necessary capacity and transfer of technologies** to allow Parties, especially developing country Parties, to fully implement the Framework.”

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KM GBF Communication, education, awareness and uptake Section

22. Enhancing communication, education, and awareness on biodiversity and the uptake of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by all actors is essential to achieve its effective implementation and behavioural change, and to promote sustainable lifestyles and biodiversity values, including by:

- (a) Increasing awareness, understanding and appreciation of the knowledge systems, diverse values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystems functions and services and traditional knowledge and worldviews of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as of biodiversity's contribution to sustainable development;
- (b) Increasing awareness on the importance of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and of the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources for sustainable development, including improving sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication efforts and its overall contribution to global and/or national sustainable development strategies;
- (c) Raising awareness among all sectors and actors of the need for urgent action to implement the Framework, while enabling their active engagement in the implementation and monitoring of progress towards the achievement of its goals and targets;
- (d) Facilitating understanding of the Framework, including by targeted communication, adapting the language used, level of complexity and thematic content to relevant groups of actors, considering their socioeconomic and cultural context, including by developing material that can be translated into indigenous and local languages;
- (e) Promoting or developing platforms, partnerships and action agendas, including with media, civil society and educational institutions, including academia, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences and to allow for adaptive learning and participation in acting for biodiversity;
- (f) Integrating transformative education on biodiversity into formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes, promoting curriculum on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in educational institutions, and promoting knowledge, attitudes, values, behaviours and lifestyles that are consistent with living in harmony with nature;
- (g) Raising awareness on the critical role of science, technology and innovation to strengthen scientific and technical capacities to monitor biodiversity, address knowledge gaps and develop innovative solutions to improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Thank you for your attention!

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