



Convention on Biological Diversity

The CBD Clearing-House Mechanism and its linkage with the Bio-Bridge Initiative

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Introduction and Background

- CBD Article 18: Technical and Scientific Cooperation
 - establish a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation
- CBD Article 17: Exchange of Information
 - Parties shall facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources
 - Such exchange of information shall include exchange of results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, indigenous and traditional knowledge



Evolution of the CHM

- COP decision II/3: establish a pilot phase of the CHM for 1996–1997)
- Independent review of the CHM pilot phase (<u>UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/2</u>)
- First <u>CHM strategic plan (1999–2004)</u> and a longer-term programme of work (<u>UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/4</u>)
- Updated CHM strategic plan (2005-2010 and a programme of work up to 2010 (decision <u>VIII/11</u>)
- CHM Programme of Work in support of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31), welcomed in decision XI/2.
- CHM Programme of Work 2024-2030 under development as requested by decision <u>15/16</u>





Overview of the Central CHM

 The first CHM strategic plan envisioned CHM as the primary tool for global cooperation and as an information network on biodiversity

- The primary goals were:
 - Promotion and facilitation of technical and scientific cooperation (TSC);
 - Development of a global mechanism for exchanging and integrating information on biodiversity;
 - Development of a network of CHM focal points and their partners
- The CHM was designed to:
 - promote and support cost-effective decision making and
 - support the implementation of biodiversity-related initiatives;
 - foster international cooperation;
 - o enhance the sharing of relevant technology, information and expertise; and
 - o promote linkages and synergies among global initiatives





Overview of the Central CHM

- The updated strategic plan and PoW up to 2010 took into account the strengths and weaknesses identified during the second independent review of the CHM and sought to:
 - Clarify the role and nature of the CHM in facilitating TSC
 - Promote the development of non-web-based technologies to facilitate TSC while improving existing and developing new web-based technologies
 - Promote the development of technical capacity at the national level
 - Enhance mobilization of financial resources to implement and maintain the CHM
- The CHM PoW (2011-2020) defined the CHM mission as follows:
 - "to contribute significantly to the implementation of the CBD and the 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"

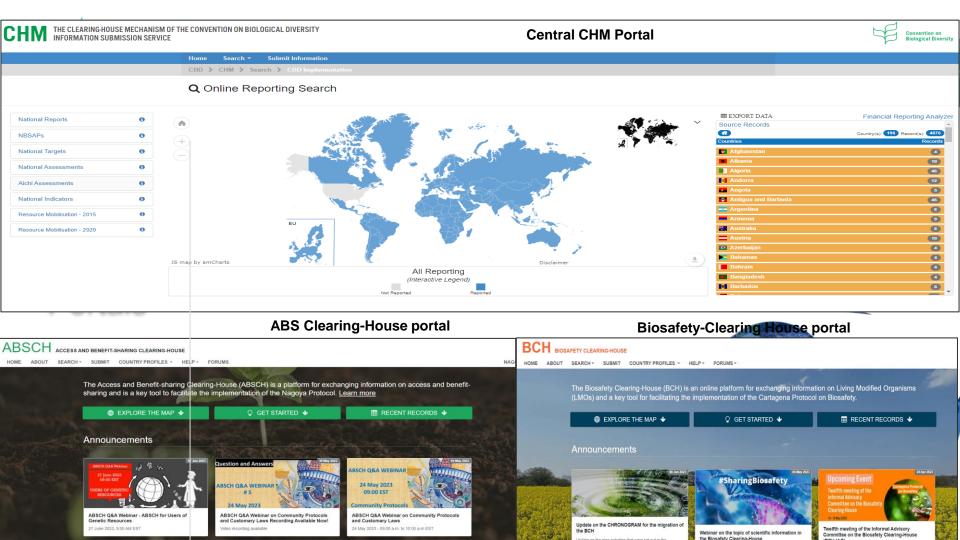


Overview of the Central CHM

Key roles of the CHM:

- Acts as a "one-stop shop" to search for and share information relevant to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols:
 - Gives users the ability to search documentation and information
 - Enables users to contribute up-to-date information in a transparent, neutral, efficient and user-friendly manner
- Enables users to analyse, integrate and visualize information and create new information products for various purposes
- Facilitates exchange of the experiences of Parties in implementing the Convention, including through discussion forums
- Facilitates matchmaking between countries that have technical and scientific needs with Parties or institutions that are able to provide the required technical support, tools and resources







Reference Records

UNDB Records

Country Profile

Actors

National Records

	PUBLISHED	DRAFTS	REQUESTS
National Strategies and Reports			
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPS)	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the principal instruments for inherent programments of the programment of the prog	304 0 0	
National Reports	Parties are obliged under Article 28 of the Convention to submit their national reports to the Conference of the Parties on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. National reports provide main sources of information for the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies to review the implementation of the Convention (Article 25).	801 0 0	
Other National Reports	Parties are encouraged to submit other reports related to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols.	0 0 0	
Sixth National Report		0 0 0	
Financial Reporting Framework	The financial reporting framework, adopted by decision XII/3, is intended for use by Parties for providing baseline information and reporting on their contribution to reach the global financial targets, under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its twelfth meeting, in accordance with Article 20. Reporting on progress towards 2020 shall be undertaken in conjunction with the sixth national reports.		
	Reporting on baseline and progress towards 2015	1 0 0	
	Reporting on progress towards 2020	0 0 0	

4 0 0

CHM Tools

PUBLISHED DRAFTS REQUESTS Capacity-Building Records Capacity-Building Initiatives **81 1 0** Capacity-Building Resources **Bio-Bridge Initiative Records** Contacts 265 0 0

Opportunities		214 0 0	
Providers of Assistance		47 0 0	
Requests for Assistance		36 0 0	
Events			
Events	Are any function with a start and end date/time, wanting or expecting participation from stakeholders. Events must also be associated with host Organizations.	221 0 0	
Organizations			
Biodiversity Related Organizations		889 1 6	



The CHM and Complementary Tools and Initiatives

There are various tools, mechanisms and initiatives complementing the CHM in promoting and facilitating TSC and information exchange

- The <u>Bio-Bridge Initiative</u>
- The <u>TSC mechanism</u> comprising of regional/subregional support centres and a Global Coordination Entity (<u>Decision 15/8</u>)
- Bioland tool for national CHMs
- CBD Online Reporting Tool
- The Data Reporting Tool (<u>DaRT</u>)





The Bio-Bridge Initiative



Established by the Government of the Republic of Korea in October 2014 at COP12 (Paragraph 13, Decision XII/2)

Purpose:

- Catalyze and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer among Parties to the Convention and its Protocols.
- Contribute to implementation of the:
 - Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and of the NBSAPs:
 - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and

How?

Linking Parties that have specific technical and scientific needs with Parties or institutions that are able to provide the necessary technical support and resources to meet those needs through mutual partnerships; and

Creating a space for countries and institutions to share knowledge, good practices and lessons learned with each other.

Main BBI Tools and Support Mechanisms

()1 HELP DESK To assist cou

To assist countries to articulate their needs and match them to a potential Provider(s).

- WEB PLATFORM
 A workspace to submit requests for assistance, express interest to offer technical assistance and register opportunities.
- REGIONAL ROUNDTABLES
 To catalyze new cooperation, facilitate sharing of experiences, showcasing results and identifying common needs.
- SEED GRANTS
 To support demonstration projects to showcase good examples of TSC.

Developed with feedback from countries in terms of what they will realistically use.



BBI Web Platform under the Central CHM Portal



Opportunities

Proposals

Resources

Requests

Providers

A wide range of features to help Parties to request assistance, offer support and announce opportunities to catalyze technical and scientific cooperation.

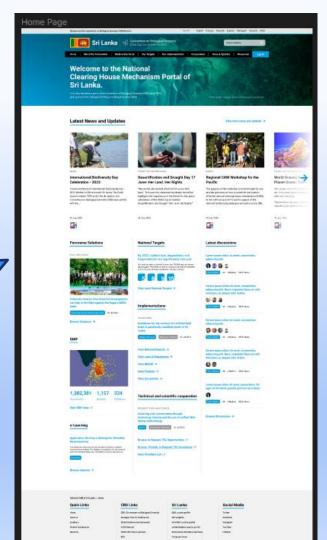
Bioland Tool for National CHMs

- The Bioland Tool was developed by the CBD Secretariat as a turnkey solution that can be used by any country to rapidly establish a basic operational national CHM website
- Bioland v1 has been in production and servicing Parties since 2017.
- A new design is being developed to upgrade the look-and-feel and add new features to the tool
 - Upgrade to reference the newly adopted KM-GBF.
 - Integration to CHM for centralized records
 - More focus on interoperability to partner platforms



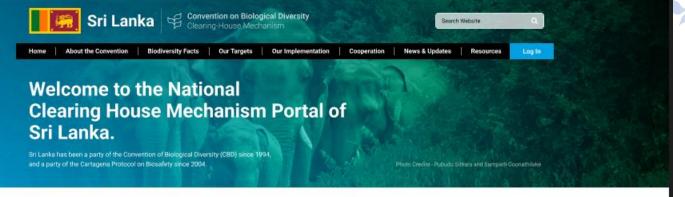
Bioland Tool for National CHMs

Layout of all the sections





Updated "mega-menu"



News and **Updates** from CHM and Party sources

Latest News and Updates



NEWS

International Biodiversity Day Celebration - 2023

Commemoration of International Biodiversity Day -2023 Ministry of Environment Sri Lanka The Earth Summit held in 1992 at the Rio de Janeiro, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was ratified with the...



FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Desertification and Drought Day 17 June: Her Land. Her Rights.

"We cannot all succeed when half of us are held back." This succinct statement by Malala Yousafzai highlights the importance of the theme for this year's celebration of the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought "Her Land, Her Rights."

View more news and updates ->



EVENT

Regional CHM Workshop for the Pacific

The purpose of the workshop is to build capacity and provide guidance on how to establish and sustain effective national clearing-house mechanisms (CHM), in line with decision X/15 and in support of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NB...



PROM THE SECRETARIAN

World Oceans Daw Planet Ocean: Tide

The Ocean covers the vist man vet, it has been grossly neglimber tides are changing.

The theme of this year's World Dr increasing recognition that the co-

23 July, 2020



23 July, 2020

23 July, 2020



23 July, 2020

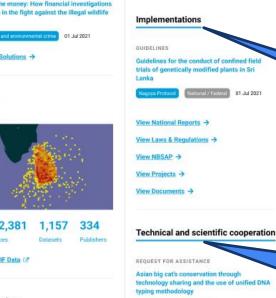


Link to different platforms

E-Learning



National Targets By 2022, habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced. Sri Lanka has been colonized for more than 100,000 years by humans (Deraniyagala, 1986). With the advent of humans, the natural landscape of Sri Lanka was changed significantly. SriLanka's history... View more National Targets →

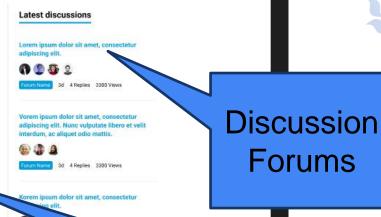


01 Jul 2021

Browse or Request TSC Opportunities 2

View Providers List 2

Browse, Provide, or Request TSC Assistance [2]



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3d 4 Replies



Technical and Scientific Cooperation (link with CBD BBI)

Forums



National CHM Portal Status

Number of parties with national CHM portals

146

As on 30 th Sept.	2022	As on 30 th Sept. 2023		
Number of parties with national CHM portals		Number of parties with national CHM portals	146	
Self Managed – Active	44	Self Managed – Active	44	
Self Managed – Non Active	36	Self Managed – Non Active	36	
On Bioland	12	On Bioland	28	
Parties without National	7.5	Parties without National	40	

CHM Portal

49

Many parties have yet to actively use newly setup Bioland based national CHM portals

75

CHM Portal



Welcome to the Biodiversity CHM of Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka has been a party of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) since 1994, and a party of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety since 2004.

National Target highlight of the week

By 2022, habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced.

Sri Lanka has been colonized for more than 100,000 years by humans (Deraniyagala, 1986). With the advent of humans, the natural landscape of Sri Lanka was changed significantly. SriLanka's history...











Latest Implementations

GUIDELINES

Guidelines for the conduct of confined field trials of genetically modified plants in Sri Lanka

01 Jul 2021

View National Reports →

View Laws & Regulations →

View NBSAP →

Technical and scientific cooperation

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

Asian big cat's conservation through technology sharing and the use of unified DNA typing methodology

01 Jul 2021

Browse, Provide, or Request TSC Assistance

View Providers List 7

About the Convention

Convention on Biological Diversity Clearing-House Mechanism

Our Targets

Our Implementation BCH **ABSCH News & Updates** Resources

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Sri Lanka CHM ► Implementation ► National Targets ►

Our **Implementation**

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Overview

By 2022, Biosafety is assured

By 2022, a mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits arising from biodiversity is...

By 2022, a system is established and ongoing for inventorising species (taxonomy and...

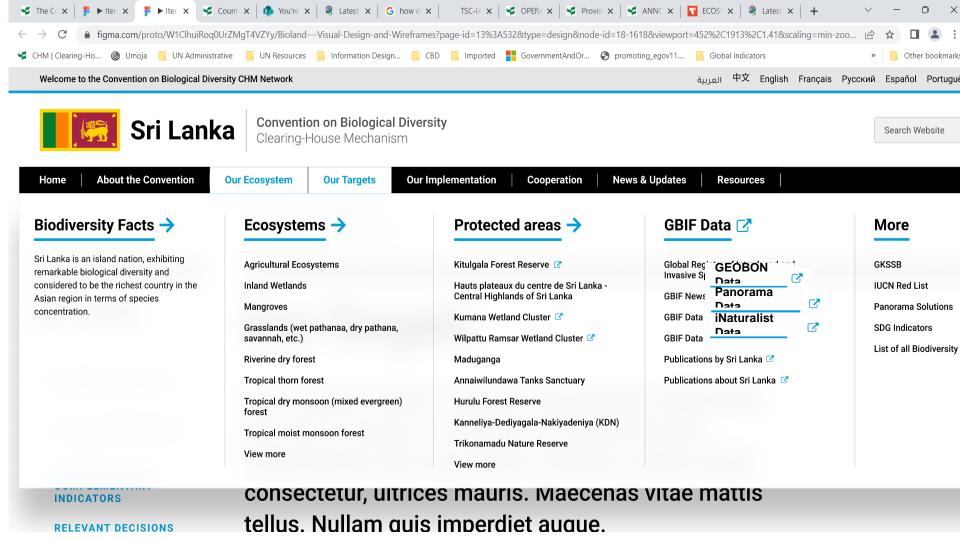
By 2022, a system is established and ongoing for inventorising species (taxonomy conservation

National Target

Our Ecosystem

By 2022, the valuation biodiversity is mainstreamed.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) a public goods and not valued in the market. However, they provide the support systems, medicines etc. To minimize the degradation, valuing and integration of BES needs to be



CHM PoW: 7 Goals, 30 Strategic Actions

CCOP4CBD



2024-2030

To develop and/or strengthen collaboration at global, regional and national levels

To catalyze and facilitate matchmaking between Parties that have specific technical and scientific needs with Parties or institutions that are able to provide the necessary support.

To develop a mechanism to facilitate monitoring and reporting of the progress towards achievements of GBF goals and targets

To strengthen global and national systems for exchanging, integrating and visualizing information on biodiversity

To strengthen the capacity of national Clearing-House Mechanisms

To develop a biodiversity knowledge network of networks

To develop and operationalize tools, including a collaborative workspace, to facilitate the work of Parties in processes under the Convention.





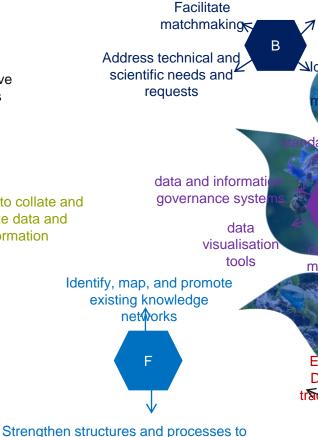




capacity to use

modern digital

technologies



link the existing knowledge networks

technologies Aldentify, map, link, a promote existing matchmaking services d protocols to access shall information and _knewledge → controlled D vocabularies mechanisms **Decision** trackin G Notification

management

evetam

Take stock of

expertise, tools





Outcome B

Matchmaking between
Parties with specific
technical and scientific
needs and other Parties or
institutions able to provide
the necessary support is
catalysed and facilitated.

- Identify, prioritize and communicate biodiversity-related technical and scientific needs and requests for assistance.
- 2. Take stock of expertise, tools, technologies and other relevant technical and scientific assets that can be shared with Parties.
- Develop or strengthen matchmaking tools and services, including online platforms and round tables, to link Parties that need support with Parties and organizations that can provide it.
- 4. Identify, map, link and promote existing matchmaking services at the global, regional and national levels.





A mechanism and tools to facilitate the monitoring and reporting of progress towards the achievement of the goals and targets of the Montreal-Kunming Global Biodiversity Framework are developed.



- 1. Establish national mechanisms to collect data and information from different sources.
- Develop national capacity to collate and analyse data and information related to biodiversity.
- 3. Facilitate access to and the use by Parties of relevant tools and technology, such as the Data Reporting Tool (DaRT) and the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (InforMEA), to collect, organize and share information.
- Strengthen national coordination and collaboration mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
- 5. Develop and maintain, through the central clearing-house portal, tools to enable Parties to upload, analyse, visualize and report progress in



Outcome D

Global and national systems for exchanging, integrating and visualizing information on biodiversity are strengthened.

- Develop templates for collecting, organizing and sharing information and metadata to standardize the structure and organization of the information.
- 2. Strengthen the standards and protocols for gaining access to and sharing information and knowledge made available through global and national information systems.
- Develop or modify taxonomies and controlled vocabularies to facilitate knowledge-sharing in a consistent and standardized manner.
- 4. Establish or strengthen data-sharing mechanisms, including the application programming interface, to facilitate interoperability.
- Develop data visualization tools, such as dashboards and interactive maps, to present complex information in easy-tounderstand formats and to elicit actionable insight.
- 6. Develop or strengthen national data and information governance systems to facilitate data management, access and use by decision makers, practitioners & the general public





Outcome E

The capacity of national clearing-house mechanisms is strengthened



- Establish or strengthen institutional structures for national clearing-house mechanisms, including national focal points, multi-stakeholder coordination bodies, networks and systems for collaboration.
- 2. Establish institutional processes, including standard operating procedures, protocols and modalities of operation, to guide the work of national clearing-house mechanisms.
- 3. Develop or strengthen infrastructure for national CHMs, including information technology, resources and Internet connectivity.
- Further develop national clearing-house mechanism portals using the Bioland tool and other solutions in response to the needs of users and relevant technological developments.
- Develop or strengthen capacity to use modern digital technology, including natural language processing, machine learning and artificial intelligence.



Outcome F

A biodiversity knowledge network of networks is established.

- 1. Identify, map and promote existing knowledge networks related to biodiversity and related fields.
- Establish structures and processes to link the existing knowledge networks to, inter alia, facilitate cross-disciplinary interactions, leverage expertise from diverse networks and promote the exchange of ideas
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the network of knowledge networks.







Outcome G

Tools, including a collaborative workspace, to facilitate the work of Parties in processes under the Convention are developed and operationalized.

- Develop tools, including dashboards, to allow national focal points (and other national authorized users), from each Party to manage their responses to notifications issued by the Secretariat, including invitations to submit views, nominate participants and to peer-review documents.
- 2. Enhance the decision tracking tool to allow Parties and others, as requested by the Conference of the Parties, to report on progress towards the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

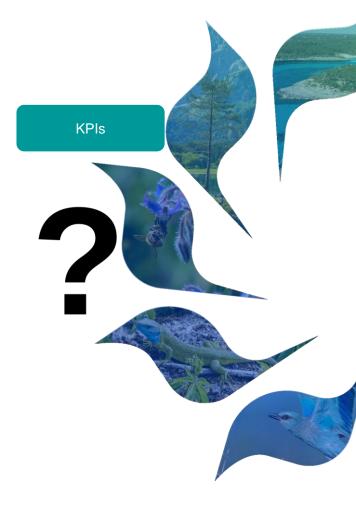




Outcomes









Thank you for your attention!

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