



CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation processes and mechanisms

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Section 1. Framework of the CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation processes and mechanisms



I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key Definitions

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



What is Technical and Scientific Cooperation ?

The **Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC) Portfolio** under the Convention on Biological Diversity aims to encourage and facilitate action to enhance the implementation of Articles 16, 17 and 18, as well as related provisions of the Convention and its Protocols, through a coordinated and integrated approach.

The objective is to enable Parties to pursue their individual or collective biodiversity-related goals through matchmaking, cooperative exchange of knowledge and expertise, as well as by improving access to available data, resources and technologies.

Through a number of bespoke programmes, the CBD Secretariat:

- **Catalyzes cooperation** through **matchmaking**
- **Nurtures partnerships** by leveraging a series of **round tables and expert dialogues**
- **Facilitates access to innovative solutions** to address biodiversity-related challenges through the organization of **knowledge fairs**
- **Promotes the use of gaming tools**
- **Tests out new ideas** for transformative change through **technology transfer**

The CBD Secretariat also helps to support and accelerate the work of the **Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity** and its broader member organizations to contribute to the successful implementation of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** and the package of **related decisions**, in particular **decision 15/8** on capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation.

As a reminder

**Article 16
technology
transfer**

**Article 17
exchange of
informations**

**Article 18
technical and
scientific
cooperation**

[Technical and Scientific Cooperation](https://www.cbd.int)
([cbd.int](https://www.cbd.int))

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



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.**

Strengthening capabilities

Establishing a CHM

Training of personnel and exchange of experts

Joint research programme and development of technologies

What are Science and Technique ?

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Article 17. Exchange of Information

Knowledge ? Capacity ?

1. The Contracting Parties shall **facilitate the exchange of information**, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, **taking into account the special needs of developing countries**.
2. 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** as such and in combination with the technologies referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1. It shall also, where feasible, include repatriation of information.

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Article 12. Research and Training

Research ?

The Contracting Parties, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, shall:

- (a) Establish and maintain programmes for **scientific and technical education and training** in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries;
- (b) **Promote and encourage research** which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, inter alia, in accordance with decisions of the Conference of the Parties taken in consequence of recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; and
- c) In keeping with the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 20, **promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources**

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Article 16. Access to and Transfer of technology

Technology?

1. Each Contracting Party, **recognizing that technology includes biotechnology, and that both access to and transfer of technology among Contracting Parties are essential elements for the attainment of the objectives of this Convention**, undertakes subject to the provisions of this Article to provide and/or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.
2. **Access to and transfer of technology referred to in paragraph 1 above to developing countries shall be provided and/or facilitated under fair and most favourable terms**, including on concessional and preferential terms where mutually agreed, and, where necessary, in accordance with the financial mechanism established by Articles 20 and 21. In the case of technology subject to patents and other intellectual property rights, such access and transfer shall be provided on terms which recognize and are consistent with the adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. The application of this paragraph shall be consistent with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 below.
3. Each Contracting Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that Contracting Parties, in particular those that are developing countries, which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which makes use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms, including technology protected by patents and other intellectual property rights, where necessary, through the provisions of Articles 20 and 21 and in accordance with international law and consistent with paragraphs 4 and 5 below.
4. Each Contracting Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that the private sector facilitates access to, joint development and transfer of technology referred to in paragraph 1 above for the benefit of both governmental institutions and the private sector of developing countries and in this regard shall abide by the obligations included in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above.
5. The Contracting Parties, recognizing that patents and other intellectual property rights may have an influence on the implementation of this Convention, shall cooperate in this regard subject to national legislation and international law in order to ensure that such rights are supportive of and do not run counter to its objectives.

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Technology ?

"Technology" includes biotechnology.

"Biotechnology" means any **technological application** that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify
(article 2, use of terms)

What is Cooperation ?

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Article 5. Cooperation

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, **cooperate with other Contracting Parties**, directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organizations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on other matters of mutual interest, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Capacity-Building and Development

The term **capacity development** is defined by the [United Nations Development Group \(UNDG\)](#) as the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain the ability to manage their affairs over time. Any intervention or activity purposely designed to contribute to the development or strengthening of the capabilities of people, institutions and systems is considered to be capacity-building.

Parties to the [Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#), the [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#) and the [Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing](#), have identified capacity-building and development as a priority for the effective implementation of these three instruments, as well as the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#).

The Conference of the Parties (COP), in its [decision 15/8](#), adopted a long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development to support priorities determined by Parties in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In this long-term framework, it is recognized that the choice of tools and methodologies for delivering capacity development varies according to the needs and contexts of the target audience, and that the involvement of partner organizations and stakeholders is crucial to the success of any capacity development intervention.

The main role of the Secretariat is to coordinate and facilitate capacity-building support to Parties for the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, in accordance with relevant COP and COP-MOP decisions.

**Capacity
Building/Development ?**

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Article 16. Access to and Transfer of technology

Technology transfer ?

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I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



What is Technology Transfer ?

Technology Transfer

Both access to and transfer of technology among Contracting Parties are [essential elements](#) for the attainment of the objectives of this Convention. The Convention also calls upon its contracting Parties to promote scientific and technological cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

These pages summarize the pertinent conceptual work under the Convention, leading to its [programme of work](#) and its [implementation strategy](#), as well as to the establishment of the [BioBridge Initiative \(BBI\)](#).

The work on scientific and technological cooperation is also supported and facilitated through the [Consortium of Scientific Partners](#).

[Technology Transfer \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int)

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Education and promotion ?

Article 13. Public Education and Awareness

The Contracting Parties shall:

- (a) Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes; and
- (b) **Cooperate**, as appropriate, with other States and international organizations **in developing educational and public awareness programmes**, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

To summarise...

I/ CBD's Technical and Cooperation Key definitions



Knowledges, Techniques..



Science and technique ⇔ Information, Capacity, Research, Technology

Cooperation ⇔ Capacity Building, Transfer of Technology, Promotion



**Relationship,
Exchange**

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

Decision I/3 Clearing-House Mechanism and scientific cooperation

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS FIRST MEETING

The CHM is the central tool of the TSC

I/3. Clearing-house mechanism for technical and scientific cooperation

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Decides* to implement the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the establishment of a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, operating under the authority of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Decides* also that the activities of the clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation should be funded from the regular budget of the Secretariat as well as from voluntary contributions, subject to decisions to be taken by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting, in the light of the study referred to in paragraph 3 of the present decision;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare, and report back to the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting on, a comprehensive study, according to Article 18 of the Convention, containing concrete costed recommendations to assist the Conference of the Parties in the establishment of the clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, taking fully into account the views expressed at its first meeting and submitted to the Secretariat in writing before the end of February 1995, as well as the need to draw on all relevant existing institutional structures;

4. *Decides* also to include an item on this issue on the agenda of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties.



II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions



COP II

**First mention
of a GBO**



**The two subjects
are divided**



Decision II/1

Report of the First Meeting of the Subsidiary Body On Scientific, Technical And Technological Advice

Decision II/2

Publication and distribution of scientific and technical information

Decision II/3

Clearing-house Mechanism

Decision II/4

Ways and means to promote and facilitate access to, and transfer and development of technology



Launch of a pilot phase



Ask Parties and observers for inputs

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

COP III

Set-up Phase

Decision III/4

Clearing-House mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation



The CHM started to be implemented, first assessment of the pilot phase, and question of the need to focus it **on the Convention implementation**

Decision III/16

Ways to promote and facilitate access to and transfer and development of technology, as envisaged in Articles 16 and 8 of the Convention



The COP link the topic with **the issues of benefit sharing**

Much more political..

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

COP IV

Decision IV/1

Report and recommendations of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and instructions by the Conference of the Parties to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

Decision IV/2

Review of the operations of the clearing-house mechanism

**First mention of the GTI :
an example of TSC
programme**

Call for
regional/national CHM
implementation



II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key

Decisions

COP V

First mention of the GSPC, an other example of TSC programme

Invites Parties, Governments, organizations and institutions to support **capacity-building for education** and communication in biological diversity as part of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans

<u>Decision V/9</u> Global Taxonomy Initiative: implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action	<u>Decision V/10</u> Global strategy for plant conservation	<u>Decision V/14</u> Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18)	<u>Decision V/17</u> Education and public awareness
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Strategic plan of the CHM becomes a component of the Strategic Plan of the Convention + CHM IAC Implemented

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

COP VI

<u>Decision VI/8</u> Global Taxonomy Initiative	<u>Decision VI/9</u> Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	<u>Decision VI/18</u> Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism	<u>Decision VI/19</u> Communication, education and public awareness
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1. Requests the Executive Secretary to commission a review to assess **the current and potential role of the clearing-house mechanism in promoting technical and scientific cooperation, including its role in facilitating the transfer of technology** and know-how and capacity-building to support implementation of the Convention at the national level, and to report on this review to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;



The two subjects are reunited..



Adopts the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness; NO mention of CHM

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions



COP VII

<u>Decision VII/9</u> Global Taxonomy Initiative	<u>Decision VII/10</u> Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	<u>Decision VII/23</u> Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18, paragraph 3)	<u>Decision VII/24</u> Education and public awareness (article 13)	<u>Decision VII/29</u> Transfer of technology and technology cooperation (Articles 16 to 19)
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Link with GBO.
NO mention of CHM



Calls for NFP nominations +
Development of regional portal toolkits



Adopts the programme of work on technology transfer and cooperation.
CHM + CHM National nodes have been recognized as key in that process

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key

Decisions

COP VIII

10. *Invites Parties, and requests the Executive Secretary, to carry out activities for the enhancement of the clearing-house mechanism as a key mechanism in technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation;*

<p><u>Decision VIII/3</u> Global Taxonomy Initiative: in-depth review of the implementation of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative</p>	<p><u>Decision VIII/6</u> Global Initiative on Communication, Education and Public Awareness: overview of implementation of the programme of work and options to advance future work</p>	<p><u>Decision VIII/7</u> Global Biodiversity Outlook</p>	<p><u>Decision VIII/11</u> Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism</p>	<p><u>Decision VIII/12</u> Technology transfer and cooperation (Articles 16 to 19)</p>
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↓
Still NO
mention of
CHM

↓
Adoption of the CHM
strategic plan +
Programme of Work
2005-2010



II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key

Decisions

COP IX

Encourages the development of capacity building tools for the implementation of the National CHM 



Decision IX/3
Global strategy for plant conservation

Decision IX/10
Preparation of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

Decision IX/14
Technology transfer and cooperation

Decision IX/22
The Global Taxonomy Initiative: matters arising from decision VIII/3, including the development of outcome-oriented deliverables

Decision IX/30
Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism

Decision IX/32
Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)



*Takes note of the strategy for the practical implementation of **the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation** developed by the Expert Group as annexed to the present decision, as a preliminary basis for concrete activities by Parties and international organizations;*

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

// CONCEPTUALIZING AND DEFINING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

4. It is important to recognize the crucial links between technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation – the two elements addressed by the programme of work. **Technology transfer, in particular in the context of the third objective of the Convention, will not be effective as an on-off and one-way activity, but needs to be embedded in a participatory decision-making process as well as in integrated, long-term scientific and technological cooperation**, which may involve the joint development of new technologies and, as based on reciprocity, would also provide a key mechanism for the effective building or enhancement of capacity in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

5. The concrete process leading to technology transfer, as well as the cooperative mechanisms applied, will necessarily differ in accordance with the largely varying socio-economic and cultural conditions among countries, as well as the type of technologies transferred. Hence, this process needs to be flexible, participatory, and demand-driven, moving along different cells of matrices of potential types of technologies and cooperative mechanisms.

6. The concept of technology as generally understood under the Convention includes both “hard” and “soft” technology. The notion of hard technology refers to the actual machinery and other physical hardware that is transferred, while the category of soft technology refers to technological information or know-how. Such “soft” technology is often transferred within long-term scientific and technological cooperation including though joint research and innovation which move ideas from invention to new products, processes and services.

7. Consistent with the programme of work, local solutions to local issues should be identified and their transfer and use facilitated, as the most innovative solutions are often developed locally, but remain unknown to the a wider community of potential users even though they could be transferred comparatively easily.

8. Strategic activities can be distinguished according to whether they focus on fostering the *provision* of technologies or on the *reception, adaptation and diffusion* of technologies. While many countries may be mainly providing or mainly receiving technologies, it has to be borne in mind that individual countries may sometimes simultaneously provide and receive technologies from abroad. The programme of work recognizes that enabling environments are necessary in both developed and developing countries as a tool to promote and facilitate the successful and sustainable transfer of technologies for the purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Consequently, the strategic elements identified below cover measures to be taken both on the providing as well as on the receiving end.

9. Development of a strategy for implementing the programme of work on technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation suggests applying a rational, structured approach. However, the reality of effective technology transfer is to take advantage of opportunities as they arise, implying that the implementation of the strategy should not delay the immediate transfer of relevant technologies in those cases where technology needs and opportunities are identified and the institutional, administrative, policy and legal environment does not prevent their successful transfer and adaptation.

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key

Decisions

COP X

Recognizing the potential contribution of a Biodiversity Technology Initiative (BTI) to promoting and supporting the effective access to and transfer of relevant technology among Parties to the Convention

<u>Decision X/4</u> Third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook: implications for the future implementation of the Convention	<u>Decision X/11</u> Science-policy interface on biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being and consideration of the outcome of the intergovernmental meetings	<u>Decision X/15</u> Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism	<u>Decision X/16</u> Technology transfer and cooperation	<u>Decision X/17</u> Consolidated update of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020	<u>Decision X/39</u> Global Taxonomy Initiative
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First mention of IPBES



Adopts missions, goals and objectives for the CHM 2011-2020

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

COP XI

Decision XI/2

Review of progress in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related capacity-building support to Parties

Decision XI/29

Global Taxonomy Initiative



**Welcomes the work programme
for the clearing-house mechanism
in support of the Strategic Plan for
Biodiversity 2011-2020**
(UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31)

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions



COP XII

Emergence of a new vocabulary

Capacity Building and TSC

Decision XII/2

Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation

Decision XII/25

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The decision is **about implementation** and includes (mentioned successively in this order) 1.capacity building, 2.technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, as well as 3.clearing house mechanism and 4. communication and awareness



II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions



COP XIII

Emergence of a new vocabulary

Capacity Building and
TSC

Decision XIII/23

Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism

Decision XIII/29

Global Biodiversity Outlook and Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Decision XIII/31

Key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related research

Adopts the Short-term Action Plan (2017-2020) to Enhance and Support Capacity-Building for the Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

COP XIV

Emergence of a new vocabulary

Knowledge Management

Decision XIV/24

Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation

Proposition of a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020

Decision XIV/25

Knowledge management under the Convention and its Protocols

Recognizing **the need to collect, organize and share biodiversity knowledge** and experience, including traditional knowledge, to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, Recognizing **the need for open access data and open source tools** which are a requirement for any effective knowledge management, especially in developing countries, Emphasizing **the need to strengthen coherence and integration between the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House**

Decision XIV/35

Global Biodiversity Outlook

II/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Decisions

COP XV

Further development of
bioland tool + further guidance
to NFPs

Decision XV/8

Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation

Decision XV/16

Knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism

Affirming **the need to align all capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer activities with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and related decisions and strategies,**

Also decides to establish a **mechanism comprising a network of regional, and/or additional subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centre**

III/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key Actors and Mechanisms

III/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key actors and mechanisms

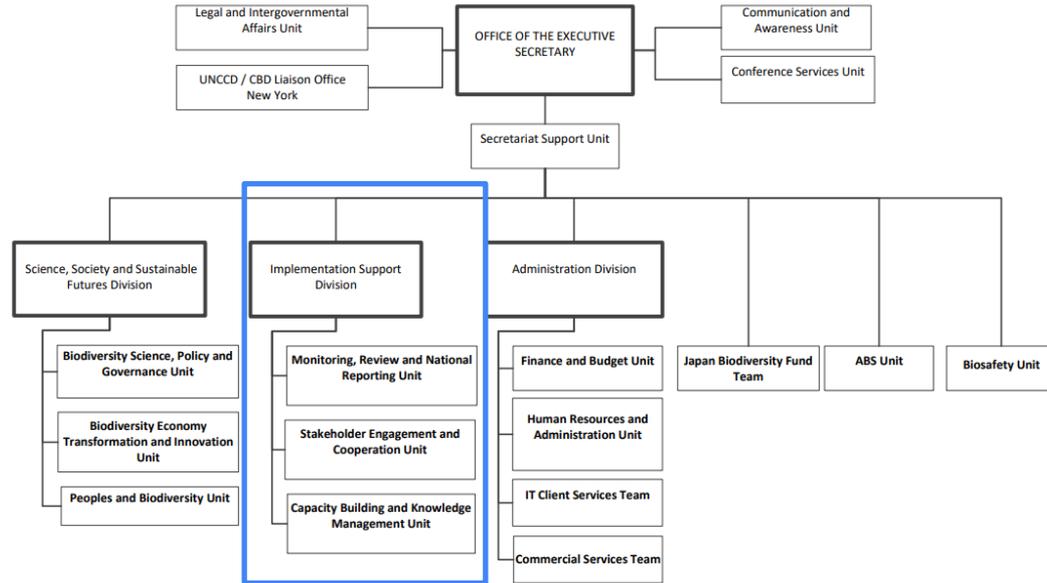


Actors

The Secretariat

Structure of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

1 December 2021



III/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key actors and mechanisms



Actors

Consortium of Scientific Partners [Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity \(cbd.int\)](http://cbd.int)

CHM and network of national CHMs

Parties and Scientific institutions

III/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key actors and mechanisms

Mechanisms implemented by CBD

CHM [Clearing-House Mechanism \(cbd.int\)](http://cbd.int)

GBO [Global Biodiversity Outlook \(GBO\) \(cbd.int\)](http://cbd.int)

GTI [Global Taxonomy Initiative \(cbd.int\)](http://cbd.int)

GPP [Global Strategy for Plant Conservation \(cbd.int\)](http://cbd.int)

Bio Bridge Initiative // Bio-Cap // Knowledge Fairs

[Technical and Scientific Cooperation \(cbd.int\)](http://cbd.int)

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III/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key actors and mechanisms

Mechanisms in cooperation with CBD

Global Biodiversity Knowledge Support Service [Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity \(chm-cbd.net\)](http://chm-cbd.net)

GBIF [GBIF](http://gbif.org)

UNEP-WCMC [UNEP-WCMC](http://unep-wcmc.org)

DaRT [DaRT \(informea.org\)](http://informea.org)

...

III/ CBD's Technical and Scientific Cooperation Key actors and mechanisms

After COP15 (Decision XV/8):

A new mechanism : network of regional and/or subregional support centres to be coordinated at the global level by a coordination entity (Annex II)

A new Informal Advisory Group on technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, capacity building and development, knowledge management and the clearing house mechanism in support of the KM GBF (Annex III) [Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int/informal)

So, finally.. What is CBD's Technical and Scientific cooperation ?



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- **Tests out new ideas** for transformative change through **technology transfer**

The CBD Secretariat also helps to support and accelerate the work of the **Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity** and its broader member organizations to contribute to the successful implementation of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** and the package of **related decisions**, in particular **decision 15/8** on capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation.

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[Technical and Scientific Cooperation \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int)

**Capacity building/
exchange of informations**

**Exchange of informations/
promotion**

Transfer of technology



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- **Facilitates access to innovative solutions** to address biodiversity-related challenges through the organization of **knowledge fairs**
- **Promotes the use of gaming tools**
- **Tests out new ideas** for transformative change through **technology transfer**

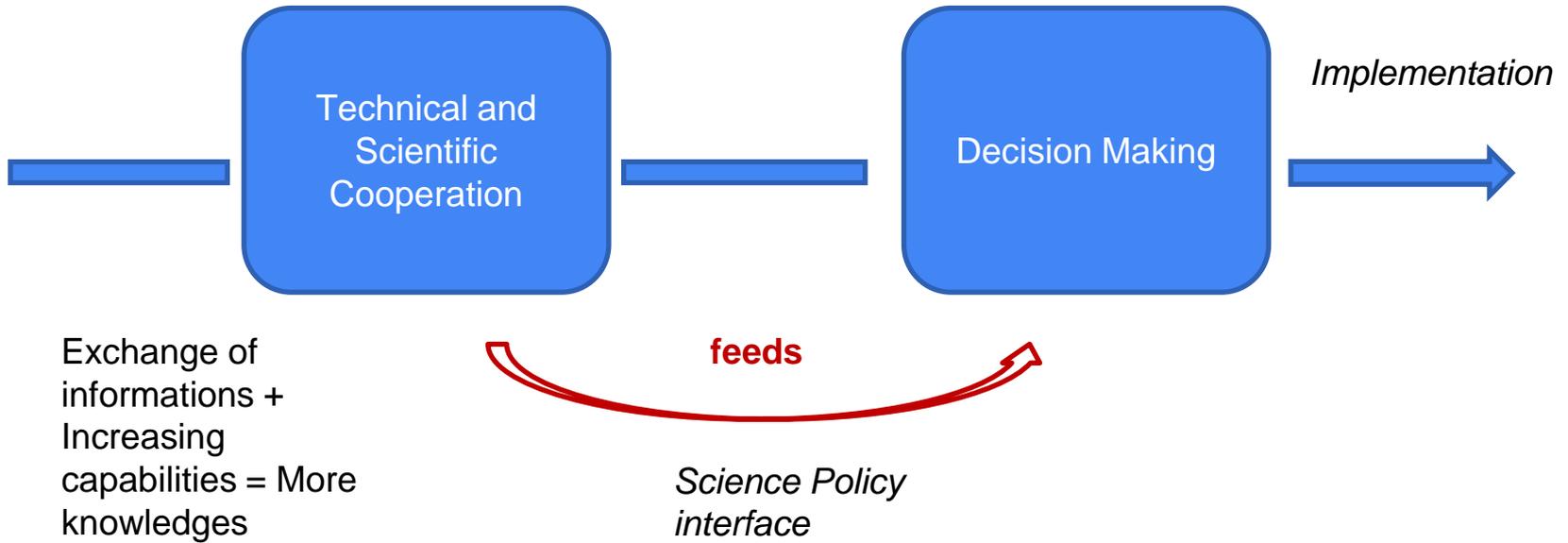
The CBD Secretariat also helps to support and accelerate the work of the **Consortium of Scientific Partners on Biodiversity** and its broader member organizations to contribute to the successful implementation of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** and the package of **related decisions**, in particular **decision 15/8** on capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation.

[Technical and Scientific Cooperation \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int)

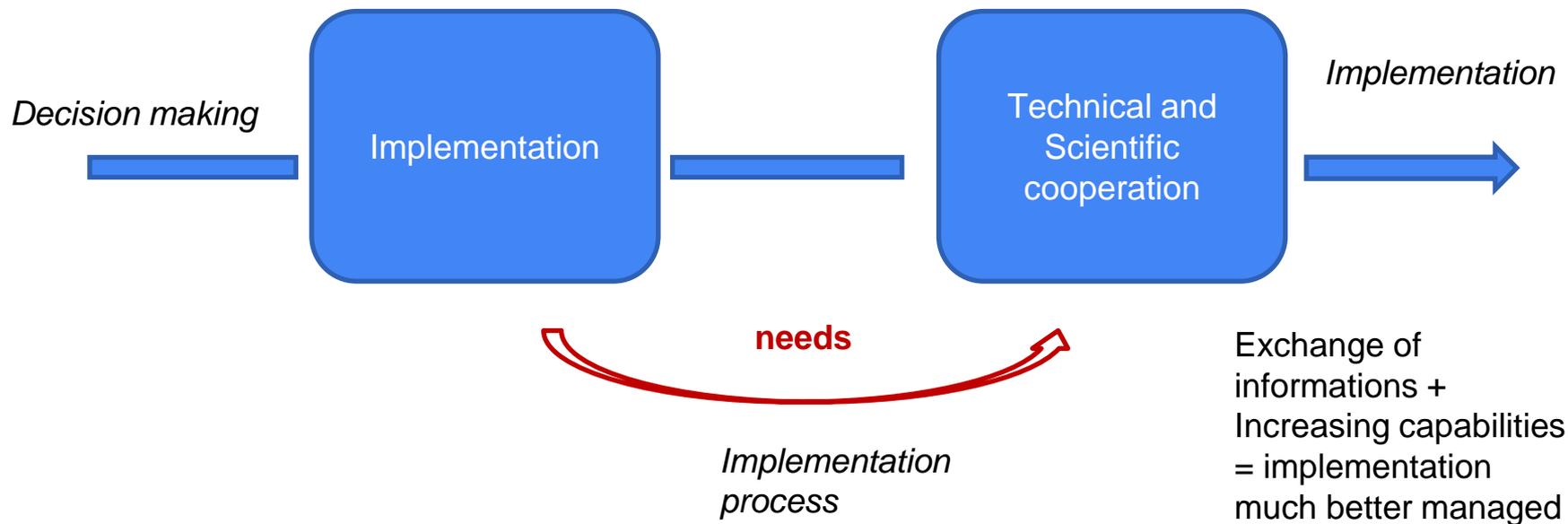
At what stage of the CBD process ?

Is it before or after implementation ?

What the role of TSC in the CBD process ?



What the role of TSC in the CBD process ?



Section 2. The Clearing House Mechanism and its link with TSC processes and mechanisms



I/ CBD's decisions on the CHM

I/ CBD's decisions on the CHM



Reminder

Article 18

“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 cooperationn.**”

I/ CBD's decisions on the CHM



Decision I/3 Clearing-House Mechanism and scientific cooperation

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS FIRST MEETING

**The CHM is the
central tool of the
TSC**

I/3. Clearing-house mechanism for technical and scientific cooperation

The Conference of the Parties,

1. *Decides* to implement the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the establishment of a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, operating under the authority of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Decides* also that the activities of the clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation should be funded from the regular budget of the Secretariat as well as from voluntary contributions, subject to decisions to be taken by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting, in the light of the study referred to in paragraph 3 of the present decision;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare, and report back to the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting on, a comprehensive study, according to Article 18 of the Convention, containing concrete costed recommendations to assist the Conference of the Parties in the establishment of the clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation, taking fully into account the views expressed at its first meeting and submitted to the Secretariat in writing before the end of February 1995, as well as the need to draw on all relevant existing institutional structures;

4. *Decides* also to include an item on this issue on the agenda of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

I/ CBD's decisions on the CHM



<u>Decision II/3</u> Clearing-house Mechanism	<u>Decision III/4</u> Clearing-House mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation	<u>Decision IV/2</u> Review of the operations of the clearing-house mechanism	<u>Decision V/14</u> Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18)
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Launch of a pilot
phase



The CHM started to be
implemented, first
assessment of the pilot
phase, and question of the
need to focus it **on the
Convention
implementation**



Call for
regional/national
CHM
implementation



Strategic plan of the CHM
becomes a component of the
Strategic Plan of the
Convention + CHM IAC
Implemented

I/ CBD's decisions on the CHM



Requests the Executive Secretary to commission a review to assess **the current and potential role of the clearing-house mechanism in promoting technical and scientific cooperation, including its role in facilitating the transfer of technology** and know-how and capacity-building to support implementation of the Convention at the national level



Decision VI/18

Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism

Decision VII/23

Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism (Article 18, paragraph 3)

Decision VIII/11

Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism

Decision IX/30

Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism



Calls for NFP nominations + Development of regional portal toolkits



Adoption of the CHM strategic plan + Programme of Work 2005-2010



Encourages the development of capacity building tools for the implementation of the National CHM

I/ CBD's decisions on the CHM

Decision X/15

Scientific and technical cooperation and the clearing-house mechanism



Adopts missions, goals and objectives for the CHM 2011-2020

Decision XII/2

Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation



Contents needs to be linked with GSPB, interoperability within national CHMs, and other tools like Infromea is requested

Decision XIII/23

Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism



Mention of an updated web strategy prepared by the Secretariat

Decision XV/16

Knowledge management and the clearing-house mechanism



Further development of bioland tool + further guidance to NFPs

II/ The CHM in the CBD's TSC Framework

I/ CBD's decisions on the CHM

Decision VIII/11

CHM strategic plan + Programme of Work 2005-2010

Goal 1: The clearing-house mechanism is promoting and facilitating technical and scientific cooperation.

- 1.1. The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the implementation of the Convention and particularly the achievement of the 2010 target.
- 1.2. The clearing-house mechanism facilitates the transfer of technology and technology cooperation.
- 1.3. The clearing-house mechanism facilitates cooperation among the three Rio conventions and other environmental agreements, organizations and initiatives.

Goal 2: The clearing-house mechanism is promoting and facilitating the exchange of information among Parties, other Governments and stakeholders.

- 2.1. The clearing-house mechanism makes information related to the Convention and Convention processes available via electronic and traditional means.
- 2.2. In collaboration with other relevant initiatives, organizations and partners, the clearing-house mechanism facilitates the access to and repatriation of information on biodiversity.
- 2.3. The clearing-house mechanism assists Parties and other Governments and relevant organizations in making data and information available in support of activities related to the implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target.
- 2.4. The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the future technical development of the Biosafety Clearing-House established under paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
- 2.5. Parties have established effective mechanisms for facilitating the exchange of information, including as appropriate clearing-house mechanism websites which adhere to common formats, protocols and standards, including metadata standards, as recommended by the clearing-house mechanism.

Goal 3: The clearing-house mechanism is fully operational with participation of all Parties and an expanded network of partners

- 3.1. All Parties have established and are further developing clearing-house mechanisms.
- 3.2. Relevant partners participate in an expanded clearing-house mechanism network.
- 3.3. Parties have established and use effective mechanisms for facilitating scientific and technical cooperation, including thematic networks where appropriate in support of the implementation the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 target.
- 3.4. The clearing-house mechanism contributes to the development of the global communication, education and public awareness network.



I/ CBD's decisions on the CHM



Decision X/15

Missions, goals
and objectives
for the CHM
2011-2020

MISSION

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.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1:The central clearing-house mechanism provides effective global information services to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

- 1.1.The CBD Secretariat has the capacity to sustain an effective central clearing-house mechanism.
- 1.2.A high-quality CBD website is available in all United Nations languages.
- 1.3.Effective information exchange services are fully operational.
- 1.4.The CBD Secretariat facilitates the development of a network of experts and practitioners among Parties and partners.
- 1.5.Guidance is available for Parties and partners to exchange information through the clearing-house mechanism network.

Goal 2:National clearing-house mechanisms provide effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

- 2.1.All Parties have the capacity to sustain effective national clearing-house mechanisms.
- 2.2.High-quality national clearing-house mechanism websites are available.
- 2.3.National information is exchanged through the clearing-house mechanism network.
- 2.4.Parties collaborate and share knowledge through the clearing-house mechanism network.
- 2.5.Partners and the CBD Secretariat have contributed to the development of national clearing-house mechanisms.

Goal 3:Partners significantly expand the clearing-house mechanism network and services.

- 3.1.Partners can sustain their participation in the clearing-house mechanism.
- 3.2.High-quality regional and thematic clearing-house mechanism websites are available.
- 3.3.Partner information is exchanged through the clearing-house mechanism network.
- 3.4.Partners collaborate and share knowledge through the clearing-house mechanism network.

II/ The CHM in the CBD's TSC framework



Clearing-House Mechanism

Towards a biodiversity knowledge network for scientific and technical cooperation

[Clearing-House Mechanism \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int/chm)

Mission

The **Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM)** of the Convention on Biological Diversity has been established further to [Article 18.3](#) of the Convention.

Further to [decision X/15](#), its mission 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.

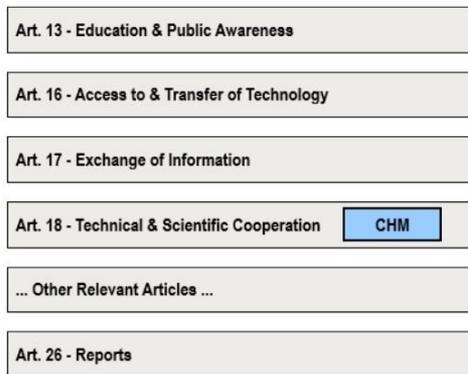
This mission is articulated around three major goals:

1. The central clearing-house mechanism provides effective global information services to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
2. National clearing-house mechanisms provide effective information services to facilitate the implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
3. Partners significantly expand the clearing-house mechanism network and services.

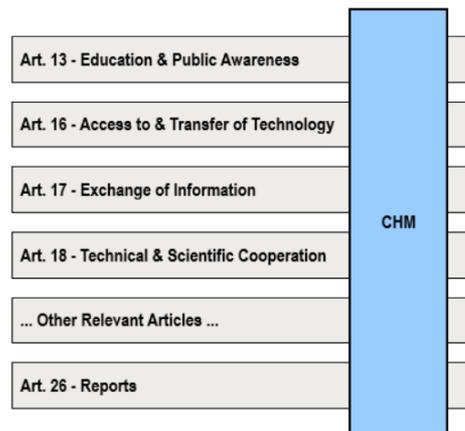
II/ The CHM in the CBD's TSC framework



Initial CHM Mandate



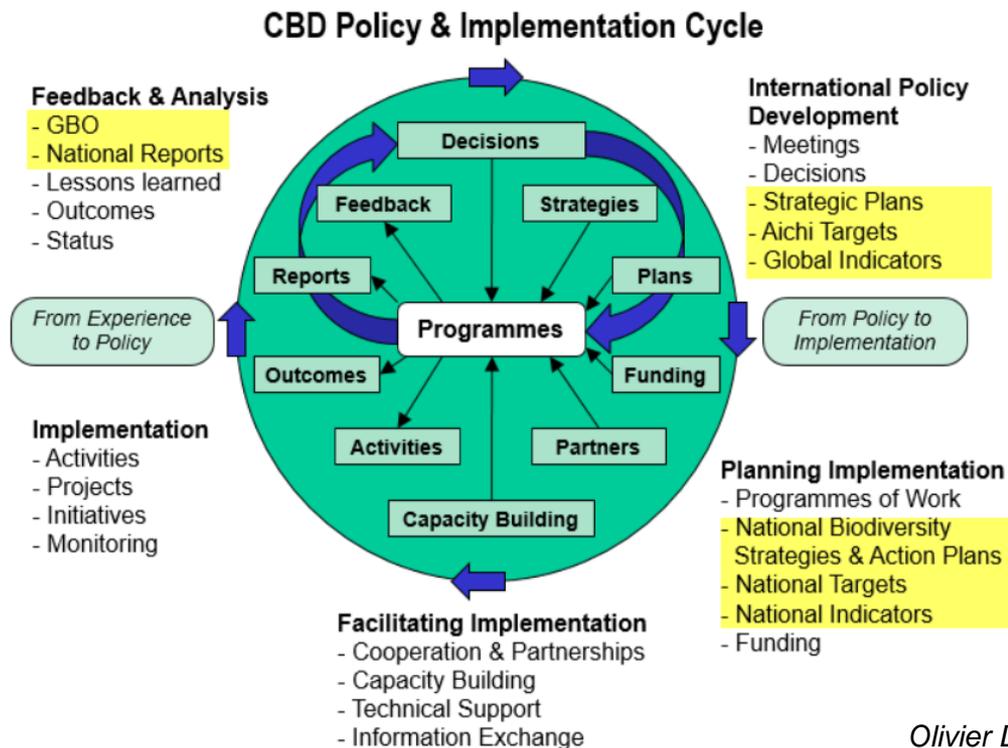
Expected CHM Mandate



CHM is crossing different type of activities

Olivier De Munck (former CBD CHM Officer), capacity building materials
Available at [Guidance \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int/guidance)

II/ The CHM in the CBD's TSC framework



What outlined in yellow could be directly linked to the CHM's information focus

Olivier De Munck (former CBD CHM Officer), capacity building materials
Available at [Guidance \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int/guidance)

II/ The CHM in the CBD's TSC framework



Is the CHM :

- An information services tool ?
- A reporting tool ?
- A cooperation tool ?
- All of this at the same time ?

III/ The role and the environment of a CHM NFP

III/ the role and the environment of a national NFP

Terms of Reference – National Focal Points of the CBD¹

Recognizing that Parties determine the specific responsibilities of their national focal points, *notes* that the primary function of national focal points is to act as liaisons with the Secretariat on behalf of their Parties and in so doing, they are responsible for:

- (a) Receiving and disseminating information related to the Convention;
- (b) Ensuring that Parties are represented at meetings under the Convention;
- (c) Identifying experts to participate in ad hoc technical expert groups, assessment processes and other processes under the Convention;
- (d) Responding to other requests for input by Parties from the Conference of the Parties and the Secretariat;
- (e) Collaborating with national focal points in other countries to facilitate implementation of the Convention;
- (f) Monitoring, promoting and/or facilitating national implementation of the Convention;

III/ the role and the environment of a national NFP



Implementation

The implementation activities of the Clearing-House Mechanism has been guided by the Conference of the Parties.

The Clearing-House Mechanism consists of the following components:

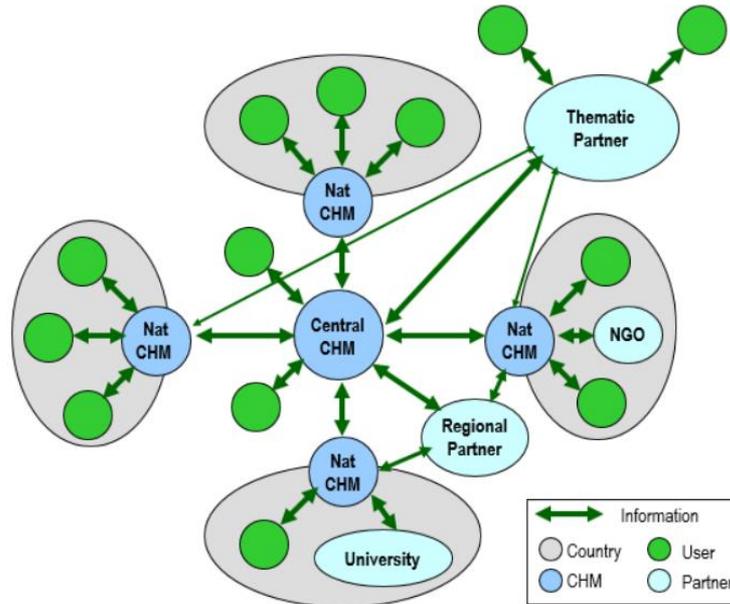
- The CBD website, acting as the central node.
- The network of national Clearing-House Mechanisms.
- Various partner institutions.

Working
environment of
CHM NFP

III/ the role and the environment of a national NFP



CHM Network Structure



Example of what could be a National CHM NFP working network

Olivier De Munck (former CBD CHM Officer), capacity building materials Available at [Guidance \(cbd.int\)](https://www.cbd.int/guidance)

III/ the role and the environment of a national NFP



Useful Resources :

Resources : Human Resources (web skills, communication skills, but also to understand the context of the CBD), financial resources

Capabilities : Networking capability, Institutionnal capability -> To be able to create a strong network of actors

Have you already thought about how to involve your network in your work as a CHM NFP?

Thank you for your attention!

Pierre Spielewoy

pierre.spielewoy@mnhn.fr