The BID programme - Capacity Development within open biodiversity data mobilization and use

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GBIF | Global Biodiversity Information Facility

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FACILITY (GBIF)

Vision:

A world in which the best possible biodiversity data underpins research, policy and decisions.

Mission:

To mobilize the data, skills and technologies needed to make comprehensive biodiversity information freely available for science and decisions addressing biodiversity loss and sustainable development

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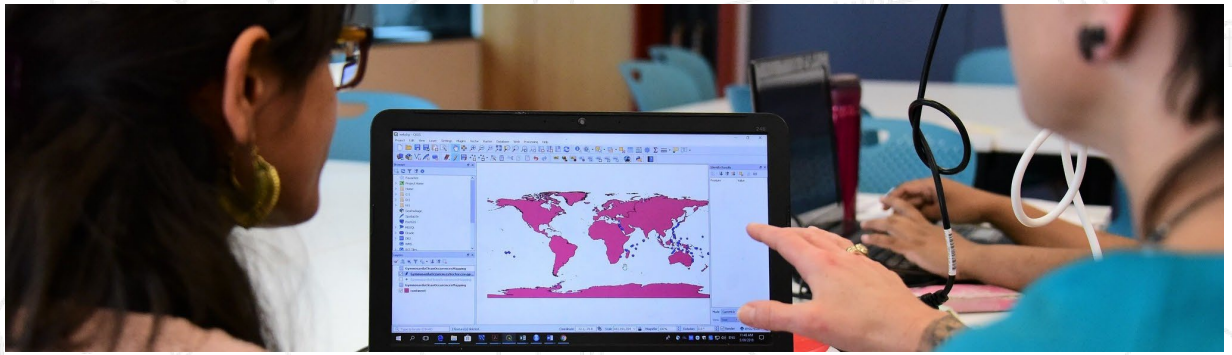
GBIF APPROACH TO CAPACITY BUILDING

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Developing the capacity to mobilize biodiversity data through GBIF

the ability to manage biodiversity data, standardize and publish it through GBIF

Developing the capacity to use GBIF-mediated data



the ability to access, analyze and use biodiversity data accessible through GBIF in scientific research and decision making

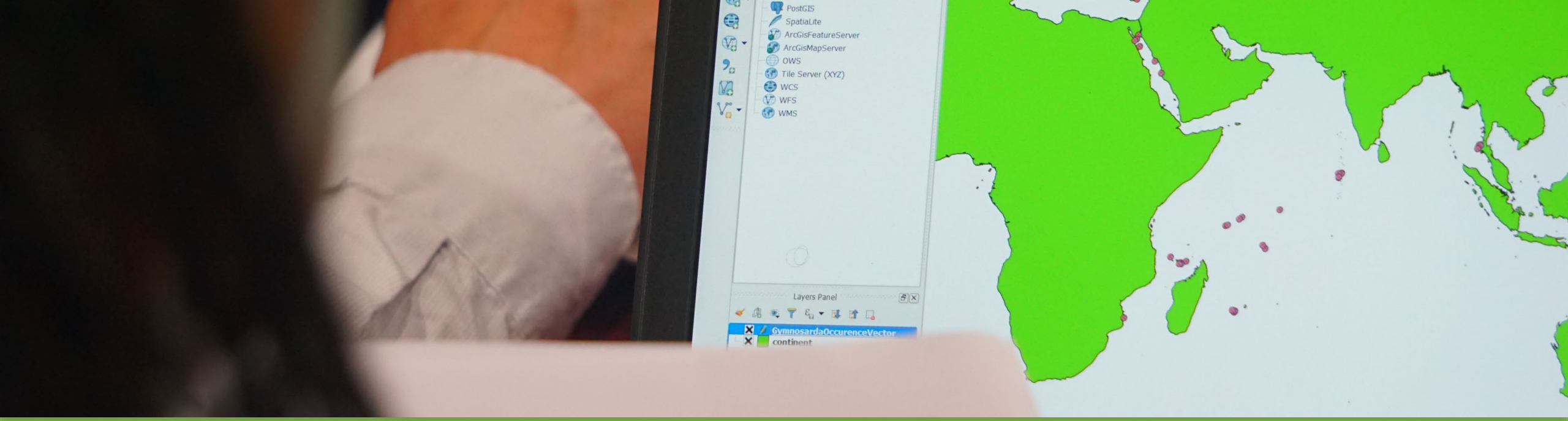
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT LEVELS

Coordinate and raise the visibility of the GBIF community of practice and network

Develop national biodiversity information facilities

Build partnerships that drive the institutionalization of biodiversity data mobilization and use of GBIF-mediated data

Strengthen and grow GBIF's community of practice



GBIF CAPACITY PROGRAMMES

- Respond to needs through open calls
- Build skills through training, mentoring
- Develop regional communities of practice
- Establish sustainable data flows, institutional networks

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THE BID PROGRAMME

Example of a GBIF-managed capacity programme

THE **BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (BID)** PROGRAMME

Multi-year programme launched in 2015 and developed through a grant from DG INTPA and managed by the GBIF Secretariat

Geographic focus:

- Sub-Sahara Africa
- The Caribbean
- The Pacific

objectives:

- Mobilise biodiversity data relevant to sustainable development
- Enhance capacities on data mobilization and management
- Integrate biodiversity information into policy and decision-making processes

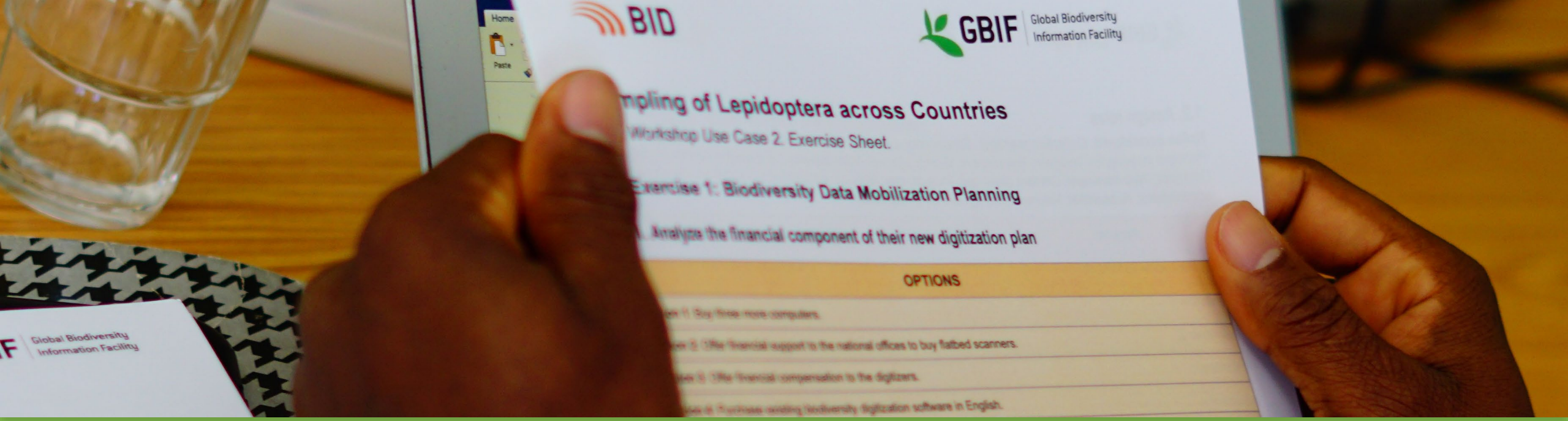
7 calls for proposals in the ACP regions

107 projects implemented in 43 ACP countries

Overall BID beneficiaries in 77 countries

INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Strengthen and grow communities of practice



CURRICULA DESIGNED FOR REUSE SUPPORTED BY TRAINERS AND MENTORS

For self-paced use, onsite or online workshops

- Introduction to GBIF
- Biodiversity data mobilization
- Biodiversity data use
- Establishing GBIF Participant nodes

MULTIPLIER EFFECT

- **11** “train the trainers” workshops organized by the BID programme trained over **250** professionals trained
- Increase of volunteer mentors and trainers: 35% of all registered volunteer mentors come from the BID target regions - Gradual increase over time
- Between one and three replication workshops targeting an average of 30 participants organized by BID projects (multiplier effect)

INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

Build partnerships that drive the institutionalization of biodiversity data mobilization and the appropriate use of GBIF-mediated data

University of the West Indies, Trinidad

PARTNERSHIPS AND DATA MOBILIZATION

- 398 institutions have been involved in BID projects
- Multi-institutional consortia support the creation of a network of institutions dealing with Biodiversity data
- Data published by **106 institutions** located in the ACP regions, out of which **93 started publishing data as a result of the BID programme**
- Nearly 3 million occurrences records mobilized in 971 datasets

Increased availability of open biodiversity data to reduce knowledge gaps and support the implementation of the GBF

ENHANCING CAPACITY TO MANAGE BIODIVERSITY DATA

Support the development of institutions' capacities to:

- Effectively manage data
- Share data via data repositories and GBIF's infrastructure
- Safeguard data and ensure their availability for future use

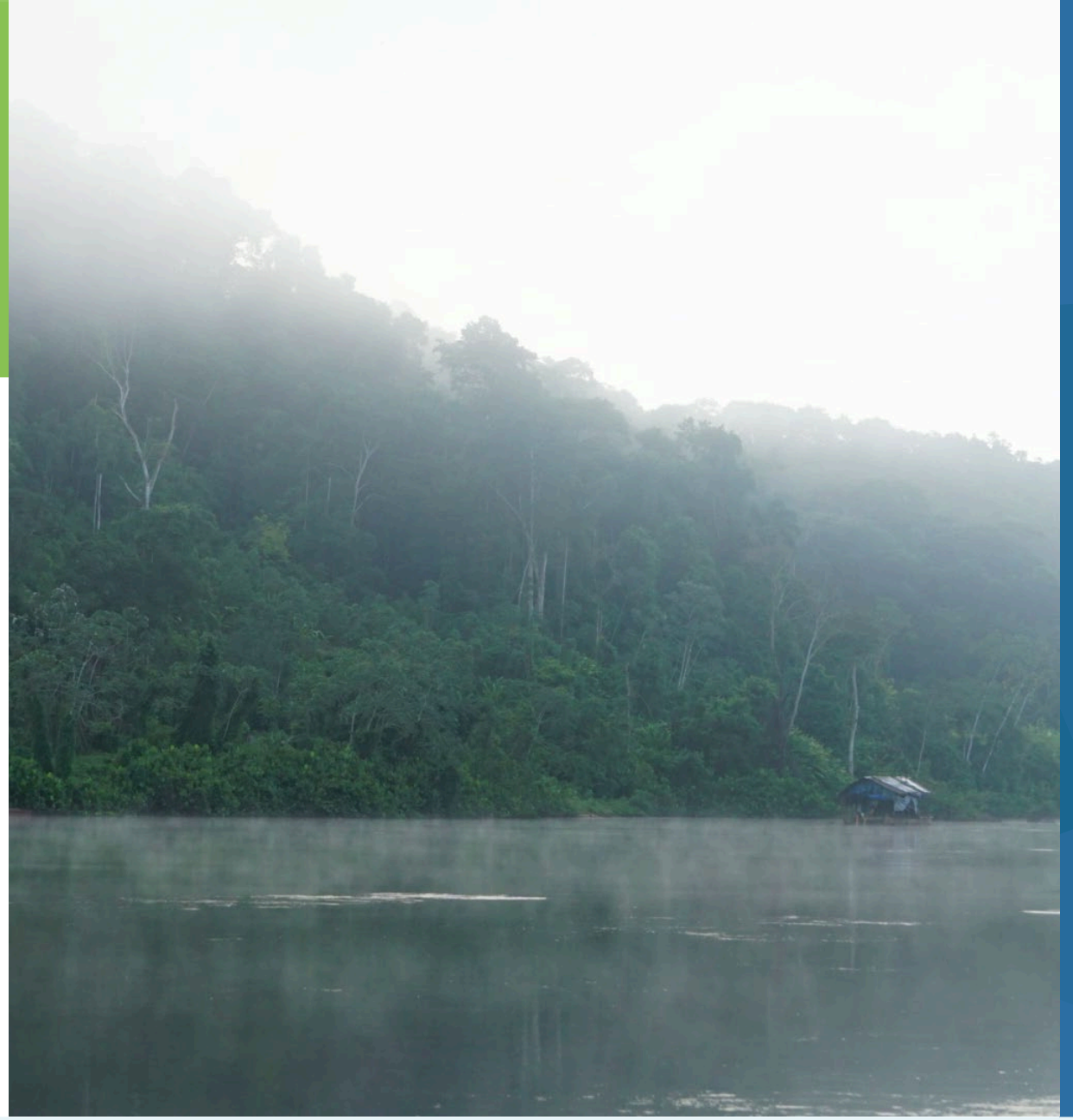
Example: Rescuing the knowledge base of Venezuela's marine biodiversity – BID project led by Fundación Caribe Sur (Venezuela)

FAIR AND CARE PRINCIPLES

FAIR principles:	**CARE principles:**
Findable	Collective Benefit
Accessible	Authority to Control
Interoperable	Responsibility
Reusable	Ethics

In addition to the implementation of the FAIR principle, we are working toward guidance on how GBIF can implement the CARE data principles.

Example: Engaging local communities - BID project led by National Herbarium of Suriname



https://www.gida-global.org/care
https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/

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TRACKING TANGIBLE OUTCOMES

Datasets
Project ID

Citations of paper

#CiteTheDOI
DOI

Project page

Events
Suggest an event form

Three-quarters of insect species are insufficiently represented by protected areas Literature

Chowdhury, S. Zalucki, M. Hanson, J. Tiatragul, S. Green, D. Watson, J. ... - (2023) One Earth
Insects dominate the biosphere, yet insect populations are plummeting worldwide. Massive conservation efforts will be needed to reverse these declines. Protected areas (PAs) could act as a safeguard against extinction, but documented coverage of insect representation across the PA estate is limited....

Journal article | Peer-reviewed
Data referenced in study DOI 10.15468/dl.ihepwh DOI 10.15468/dl.rmb27u DOI 10.15468/dl.szp1si DOI 10.15468/dl.szyiv7 DOI 10.15468/dl.tavumq DOI 10.15468/dl.vxvfvj DOI 10.15468/dl.xt74fw DOI 10.15468/dl.yzulee

Artificial Hotspot Occurrence Inventory (AHOI) Literature

Feng, X. Park, D. Thammavong, H. Tulaiha, R. Xie, Y. (2022) Journal of Biogeography
Aim Species occurrence records are essential to understanding Earth's biodiversity and addressing global environmental issues, but do not always reflect actual locations of occurrence. Certain geographical coordinates are assigned repeatedly to thousands of observation/collection records. This may r...

bias • biodiversity • centroid • coordinates • duplication • georeferencing
Journal article | Open access | Peer-reviewed
Data referenced in study DOI 10.15468/dl.4q2972 DOI 10.15468/dl.76jc24 DOI 10.15468/dl.cujmgz DOI 10.15468/dl.jh3u2u DOI 10.15468/dl.th5tn8

Global gradients in the distribution of animal polyploids Literature

David, K. (2022) Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences
Whole genome duplications (WGDs) are one of the most dramatic mutations that can be found in nature. The effects of WGD vary dramatically but can have profound impacts on an organism's expression, cytotype, and phenotype, altering their evolutionary trajectory as a result. Despite the growin...

Journal article | Peer-reviewed
Data referenced in study DOI 10.15468/dl.2jxpma DOI 10.15468/dl.6vtqy8 DOI 10.15468/dl.6xx873

Reconstruction and variability of tropical pollination networks in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest Literature

Pereira, J. Ribeiro, M. Battiston, F. Jordán, F. (2022) Community Ecology
Loss of biodiversity comprehends not only the extinction of individual species, but also the loss of the ecological interactions among them. Survival of species, continuation of ecosystem functioning in nature, and ecosystem services to humans depend on the maintenance of well-functioning networks o...

Blockmodels • Ecological networks • Species co-occurrence • Species interactions
Journal article | Open access | Peer-reviewed
Data referenced in study DOI 10.15468/dl.by6nuj

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NATIONAL LEVEL

Develop national biodiversity information facilities

SUPPORTING NODES THROUGH COLLABORATION

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MOBILIZING BIODIVERSITY DATA TO INFORM NATIONAL PROCESSES – EXAMPLES

Data mobilized by a BID project in Uganda

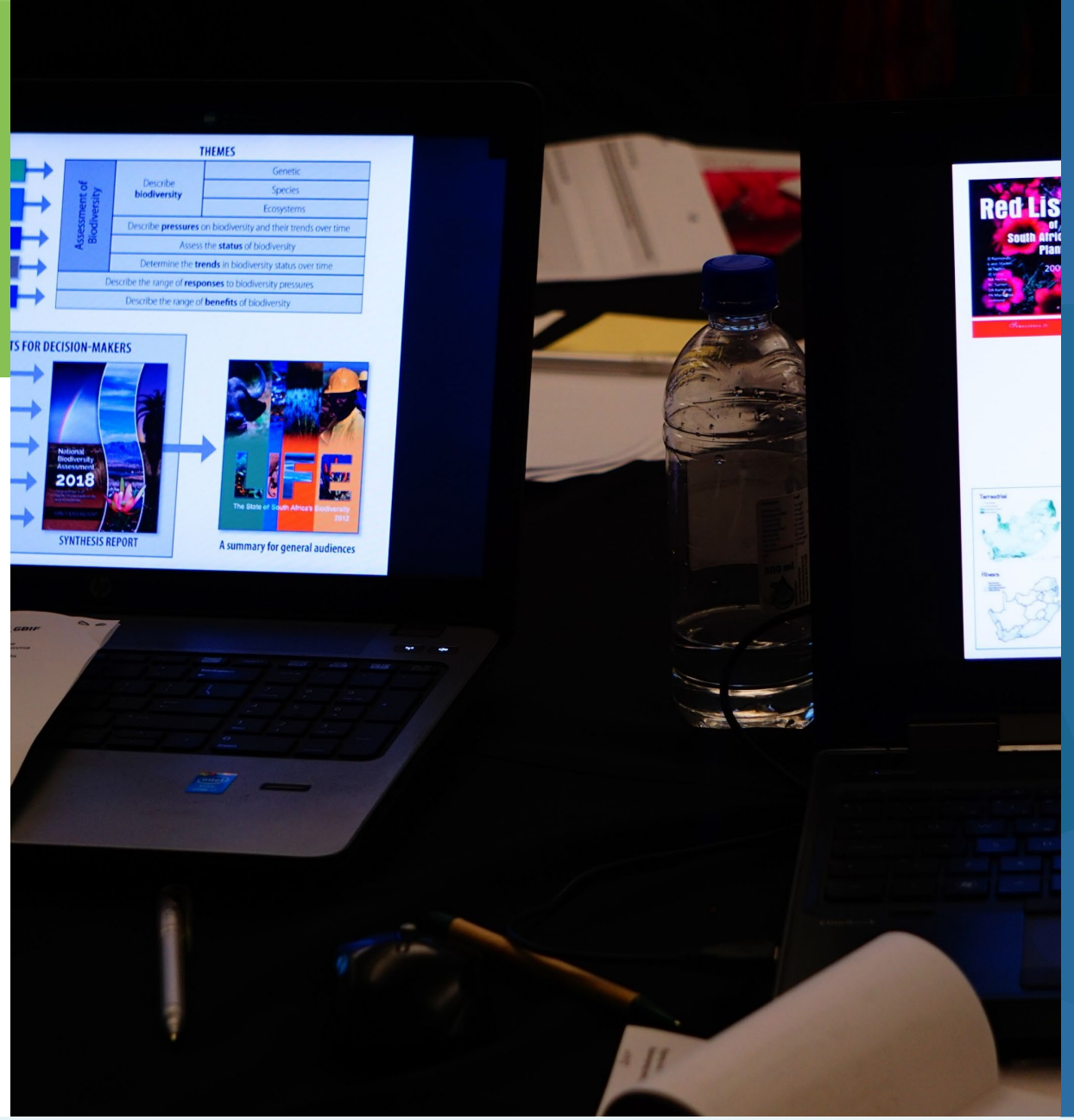
- Enabled the development of a freshwater biodiversity portal for decision-making bodies working on supporting sustainable use and conservation of aquatic biodiversity
- Informed the Uganda National State of the Environment Report
- Contributed to a National red list assessment on Freshwater biodiversity
- Informed indicators for mainstreaming biodiversity in the agricultural sector

Data mobilized by a BID project in Togo

- Updated of Togo's National Strategy for Conservation of Biological Diversity (country's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD)
- Informed Togo's Sustainable Management of Forest Resources National Program (PNGDRF)

Data mobilized by a BID regional project in the Pacific

- Informed the Resilient Ecosystem Resilient Communities (RERC) strategy
- Informed Predator Free Pacific (PFP) strategy and used to develop targeted actions for pest eradication in the Kingdom of Tonga



REGIONAL LEVEL

Coordinate and raise the visibility of the GBIF community of practice and network

REGIONAL SUPPORT TEAMS

- Provide technical help-desk assistance, training and mentoring to support funded projects
- Facilitate exchange of expertise between funded project teams and the broader GBIF community
- Encourage engagement in the GBIF network
- Extending the capacity of the Secretariat to support the further development of a regional community of practice

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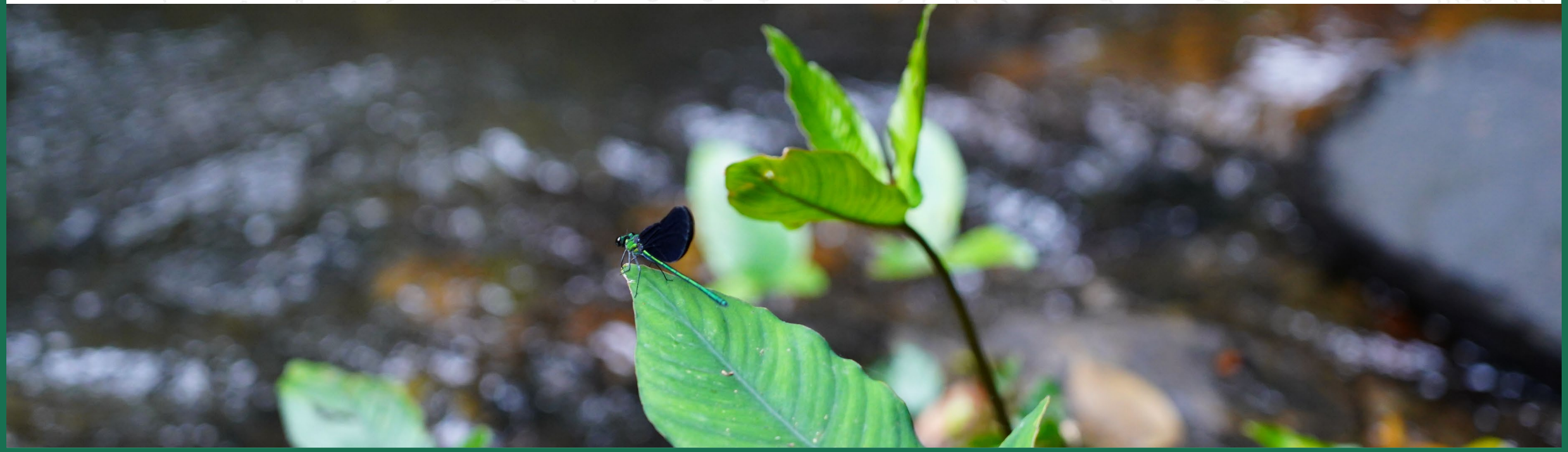
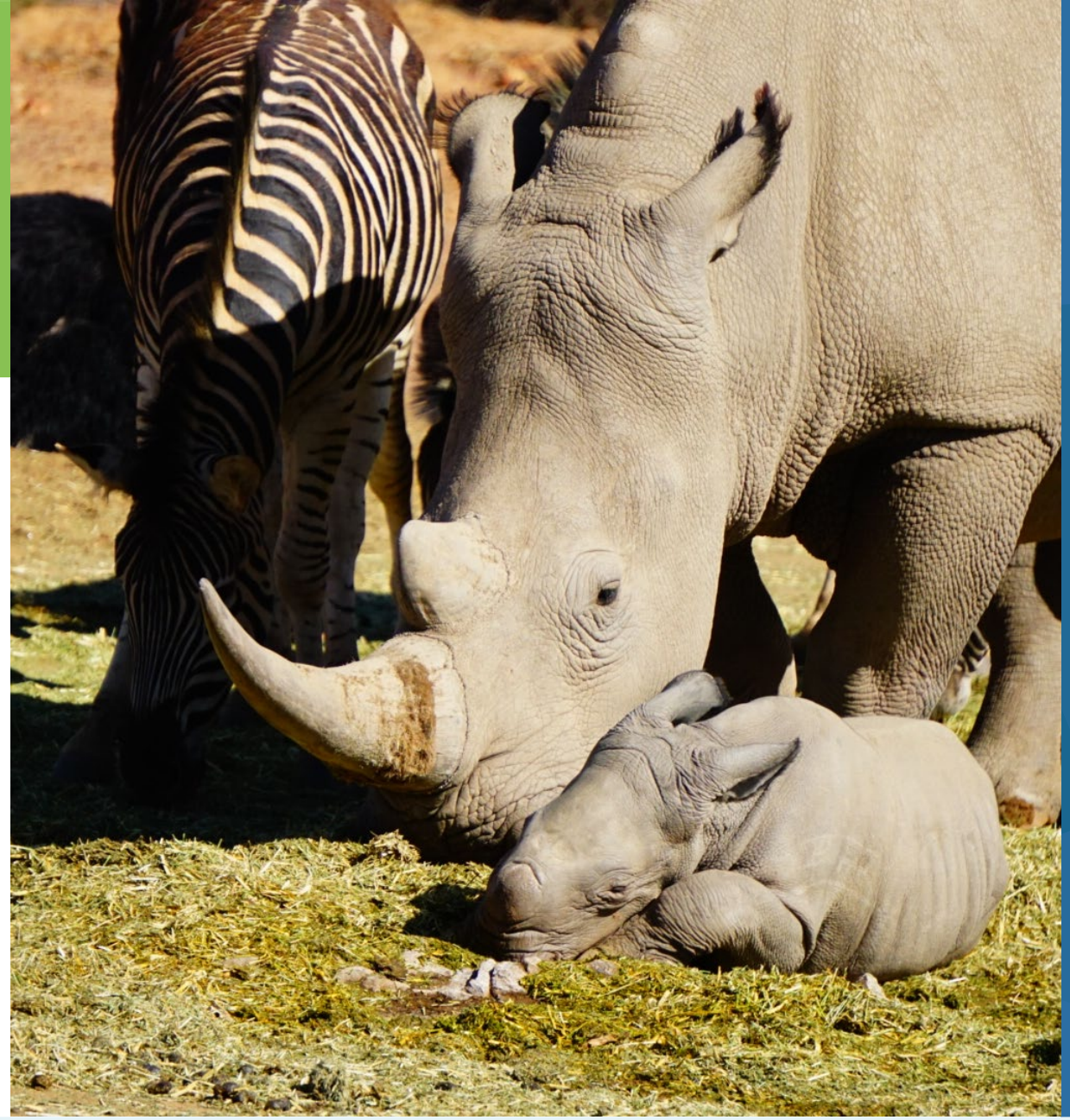
KEY TAKE AWAYS



SUSTAINABILITY OF BID FUNDED PROJECTS

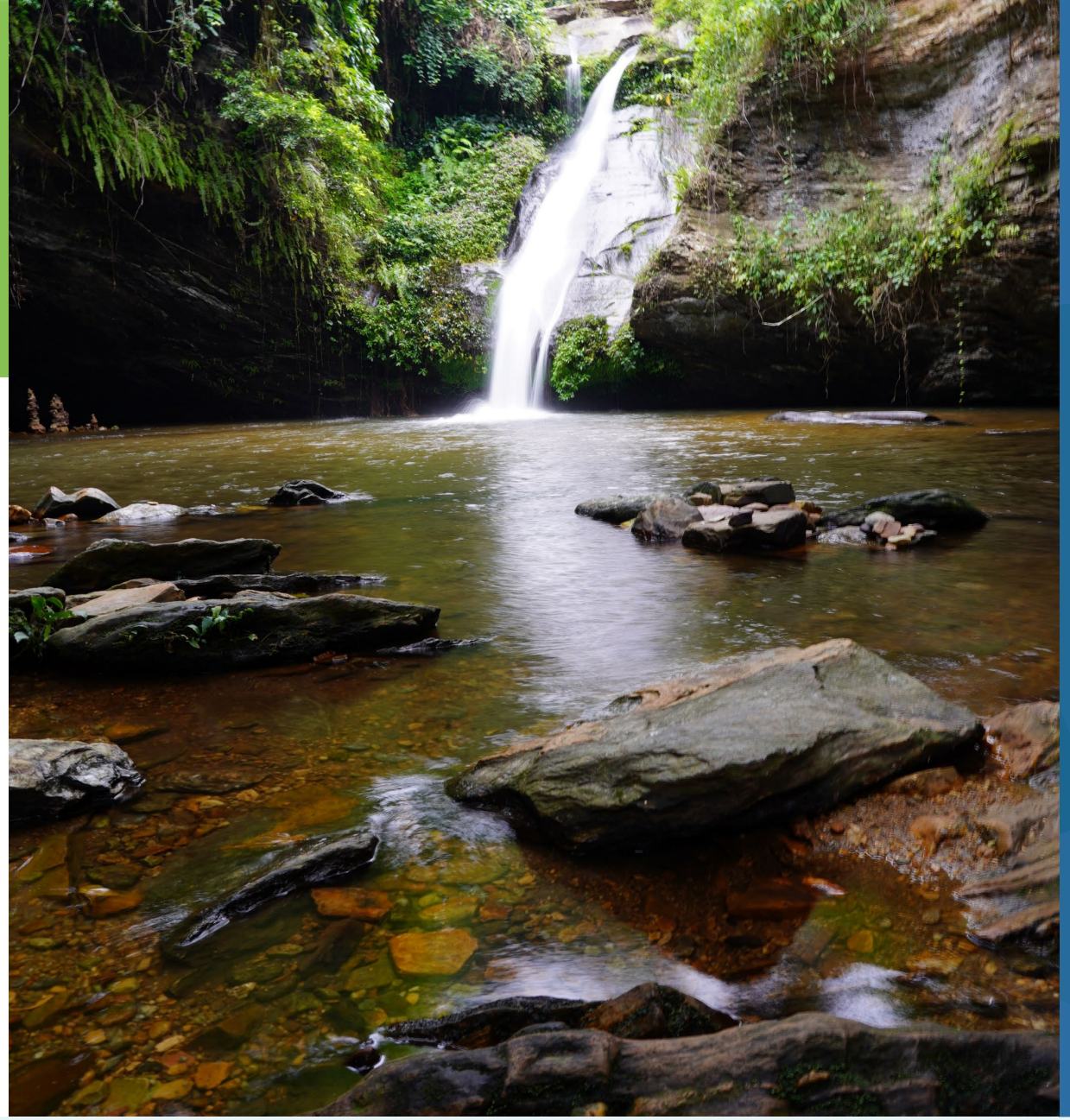
- Follow-up projects taking over the results achieved by BID projects
- New collaborations between participants of different BID projects
- Dissemination activities to raise awareness on biodiversity and open data access
- Support from GBIF:
  - Regional data repositories
  - Regional support teams



FEEDBACK FROM BID FUNDED-PROJECTS

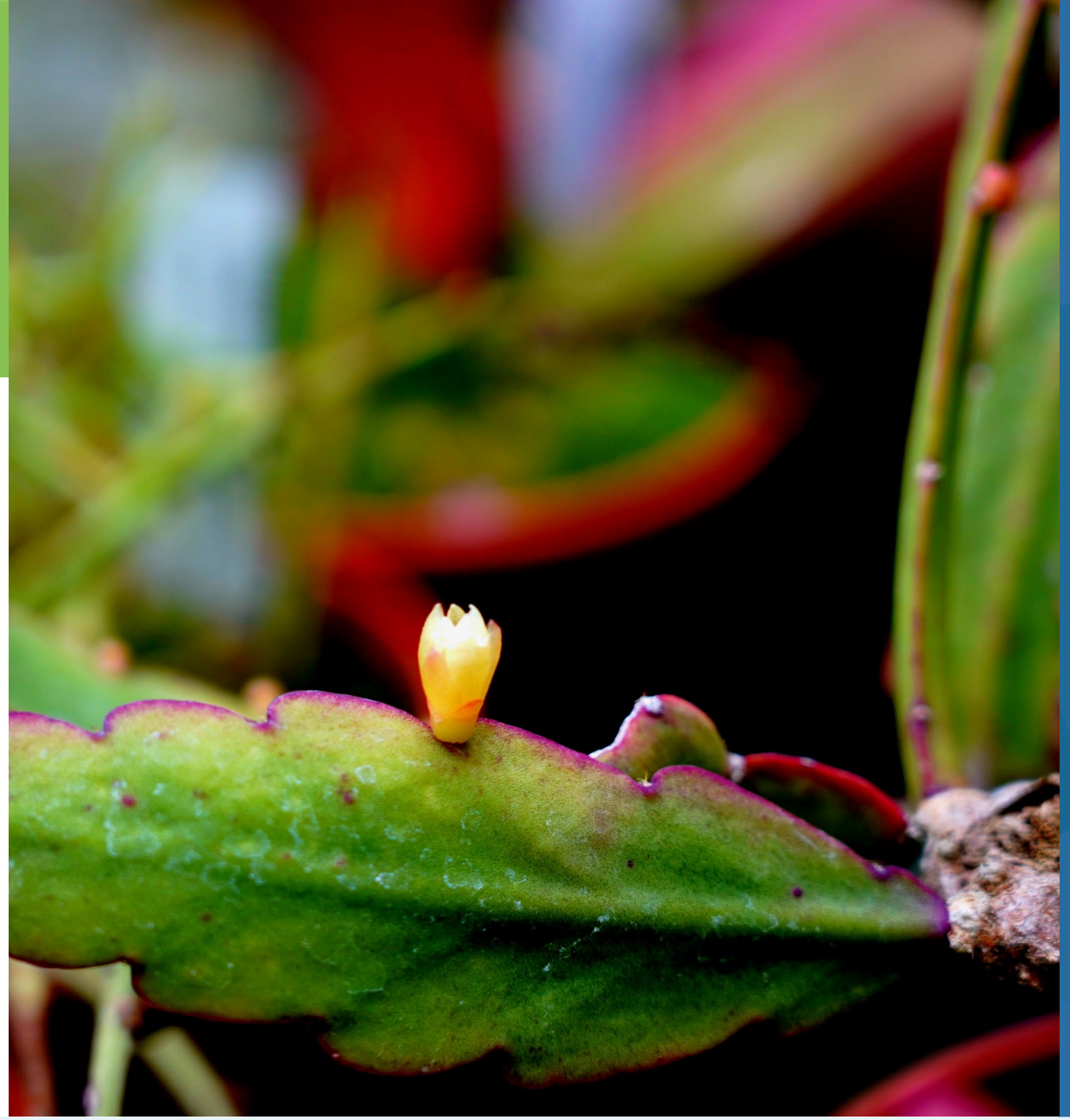
Findings from an external evaluation of the BID programme highlighted that stakeholders particularly appreciated:

- BID calls for proposals' 2-steps application process
- Feedback from reviewers/selection panel
- Support from mentors/regional support teams
- Workshops
- Regional meetings



ADDED VALUE OF THE BID PROGRAMME

- Access to new funding opportunities (funding leverage effect)
- Open access to more biodiversity data
- Enhanced collaboration in biodiversity fields
- Increase credibility and reputation of BID funded institutions (viewed as capable of carrying out complex projects)



SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

RELEVANCE TO THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2030 Target	Theme	GBIF relevance
Target 1	Minimize loss of areas of high biodiversity importance	Data to designate key biodiversity areas
Target 2	Restore degraded areas	Data to monitor restoration
Target 3	Protect 30% of terrestrial, inland water, marine areas	Data to locate, monitor protected areas
Target 4	Significantly reduce extinction risk	Data for species conservation
Target 6	Reduce introduction/establishment of invasive alien species	Data on invasive species occurrence
Target 8	Minimize impact of climate change on biodiversity	Data to model climate change impacts
Target 15	Ensure business transparently discloses biodiversity impacts	Platform for sharing EIA data
Target 20	**Strengthen capacity for implementation of framework**	**Capacity programmes for data mobilization and use**
Target 21	**Ensure access to best available data, information, knowledge**	**Core business of GBIF**

https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/

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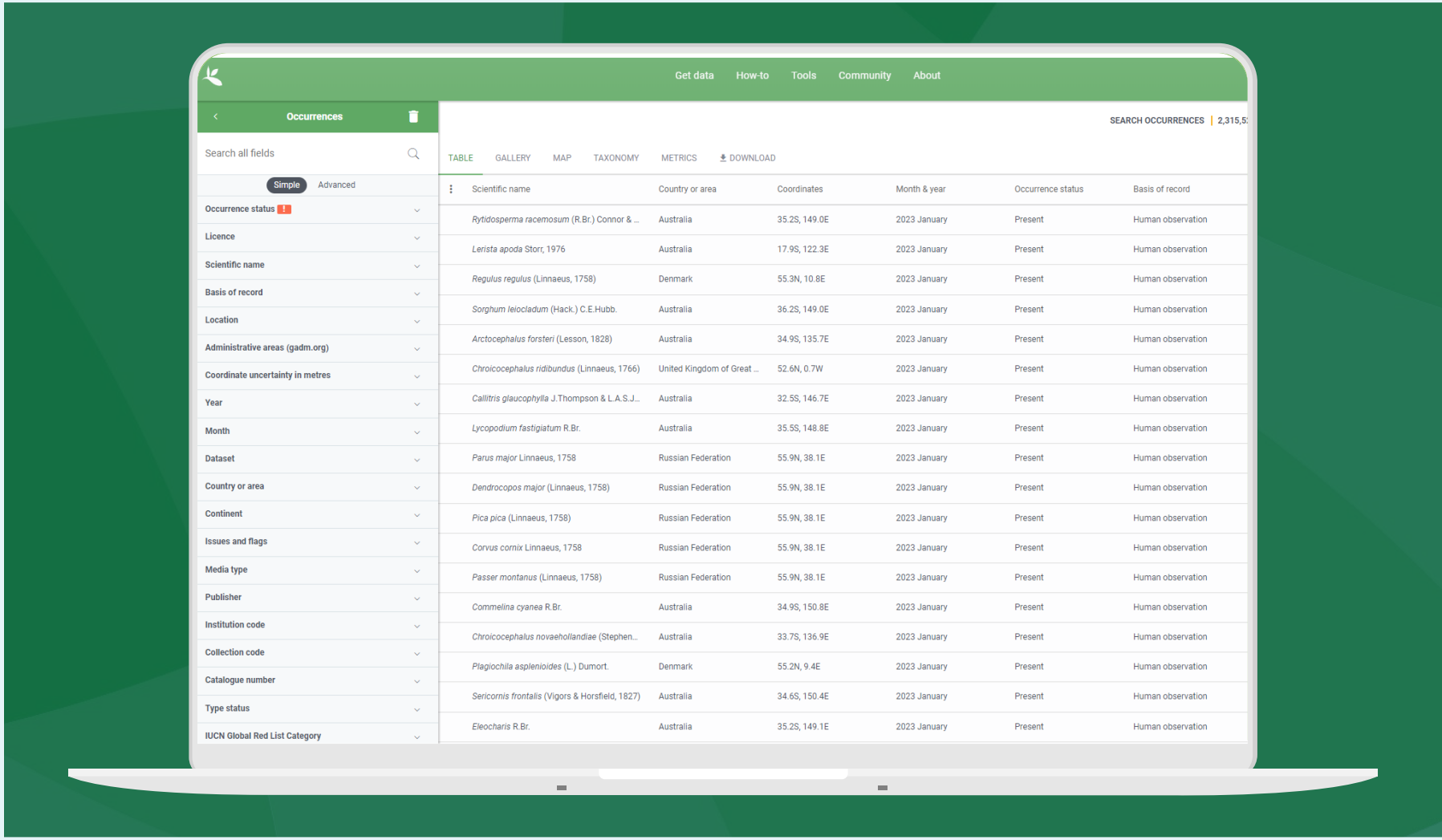
TARGET 21

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, in accordance with national legislation.



https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/search
Introduction to GBIF.org: https://www.gbif.org/composition/4Xm5cVB4y9n7U1GlUtKx8Q/data-use-club-practical-session-1-recording-and-resources

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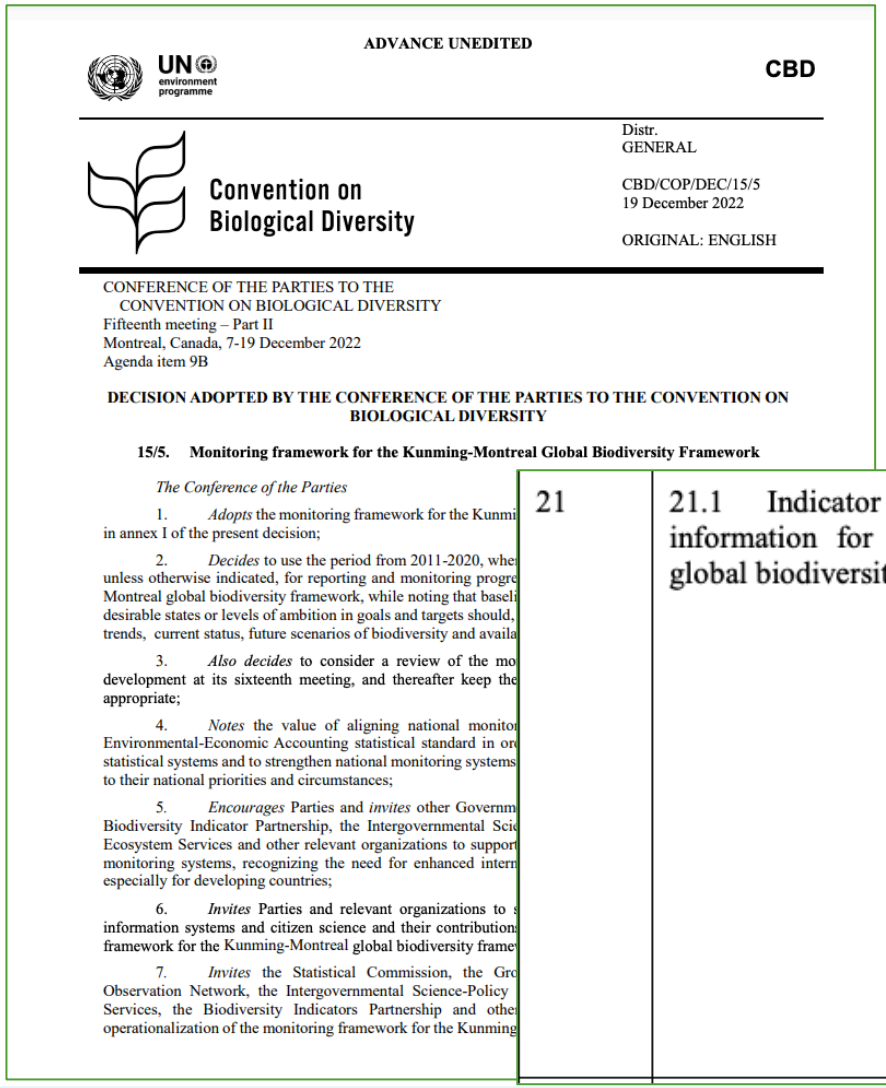
GBF MONITORING FRAMEWORK



ADVANCE UNEDITED

UN environment programme

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/15/5
19 December 2022

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fifteenth meeting – Part II
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 9B

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

15/5. Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Adopts* the monitoring framework for the Kunmi
in annex I of the present decision;

2. *Decides* to use the period from 2011-2020, whe
unless otherwise indicated, for reporting and monitoring progre
Montreal global biodiversity framework, while noting that baseli
desirable states or levels of ambition in goals and targets should,
trends, current status, future scenarios of biodiversity and availa

3. *Also decides* to consider a review of the mo
development at its sixteenth meeting, and thereafter keep the
appropriate;

4. *Notes* the value of aligning national monito
Environmental-Economic Accounting statistical standard in or
statistical systems and to strengthen national monitoring systems
to their national priorities and circumstances;

5. *Encourages* Parties and *invites* other Governm
Biodiversity Indicator Partnership, the Intergovernmental Scie
Ecosystem Services and other relevant organizations to support
monitoring systems, recognizing the need for enhanced intern
especially for developing countries;

6. *Invites* Parties and relevant organizations to s
information systems and citizen science and their contribution
framework for the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity frame

7. *Invites* the Statistical Commission, the Gro
Observation Network, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy
Services, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and othe
operationalization of the monitoring framework for the Kunming

21	21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for the monitoring the global biodiversity framework	Species Status Index Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments	Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through OBIS Proportion of known species assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ t20.4. Number of assessments on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) bio-literacy survey (Biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors) Species Status Information Index

- GBIF dependency in selected headline, component and complementary indicators
- Work with partners on new indicator development including biodiversity information indicator

https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-05-en.pdf

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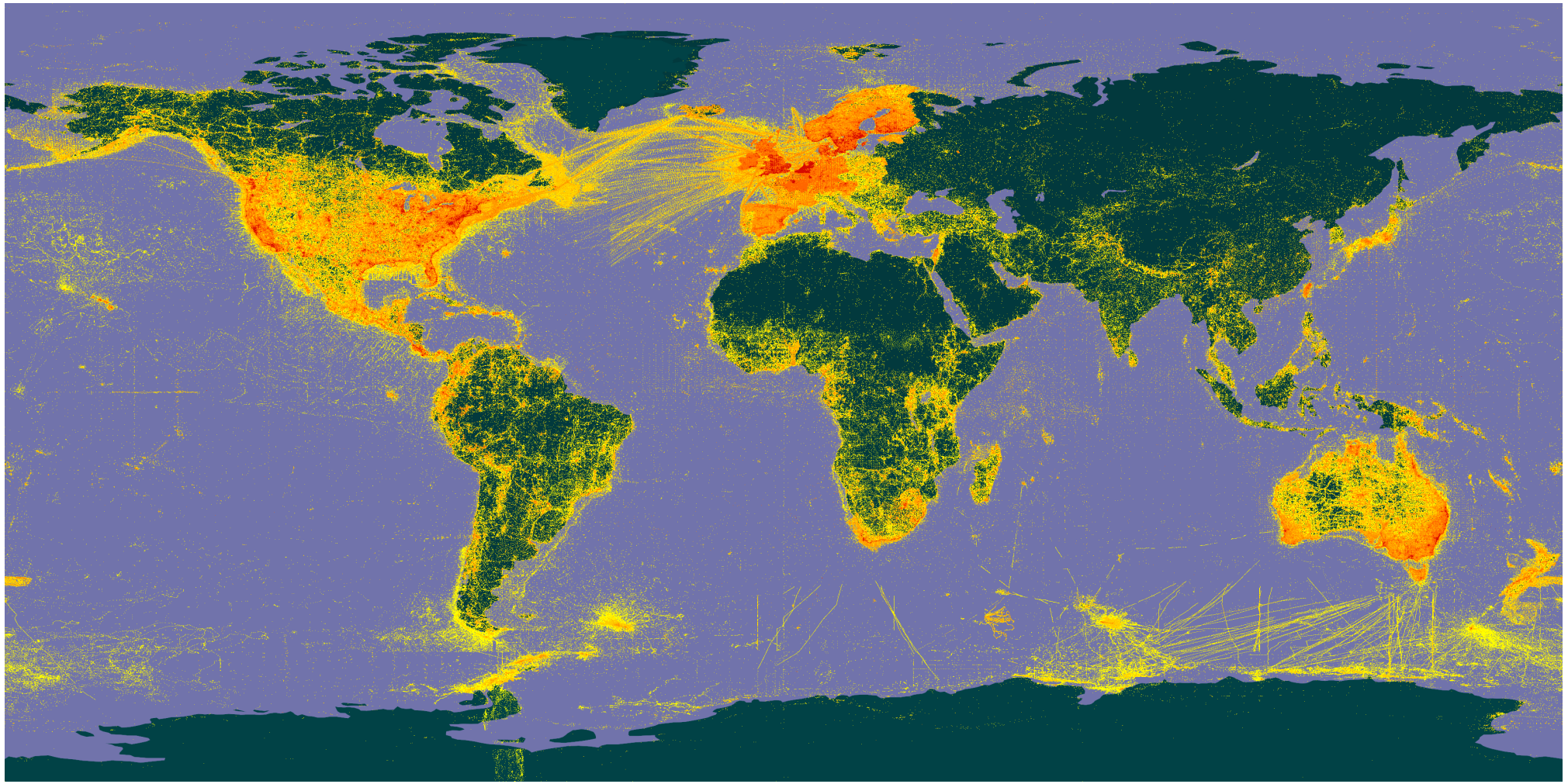
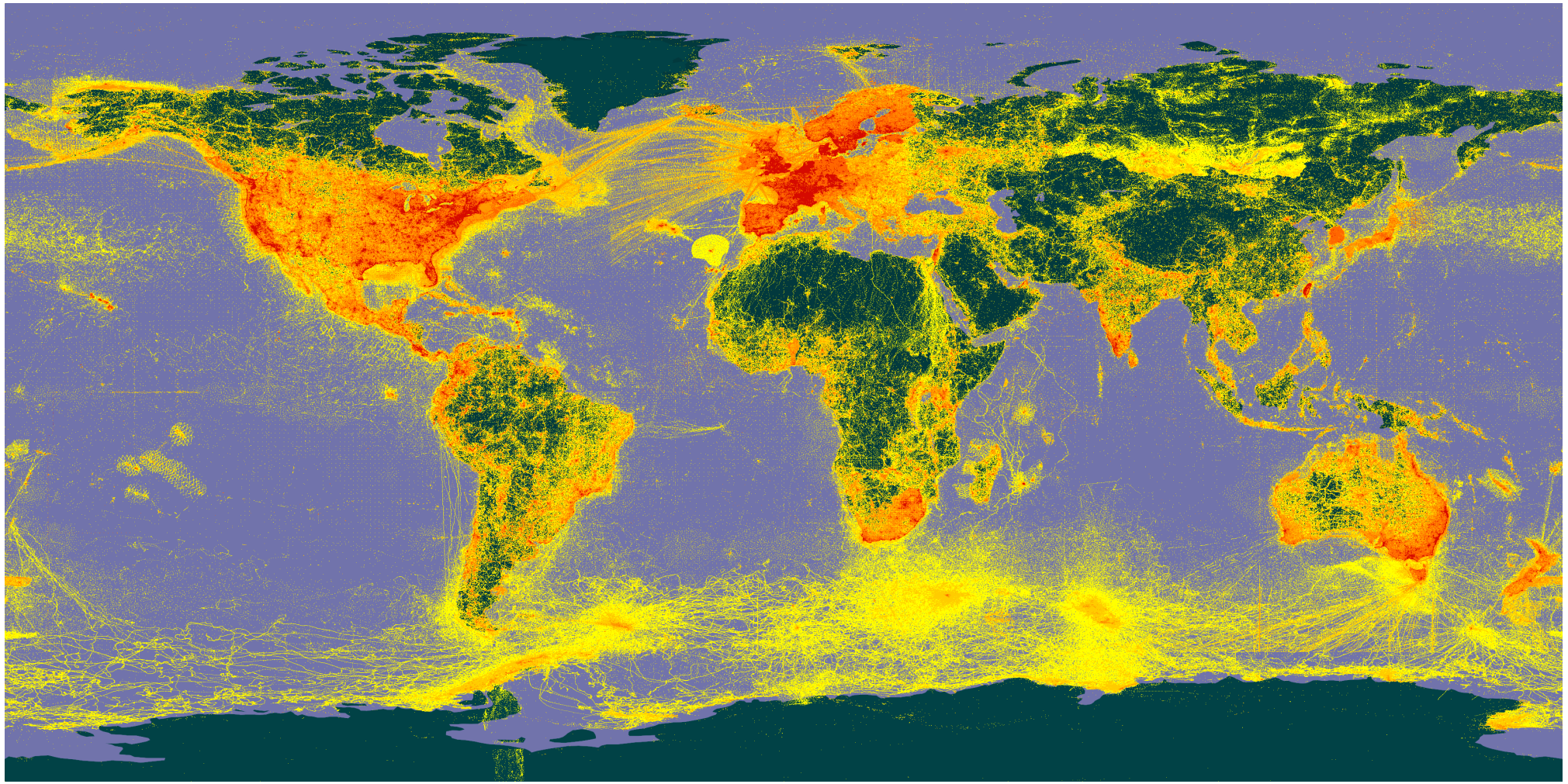
INCREASED ACCESS TO OPEN DATA - MAP OF GBIF OCCURRENCES – 2015



INCREASED ACCESS TO OPEN DATA - MAPS OF GBIF OCCURRENCES – 2023



Hosted portals







gbif.org/**hosted-portals**

20,432,411
Registros biológicos

2,321
Conjuntos de datos

5,348
Fichas de especies

384
Listas de chequeo

191
Socios publicadores

Formación
Gestión corporativa para la naturaleza

Recursos
Nueva versión de la plantilla DwC

Recursos
¡Qué ningún dato se te escape!

https://biodiversidad.co/

THANK YOU

Contact: mblaursen@gbif.org