

Pan-European Workshop on "Building the CHM Partnership: Facilitating Scientific and Technical Cooperation" 28-29 September 2001, Stucksaal Botanical Garden Bonn, Germany

Integrating capacity building, technology and know-how transfer into the clearing-house mechanism article 18.3 –
identifying practical methodological approaches on how to implement scientific and technical cooperation
... in the frame of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) ...

Organised and prepared by CHM-NFP of Germany (ZADI)
in cooperation with European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC),
Botanical Garden, University of Bonn and the CHM-NFP of Belgium.
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Participants of the Pan-European Workshop on
 "Building the CHM Partnership: Facilitating Scientific and Technical Cooperation"
 28-29 September 2001, Stucksaal Botanical Garden Bonn, Germany

We thank the City of Bonn for the reception given at the Town Hall and the Institute for Zoology and the Botanical Garden of the University of Bonn for hosting the workshop in the historic building of Poppelsdorf Castle.

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Workshop Summary

1. Background

According to Article 18.3 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the fundamental purpose of the Clearing-house Mechanism (CHM) is to “facilitate scientific & technical cooperation”. There are a wide range of ways in which this can be implemented and realised. One concrete approach is by facilitating project activities. Transfer of technology and know-how and capacity-building should be integral to any “scientific & technical cooperation” activity.

The Pan-European Workshop on “Building the CHM Partnership: Facilitating Scientific and Technical Cooperation” was held on 28-29 September 2001 in Bonn, Germany. The workshop was represented by 40 participants from 20 countries and 5 international organisations. The workshop was organised to discuss follow-up of the expectations expressed by the fifth Conference of the Parties (COP 5) in its decision V/14 regarding the CHM’s role in facilitating scientific and technical cooperation between the Parties and partners of the Convention. Further, the workshop was to explore how to respond to the COP decisions at the Pan European level within the framework of the work programme of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS). The workshop aimed to practically contribute to the question:

“Does the CHM offer a real platform to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation”? If there is indeed such potential, what are the concrete and practical elements needed to develop this platform?”

The workshop used the following points as a basis for the working group discussions:

- The CHM-Strategic Plan with its three pillars “cooperation”, “information exchange”, and “network development”.
- The COP5 decision V/14 and the recommendations presented at the meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee (IAC) of the CHM during the 6th meeting on the Subsidiary Body of Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in March 2001 in Montréal, Canada.
- The Pan-European Policy framework which includes the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy and the decisions of the “Biodiversity in Europe” intergovernmental conference, Riga, Latvia, 2000 (Pan Europe, Western Europe and Others Group WEOG and Central and Eastern Europe CEE PrepCOP to COP5).

2. Objectives of the Workshop

The workshop aimed to provide clear and concrete ideas on how the CHM of the CBD can realistically be used to “facilitate scientific and technical cooperation” at the national, the Pan-European and the global level. The workshop also aimed to turn these ideas into elements of a practical partnership model for CHM operation at both Pan-European and global scales.

3. Organisation of work

In order to contribute as concretely as possible to effectively meet the expectations articulated in CBD Article 18.3, the workshop provided an overview on the existing “policy frame”, “methodological approaches” and “concrete existing experiences and initiatives”. The following four questions were then presented in order to provide a better structure for the discussions on how to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation:

- a) What needs to be done, for the CBD CHM to offer a real platform for scientific & technical cooperation at global, regional and national levels?
- b) What exists that can be built on?
- c) What pilot projects and feasibility studies need to be carried out?
- d) What action needs to be taken to harmonise and integrate activities?

The four questions were discussed in two parallel Working Groups: WG I focused on “Elements for policy frame to facilitate scientific and technical cooperation” and WG II discussed “Elements for methodological & practical approaches to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation” .

4. Findings, concrete experiences & recommendations

4.1 The workshop findings revealed that: General

- Of all the regions of the world, Pan-Europe with 54 states is the region with the highest number of CHM websites. Western Europe has the highest frequency of CHM websites, with over 70% of CHM national focal points having functional websites. It was agreed that there is a major need for assisting in the building of the CHM in Central and Eastern Europe where only 20% of CHM-NFPs have CHM websites.
- There was overall consensus in the workshop that Pan-European co-operation was invaluable to all present, whether that be bilateral or trilateral, West-East, East-East, or North-South partnerships.

Facilitating scientific & technical cooperation

- Discussions should be continued to clarify what is understood on "to facilitate", "scientific & technical" and "cooperation" and what is the specific role/niche of the CHM. The spectrum ranged from a simple "link" and "printed information" to "more pro-active and innovative actions".
- The three pillars identified in the CHM Strategic Plan are still valid and "cooperation" is clearly interlinked with the two pillars "information exchange" and "network development".
- The workshop confirmed that the development of the CHM needs to be based on all three pillars (strategic goals) identified in the CHM Strategic Plan: cooperation, information exchange and network development. Therefore, the discussions also included fundamental questions in relation to national CHM implementation, and information exchange, as well as interconnection between national CHM's to facilitate access to and exchange of biodiversity-related information.
- Discussions are needed to clarify the scope and the concrete niche the CHM should fulfill in facilitating scientific and technical cooperation. This should take into consideration that the majority of the European CEE CHMs are more concerned at this stage with establishing or creating CHM websites.

Co-operation partnerships

- The CHM has the potential to facilitate cooperation and partnership building on the national, regional and international level based on bi- or multi-lateral cooperation. But more discussions are needed on the meaning of the "partnership concept" which could provide the central back-bone of future CHM development.
- It was recognised that Europe has many scientific and technical cooperation activities that do not yet link to national, regional and international CHMs, and that the potential for future cooperation is enormous.
- A Pan-European CHM initiative should be developed

to optimise scientific and technical cooperation, information exchange and networking both between and within Pan-European countries, as well as with developing countries.

- The findings of the workshop should be provided as information documents, and posted on the Internet, to be addressed at least at the following venues identified at the workshop:
 - Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the CHM IAC at Montreal, November 2001,
 - the Pan-European PrepCOP "Biodiversity in Europe" Intergovernmental Conference of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy at Budapest,
 - CBD COP6 at The Hague, April 2002, and at
 - the UNECE "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference in June 2003.
- A second Pan-European workshop could be convened during CBD COP6 in The Hague.

4.2 Concrete experiences

From the discussions and presentations, a set of concrete experiences were documented. These were followed by recommendations for partnership activities that could enhance scientific and technical co-operation between nations and regions within Pan-Europe, and with partner states in developing countries and in countries in economic transition.

- **The Belgian-CHM bilateral cooperation**
The Belgian CHM-NFP started bilateral cooperation with several African CHM-NFP's on their demand. This cooperation is translated into 1) temporarily hosting national CHM websites until they can be repatriated on national servers, and 2) training courses on the building and maintenance of national CHM websites. Through these partnerships longer-term cooperation could be established leading to continuous exchange of experiences and support.

- **Colombian-German bilateral pilot project on Article 18.3**

The pilot project was set up in order to organise at national level a database of individuals and institutions interested in partnership building activities and to identify their needs. This successful experience could be used to stimulate ideas for "R&D" co-operation programmes of European states for possible collaboration. The information should be made accessible via the CHM website, printed media as well as e-mail.

- **Partnerbuilding workshops**

The examples of the German International Bureau of Scientific & Technical Cooperation demonstrated the potential impact of country-driven and needs-based bilateral workshops as a concrete methodological approach on how to facilitate and further stimulate cooperation.

- **Research and Botanical Gardens**

The presentation by the Director of the Bonn Botanical Garden illustrated the important role that such institutions play in practical scientific and technical co-operation.

4.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the discussions at the workshop and in its working groups, a series of recommendations have been elaborated. These include:

- **Basic website links**

To encourage national CHM websites to provide information about researchers and research institutions within their countries who/which are interested in co-operation.

This would provide the reference information for people seeking partnership to find potential contacts in other countries.

- **CHM Training opportunities**

To promote opportunities for establishing "CHM Training Programmes" (example: Belgium).

- **Priority setting**

To respond to the priorities identified in the thematic programmes and cross-cutting issues of the CBD or to regionally based priorities in order to facilitate scientific and technical cooperation.

- **Bilateral and donor cooperation**

To encourage existing donor agencies, and parties already providing resources for scientific co-operation, to focus on evaluating the needs of CHMs from developing countries and countries in economic transition. This would help other countries offering CHM partnerships to develop more targeted co-operation/capacity-building activities with these CHMs (i.e. existing funders would put a small amount of resources into identifying the needs, so a wider range of countries can help meet those needs).

- **Visits to promote partnership-building**

After having identified scientists, individual people, and their needs at the national level, a visit could be organised to the partner and/or donor country in close cooperation with the "partnering" CHMs in order to present and discuss with local scientists potential areas of future cooperation (example: Colombia).

- **Workshops to share experiences and provide partnerships (to build first contacts)**

To encourage national CHMs to "establish a first personal contact" between potential future partners. CHM-NFP's could identify at national level individuals and institutions interested in cooperation partnerships (recommendation 1). According to the national needs and priorities set for cooperation (i.e. priorities of the CBD work programmes), a workshop could be organised, with e.g. support of a funding agency or programme, to facilitate a "first contact" between future partners. Participants to the workshop could be selected by submitting a one/two-page proposal of their cooperation idea, which would also include the potential cooperation partner

of the respective country. Selected participants could be funded to attend the "partner-building workshop". Information about funding sources for cooperation projects should be made accessible through the CHM's. A virtual market could be put on the Internet where project proposals could be posted with their needs for collaborators, or such as for financial or staff resource assistance.

Pan-European CHM pilot initiative on scientific and technical co-operation in Biodiversity
There is a need for a common Pan-European CHM initiative in order to optimize scientific and technical cooperation, information exchange and networking. The initiative should be demand driven and it should consider the global, regional, bilateral and national levels of CHM development. The work should not be "official declarations of co-operation" but concrete "face-to-face work" between people. The donors of development co-operation and other financial institutions (e.g. UNDP/GEF) should be connected to this initiative. A feasibility study to "assess the problems and needs of the Pan-European CHMs" should prepare for its implementation (amongst which a questionnaire should be sent to CHM focal points). A Pan-European Steering Committee should provide concrete support to this initiative, and explore the opportunities to build the Pan-European initiative on the existing Pan-European and regional European frameworks.

- **Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat level**

The CBD Secretariat could assist in identifying co-operation partners that could contribute to filling gaps in knowledge relevant to the Convention's priorities identified in the work programmes. The Secretariat could initiate joint projects/programmes with thematic focal points and/or funding programmes, e.g. Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI) or Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), aiming at promoting capacity-building and filling research and/or information gaps.

The CBD Secretariat could be invited, together with other UN bodies working in Europe, including UNDP (CEE office in Slovakia), to guide and assist the Parties in Pan-Europe to mobilise financial resources to build and maintain their national and regional CHMs. They could also explore, together with the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Commission (EC) under the framework of the EC Biodiversity CHM, potential resources to fund projects under the Pan-European CHM initiative.

5. Conclusions

The workshop revealed that it is still an open question what the notion is of "facilitate", "scientific & technical" and "cooperation" and the role or niche the CHM should have. Indeed, many Parties have a more basic priority at this stage: initiating their CHMs and CHM website frameworks and facilitating information exchange as one important element of cooperation.

This issue was important and rather relevant to the overall understanding of the scope and focus as well as the practical function of the CHM. The spectrum of "facilitating partnership building cooperation" ranged from a simple "link" and "printed information" to "more pro-active and innovative actions".

The discussions have underlined again the importance of the CHM Strategic Plan with its three pillars. It was evident that the two pillars "information exchange" and "network development" are being given priority before the third pillar "cooperation". However, it is important to emphasize that the mandate of the CHM is to facilitate cooperation, while information exchange – *either through the Internet, by e-mail, CD-ROM or in printed form* - and networking should always be activities in support of this mandate. Exchange of experiences through more frequent meetings would support network building and the creation of a common understanding of what the CHM is about and its real benefits and added value.

This would also help to "sell" the CHM as the relevant system of the CBD that promotes and facilitates sustainable partnerships, as well as gives access to and exchange of information and experiences on the CBD. At the same time it is important to raise the profile and value of the CHM at the political level (or: on the political agenda), such as at the global level through promoting information about the high proportion of CHM websites existing in Europe, and through promoting information about European partnerships vis-a-vis the IAC. In the European context, the CHM considerations ought be mainstreamed into policy and practical discussions of the European Regional CBD Groupings of the CEE, WEOG and EU, and focused through the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy and the forthcoming Pan-European PrepCOP in Budapest, February 2002, and at other forums such as at the "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference, Kyiv 2003.

It is evident that there is a long way to go before the CHM will be fully operational at the global level, and before cooperation becomes the main concern of the Parties and their NFPs (besides information exchange).

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 – integrating capacity building, technology and know-how transfer into the
 clearing-house mechanism article 18.3 –
 – identify practical methodological approaches how to implement scientific and technical cooperation –
 ... in the frame of the Convention on Biological Diversity CBD ...

Friday, September 28, 2001

1st workshop day

- 09.00 – 09.45 Rainer Blanke – Head of Division *Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)*
 Frank Begemann - *Deputy Director ZADI*
 Welcome Wilhelm Barthlott - *Director Botanical Garden, University of Bonn*
- 09.45 – 11.15 Introduction by participants & short statements on their CHM activities
- 11.15 – 11.30 Introduction to the Workshop Horst Freiberg (Germany)



11.30 – 12.00 coffee break

"Policy Frame for scientific & technical cooperation"

- 12.00 – 12.20 Tone Alstadheim (SCBD, Canada)
"The clearing-house mechanism and the development of a "global scientific cooperation platform"
- 12.20 – 12.40 Joint PEBLDS Secretariat of CoE/UNEP
"The clearing-house mechanism and Pan Europe" – towards COP6 and the Kiev Ministerial Conference – including the meeting of the international CHMs the day before
- 12.40 – 13.00 Ulla Pinborg (EEA, Denmark)
"The European Community-Clearing-House Mechanism – state-of-the-art and options to support article 18.3" – including conclusions of the EC CHM meeting the day before
- 13.00 – 13.30 Discussions and expectations for WG 1

13.30 – 14.30 Lunch - Stucksaal -

"Methodological Approaches for scientific & technical cooperation"

- 14.30 – 15.00 Stephanie Splett-Rudolph (International Bureau, BMBF Germany)
"Instruments of scientific and technological cooperation"
- 15.00 – 15.30 Discussions and expectations for WG 2

15.30 – 16.00 coffee break

"Concrete Field experiences for scientific & technical cooperation"

- 16.00 – 16.20 Katharina Krieger (Colombia)
"Experiences and expectations from the Colombian-German scientific partnership building platform"
"Bank of research ideas"

16.20 – 16.40 Jackie Van Goethem / Han de Koeijer / Anne Franklin (CHM-NFP Belgium)
"The Belgium Partnership building experiences as contribution to article 18.3"

16.40 – 17.00 Discussions and expectations for WG 2

17.00 – 17.30 coffee break

17.30 – 19.00 Working Group 1: Elements for Policy Frame to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation.

Working Group 2: Elements for methodological & practical approaches to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation.

19.00 – 19.30 Plenary: first results leading towards concrete action - closure of the 1st workshop day

19.30 – 21.00 Buffet - Poppelsdorf Castle "Gartensaal & Stucksaal" -

Saturday, September 29, 2001

2nd workshop day

09.00 – 09.10 Introduction into the 2nd day (Graham Drucker)

09.10 – 09.30 Review and reflection of the 1st day by Rapporteurs/Chair

09.30 – 12.00 Continue Working Groups

Working Group 1: Elements for Policy Frame to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation.

Working Group 2: Elements for methodological & practical approaches to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation.

12.00 – 12.30 coffee break + lunch

12.30 – 14.00 Plenary: Discussion, conclusions and recommendations of next steps:

1. Elements for Policy Frame to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation.

2. Elements for methodological & practical approaches to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation.

14.00 – 14.30 Summary and Closure of the Workshop

15.00 Reception by Ulrich Hauschild -
Mayor of the City of
Bonn "Altes Rathaus", Bonn



Annex 2.1

Pan-European Workshop on "Building the CHM Partnership: Facilitating Scientific and Technical Cooperation" Bonn, Germany, 28-29 September 2001

Recommendations by Working Group 1

Chairperson: Tone Woie Alstadheim (SCBD)

Rapporteur: Jukka-Pekka Jäppinen (Finland)

Participants: Anne Franklin (Belgium), Jindriska Stankova (Czech Republic), Marc Auer (Germany), Barbara Di Giovanni (Italy), Mara Plotniece (Latvia), Zbyszko Pisarski (Poland), Cosme Morillo (Spain), Graham Drucker (ECNC), Nick Remple (UNDP), Florin Vladu (UNFCCC)

Focus of discussions in WG 1:

Elements for policy frame to facilitate scientific and technical cooperation.

Key questions addressed:

- What needs to be done, for the CBD CHM to offer a real platform for scientific & technical cooperation at global, regional and national levels?
- What exists that can be built on?
- What pilot projects and feasibility studies need to be carried out?
- What action needs to be taken to harmonize and integrate activities?

INTRODUCTION: The Clearing-House Mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity – established to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation

Policy framework

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 - Article 18.3
 - Strategic Plan (SP) for the CHM
 - COP and SBSTTA meetings
 - Informal Advisory Committee (IAC)
- European actors and processes
 - National CHM Focal Points
 - European members of the Informal Advisory Committee (IAC)
 - Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS)
 - European Community Clearing-House Mechanism (EC CHM)
 - Pan-European prep-COP conferences (European Intergovernmental Conference "Biodiversity in Europe")
 - European Environment Agency (EEA)
 - European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI)
 - UNEP/ROE Biodiversity Service for CEE/NIS countries
 - European Platform for Biodiversity Research and Strategy (EPBRS)
 - Council of Europe and other institutes

Cooperation – between who?

- Between the Contracting Parties of the CBD:
 - at global level: N-S, S-S and N-N cooperation
 - at regional level (Europe): E-W cooperation and between neighbouring countries (especially E-E)
- Through appropriate institutions:
 - at national level: institutions identified in NBSAPs
 - at regional level: EC CHM (E-W, N-S), PEBLDS (E-W, E-E)
 - at global level: e.g. GISP, GTI/GBIF, IUCN/WCMC, SANET, Development Gateway

Cooperation – on what?

- Distinguish between cooperation on thematic programmes/cross-cutting issues (priorities identified in work programmes/COP decisions) and cooperation on building the CHM (network development). Focus on priorities that have been identified at the national, regional and global levels.
- Thematic programmes/cross-cutting issues identified by SBSTTA/COP:
 - national priorities: identified in e.g. NBSAPs, national reports, and by the GEF-UNDP Capacity Development Initiative (CDI)
 - regional priorities (Europe): indicators
 - global priorities (CHM involvement): alien species, taxonomy, protected areas

- Building the CHM:
 - national priorities: develop a functional CHM; increase the visibility and capacity of the national CHM; follow up COP decision V/14, Annex I.
 - regional priorities: put in practice the recommendations from the first European Intergovernmental Conference "Biodiversity in Europe" (Riga, March 2000).
 - global priorities: follow up COP decision V/14, Annex II.

Cooperation – how?

- Thematic programmes/cross-cutting issues identified by SBSTTA and COP:
 - CHM-NFPs in Western Europe and the EC CHM may assist developing countries and transition economies to build capacity in e.g. taxonomy (i.e. build taxonomic information and expertise).
 - Building the CHM: e.g. within the framework of a pan-European initiative to facilitate cooperation (see below).

A PILOT INITIATIVE AND CONCRETE ACTIONS PROPOSED

Proposed actions that should be taken at the pan-European level are listed below. The more specific actions proposed could be embraced by the pan-European pilot initiative/pan-European platform described below. However, in case the pan-European pilot initiative is not implemented, specific actions should be considered independently.

Establish a pan-European CHM pilot initiative on scientific and technical cooperation in biodiversity.

The initiative should:

- become the primary regional network in the field of biological diversity for promoting scientific and technical cooperation within Europe and worldwide.
- support implementation of the CBD's objectives (conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing) and help set priorities in the follow-up of the CBD at the European level.
- promote capacity-building in developing countries and economies in transition (e.g. sharing of relevant technology, training, education, research, information and expertise).
- be needs driven and consider the global, regional, bilateral and national levels of CHM development.
- involve the national, regional and global donors of development and research cooperation.
- avoid duplication of related efforts.
- not be "official declarations of cooperation", but concrete "face-to-face work" between people.

Main Objectives

- Promote cooperation/partnerships (scientific and technical), information exchange (on biodiversity), and network development (focal point network).
- Promote scientific and technical cooperation between countries in Europe and between European countries and developing countries.

Specific Objectives

- Identify, develop and promote opportunities for collaboration and provide access for developing countries and transition economies to information on funding opportunities; access to and transfer of technology, research and development cooperation facilities, repatriation of information, training opportunities and capacity-building.
- Facilitate contact with institutions, organisations and representatives of the private sector providing the services above.
- Assist donor agencies in identifying capacity-building needs and potential biodiversity projects/programmes in developing countries and transition economies.
- Promote coordination between donor agencies on funding of biodiversity projects / programmes.
- Specific target: Within 3 years, all European countries should have CHM-NFPs and a functional CHM (not necessarily a web site). Some European countries will need technical and financial support and increased cooperation to be able to reach this target.

Who should participate?

- Balanced representation
- All European CHM-NFPs
- EC CHM
- European IAC members
- National and regional authorities for development and research cooperation (donor agencies)
- GEF

How could it be funded?

- Funds from donor agencies
- Funds from EU

Governments may alternate in hosting the meetings

Other actions and initiatives

- Develop a pan-European CHM strategy and action plan identifying objectives, actions (projects/programmes), priorities, timeframe, indicators, responsible agencies, and outputs.
- Initiate a funding programme (e.g. GEF, EU, bilateral donor agencies) to support scientific & technical cooperation projects.
- Develop a pilot cooperation initiative aiming at developing the CHM-NFPs in Eastern Europe (in CEE/NIS countries).
- Initiate programmes on training, research and development cooperation, technology transfer, repatriation of information etc.
- Use the CHM as a tool for implementing National

- Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) (networking, information exchange, bridging of science & policy, enhancing sector responsibility etc.).
- Facilitate bilateral and multilateral CHM partnership projects and provide a brokerage to stimulate joint projects.
 - Facilitate cooperation projects on e.g. awareness-raising; sector integration; bridging science and policy; priority setting and preventing overlapping/duplicative work; synergies with other biodiversity-related conventions; education and training; development of directories of scientific and technical institutions, experts and projects; interoperability; access to biodiversity information and data; standardisation of biodiversity information and data; development of internet tools and technology; and the use of other means than the internet to disseminate biodiversity information.
 - Develop a web site, or a section of a web site, dedicated to information on funding opportunities, technology transfer initiatives, research cooperation, repatriation of information initiatives, and training opportunities in Europe or provided by European countries. The target group for the web site should be potential partner institutions / organisations in developing countries and transition economies. News / updates should also be disseminated by other means (e-mail, CD ROM, paper).

Studies/analyses that may be needed

- Conduct an assessment of pan-European CHMs (problem and need analysis). Send out a questionnaire to all CHM-NFPs.
- Identify barriers to cooperation/technology transfer (e.g. IPRs, legal barriers)
- Identify synergies with sister conventions, governments, NGOs etc.
- Provide access to information on technical & scientific cooperation, projects and institutions.
- Establish mechanisms to promote cooperation (e.g. under UNFCCC – a steering committee under SBSTA on scientific & technical cooperation).
- Identify indicators of success (e.g. number of cooperation projects started).

Some additional remarks

- All initiatives undertaken at the pan-European level by CHM-NFPs to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation should support the implementation of the CBD and take into consideration the existing policy framework.
- There is a need for increased cooperation among regional initiatives in Europe, including better information on the goals and activities of each initiative. An assessment of the links between the processes would be useful, as well as the identification of national and regional representatives and the dissemination of this information to all processes.

- There is a need for integrating the work of the CHM more closely into the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) process.

Proposed integration of recommendations from this workshop into relevant political processes at the global and European level

Working Group 1 invites IAC and SBSTTA 7 (Montreal, Nov. 2001), the 2nd European Intergovernmental Conference "Biodiversity in Europe" (Budapest, Feb. 2002), and COP 6 (The Hague, April 2002) to consider the outputs of the pan-European CHM workshop in Bonn, 28-29 September 2001.

WG 1 suggests that the organisers of the pan-European CHM workshop and interested participants will develop further the pilot initiative proposed by WG 1 and work on a consolidated information paper incorporating the findings of WG 1 & WG 2. This paper could be presented to SBSTTA 7 (Nov. 2001) at a side event.

WG 1 also invites PEBLDS to organise a CHM side event at COP 6 (The Hague, April 2002).

Annex 2.2

Pan-European Workshop on "Building the CHM Partnership: Facilitating Scientific and Technical Cooperation" Bonn, Germany, 28- 29 September 2001

Recommendations by Working Group 2

Chairperson: Dr. Jackie Van Goethem (Belgium)
Rapporteurs: Severin ten Houte de Lange (The Netherlands), Lawrence Way (UK)

Participants: Han de Koeijer (Belgium), Ivaylo Zafirov (Bulgaria), Katharina Krieger (Colombia), Ana Strbenac (Croatia), Ulla Pinborg (Denmark), Hans Erik Svart (Denmark), Lauri Klein (Estonia), Olivier Gargominy (France), Horst Freiberg (Germany), Stephanie Splett-Rudolph (Germany), Hans Werner Koepfel (Germany), Corrado Iannucci (Italy), Daina Dzintare (Latvia), Sissel Rübberth (Norway), Julijana Lebez Lozej (Slovenia), Asa Präntare (Sweden), Jon Mengiardi (Switzerland), Severin M. ten Houte de Lange (The Netherlands), Lawrence Way (United Kingdom), Graham Drucker (ECNC), Beatriz Torres (CMS).

Focus of discussions in WG 2: Elements for methodological & practical approaches to facilitate scientific & technical cooperation

Discussions started with the question: "What exists" and looked then for positive examples and difficulties.

Elements to be recognised:

- 1 Information provision
- 2 Facilitate networking / communication
 - Scientific
 - Funding agencies
- 3 Organise meetings
 - Regular meetings between Pan-European CHM focal points
 - Meetings between institutions for partnership building
 - Organisation of e-conferences
- 4 Capacity building
 - Bilateral / multilateral partnership building
- 5 Awareness raising
 - Target groups:
 - politicians
 - scientists / professionals
 - general public
 - NGO's
 - children (special pages on CHM)
- 6 Funding for
 - meetings / travel
 - capacity building
 - projects

Questions:

- How to use the CHM to address cross cutting issues?
- What is added value of CHM ?
- How to better sell CHM ?

Difficulties and handicaps identified:

- Term "biodiversity" is not easily understood
- The name CHM is difficult and confusing
- The loss of biodiversity is not felt by society; is less concrete than climate change

Technical:

- information in different formats
- stakeholders do not want to share information
- updating is difficult

Suggestions made:

- Terms biodiversity and CHM:
 - use good and meaningful national translations
 - put the convention text into understandable language
- Try to learn from sites which have become popular
- Put more attractive info (with pictures) in the CHM for the general public (meaningful sentences; stories)
- Put meaningful key words on the pages
- Launch awareness campaigns: let each stakeholder address its own target group / customers
- Share experience and re-use the technology already available in single CHM sites
- Identify in each country the users / target groups for cooperation and identify their specific needs / priorities
- Use CHM as a tool to streamline / synergise the implementation of different related conventions (Ramsar, Bonn, Bern, ...)
- Distribute hard copy material about CHM, with meaningful text
- Put some questions on your CHM site: ask users to tell you what they didn't find, etc.
- Address cross cutting issues (like economy, traditional knowledge, poverty) specifically on your CHM site (this attracts other disciplines; ministries)
- Start a new partnership phase for the CHM, related to Article 18.3.

Annex 3

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www.dainet.de/bmu-cbd/pdf/Bonn2001-CHM-Report.pdf

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