

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, should increase substantially .

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Article 18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation

1. 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 Party shall promote technical and scientific cooperation with other 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 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 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.

Article 17: Exchange of Information

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**.

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Para 23

Clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer: Collectively those involved in implementing the Convention have a **wealth of experience** and have developed many **useful good practice cases, tools and guidance**. There is additional useful information beyond this community. A biodiversity knowledge network will be developed, including a database and **network of practitioners**, to bring together this knowledge and experience and to make it available through the clearing house mechanism to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention. National clearing-house mechanism nodes comprising networks of experts with effective websites should be developed and sustained so that in each Party, all have access to the information, expertise and experience required to implement the Convention. National clearing house mechanism nodes should also be linked to the central clearing house mechanism managed by the Convention Secretariat, and information exchange between these should be facilitated.

Para 25:

Partnerships. South-South cooperation will contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan

South-South Cooperation

COP-10 Decisions

- **X/6.** Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development. identifying, documenting, promoting best practices and approaches for integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes;
- Promoting the sharing of knowledge, experience, communication and awareness on mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty eradication and development;
- Assisting Parties and their regional bodies to establish partnerships and institutional arrangements catalysing triangular cooperation (South-South and North-South cooperation) for capacity-building around regional nodes;
- Supporting Parties and regional organizations in fund raising and further engagement of technical assistance for capacity development efforts at the regional and national levels

X/23. Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development

“to enhance implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through South-South and triangular cooperation”

Exercise

For your proposed target:

1. What biodiversity-related knowledge sharing mechanisms exist **within your country**. Are they effective? Who are the providers and users?
2. What information, knowledge and technologies **are most needed** for your country's NBSAP revision and implementation, which you could not access at national level (gap analysis)?
3. Are there any facilitated or organized biodiversity information and knowledge exchange / technology transfer mechanism operational in your **region**?
4. Are you aware of, and able to reach, **any regional center of excellence** for technical and scientific support and assistance on your biodiversity practices?
5. Are you aware of any regional biodiversity-related capacity-building/**training programmes** for professionals?
6. What are the most important biodiversity-related fields of expertises in which your country excels, which you could offer to other partners in your region?