

**The African Coordinating Mechanism for
Biodiversity Information Management/Biodiversity Informatics:
Strengthening Science, Technology,
and Innovation in Africa**

Fatima Parker-Allie

27 November 2024



GBIF-AFRICA REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND BUSINESS CASE

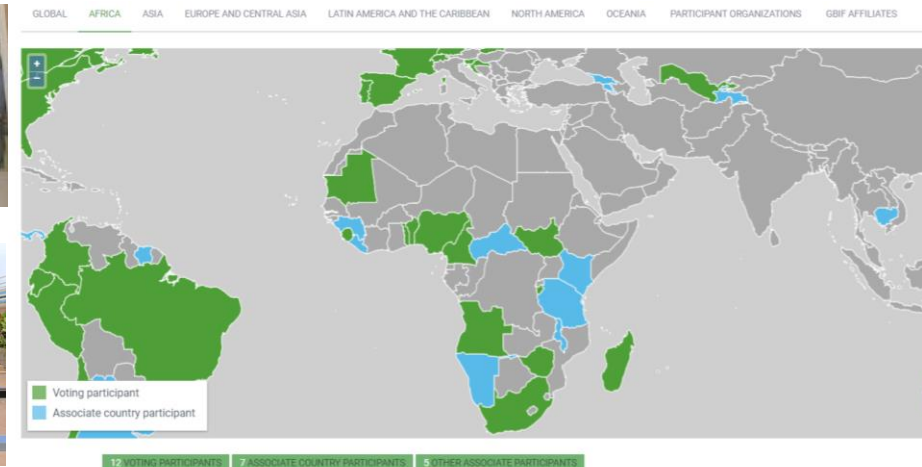
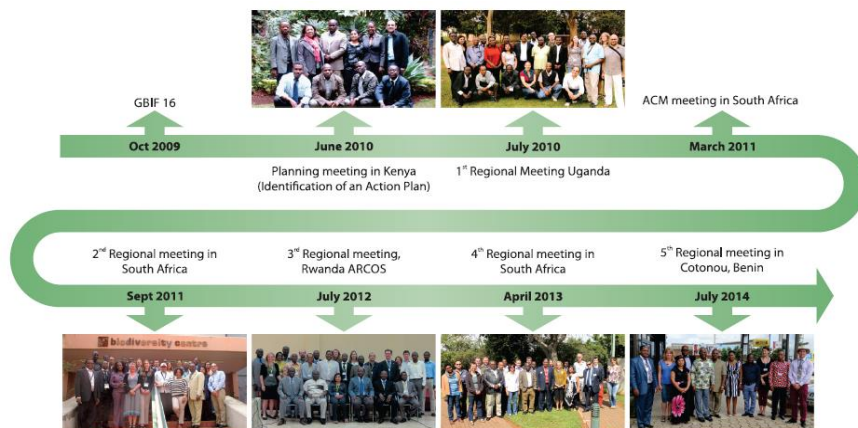


FUNDING PROPOSAL TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICA COORDINATING MECHANISM



Background: GBIF In Africa

- The need for improved regional coordination was identified by Gov Board and in 2010 GBIF Africa first convened in Entebbe, Uganda ([Entebbe Report](#)).
- Through a series of regional meetings, the region has developed a **series of action plans**, with outcomes in **three priority areas i.e. regional engagement, content mobilization and capacity enhancement**.
- In 2015, at a GBIF-GB side meeting in Madagascar, a *Communiqué* was drafted requesting that SANBI-GBIF lead the establishment of the ACM, **which is the ultimate vision for a formal regional structure for BIM** (identified in 2010), to foster the implementation of the GBIF strategic plan (2017-2021), in Africa. It was identified that SANBI-GBIF would coordinate this initiative, with the role of the ACM Convener.
- In 2017 a small task team also came together to develop this business case and this funding proposal was endorsed by all the Node Managers and HOD of GBIF-Africa.



ACM - GBIF-Africa Regional Engagement Strategy & Business Case

1. INTRODUCTION

2. PURPOSE

3. BACKGROUND & POLICY CONTEXT

4. PAST AND CURRENT BIODIVERSITY AND BIODIVERSITY INFORMATICS INITIATIVES OF GBIF-AFRICA

5. THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FACILITY IN AFRICA

6. AFRICAN REGIONAL BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION COORDINATION MECHANISM

Structure and function

7. THE KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF GBIF-AFRICA

8. SCIENCE REVIEW AND PRIORITY THEMATIC AREAS

9. THE WAY FORWARD (Strategic objectives and goals; **alignments to GBIF SO's**)

Table 1: Log-frame and Implementation Plan for the African Coordinating Mechanism

Table 2. Budget to support the operationalisation of the ACM (approx. 25m over 3 years)

Table 3: GBIF-Africa regional action plan 2016-2018 developed during the 2016 GBIF-Africa Meeting



GBIF-AFRICA REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY



FUNDING PROPOSAL: TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
AFRICA COORDINATING MECHANISM
2018-2023

Fatima Parker-Allie, Kristal Maze and GBIF-Africa Nodes

30 July 2018



Purpose of the ACM

- The **GBIF-Africa Regional Engagement Strategy and Business Case** /funding proposal has been developed to guide the efforts of the GBIF-Africa Nodes and strategic partners, in the region in support of national and regional priorities **for biodiversity information management**
- It provides a framework for the implementation of **biodiversity Informatics priorities** in the African region, as opportunities for collaboration on the continent are growing, due to an increase in emerging economies and investment on the continent.
- The ACM aims to support programmes and organizations across the continent to promote and implement **the compilation, standardisation, digitisation, dissemination and use of biodiversity data and information**



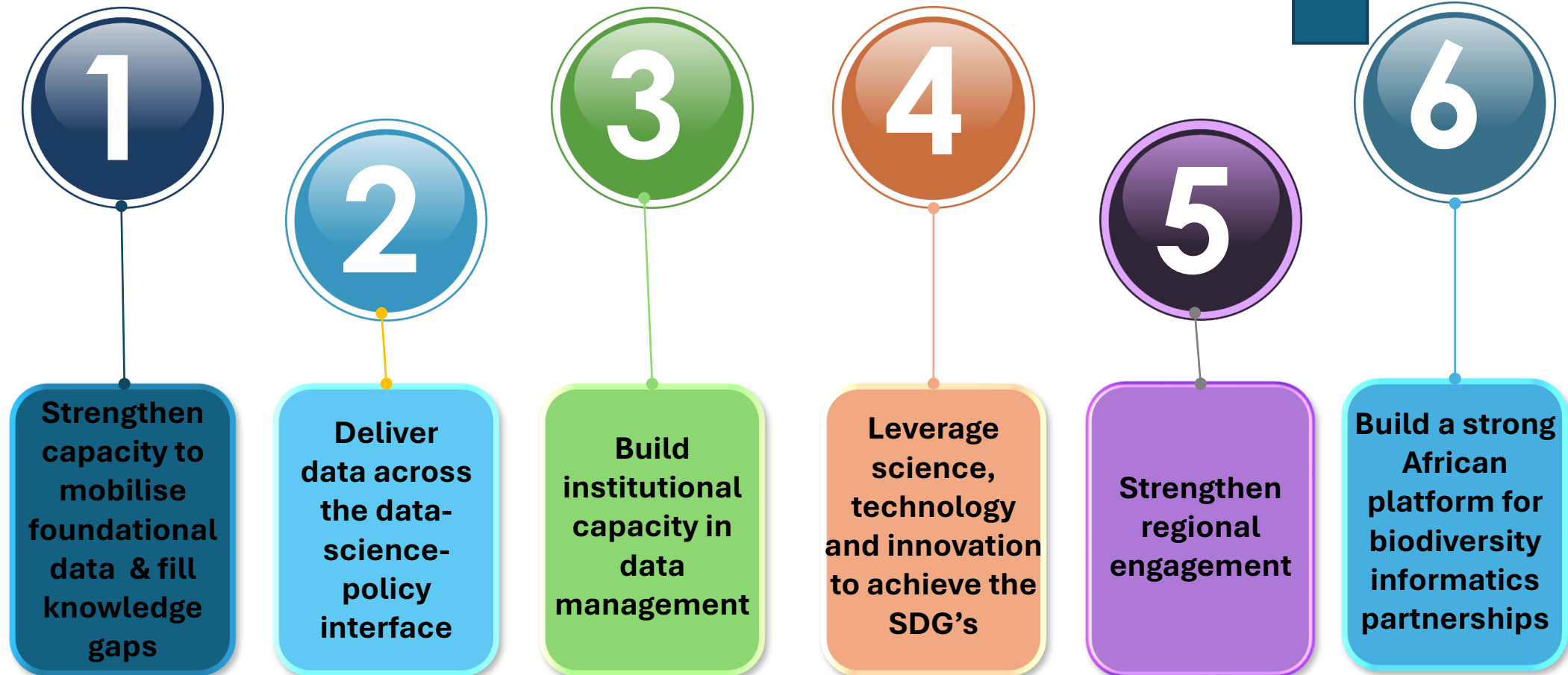
Functions of the ACM

1. Formulate **policy** on biodiversity information and data management in Africa and recommend its implementation by GBIF members in Africa;
2. **Coordinate regional activities** relating to biodiversity informatics;
3. Facilitate **acquisition, storage and dissemination** of biodiversity data and information in Africa and worldwide;
4. Promote **application of biodiversity data** for the purpose of research, conservation, policy formulation, and decision making in Africa;
5. Develop **strategic relations** with relevant African and International Institutions and initiatives like AMCOST,CBD,EU to address biodiversity informatics issues;
6. **Mobilize funds** for support and promotion of biodiversity informatics in Africa;
7. Promote and coordinate human and institutional **capacity development** in the field of biodiversity informatics;
8. Develop and implement an Africa **research agenda** on biodiversity informatics

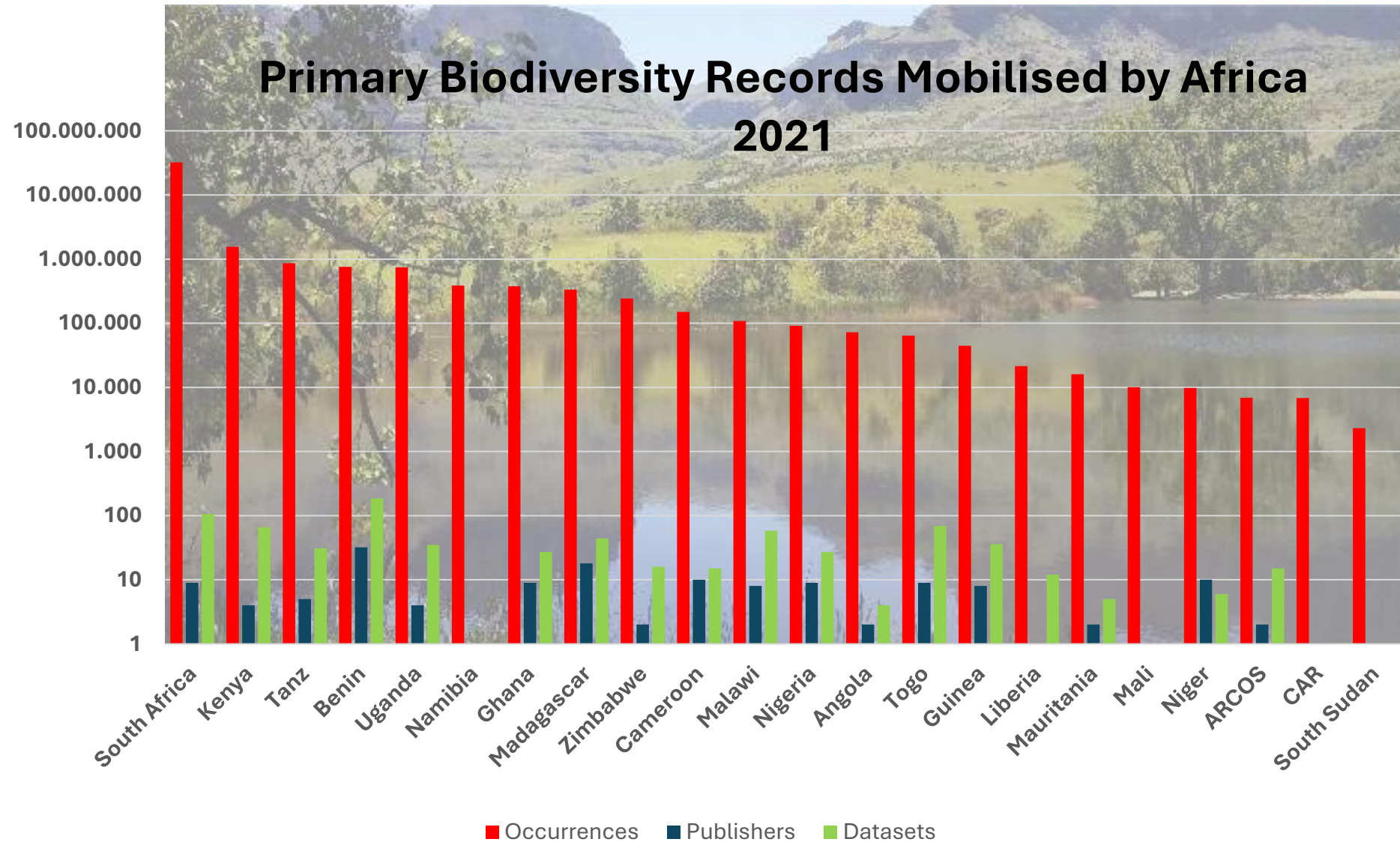


Strategic Objectives

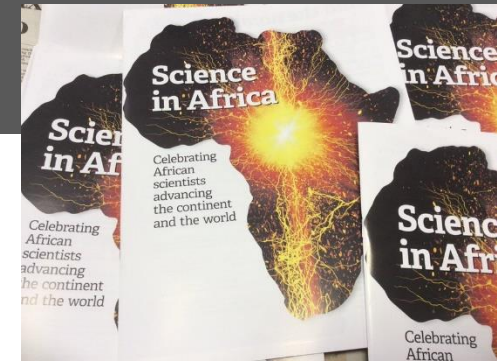
Six strategic priority areas to advance the African biodiversity informatics efforts



Key Achievements



Key Achievements



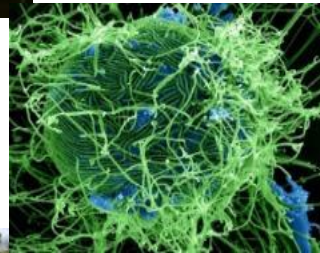
Science Review and Research Priorities

Science Review of literature citing GBIF - Biodiversity in Africa



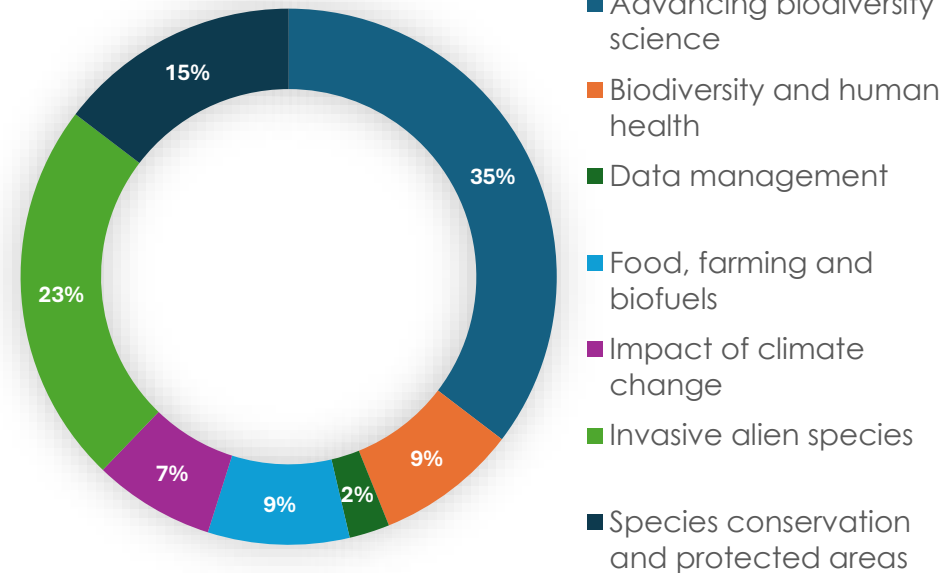
Invasive alien species:
Building national watch
lists for invasive alien
species

Public health:
Mapping the niche
of Ebola host animals



Food security: Conserving
genetic diversity of crops in
West Africa

Thematic Use of GBIF Mediated Data for African Biodiversity*



Key Achievements

Capacity Development and Regional Engagements

Through BID and CESP many countries have uploaded data to GBIF, developed data portals, products i.e. national checklists, & published academic and data papers (GBIF science review).

Capacity dev. has not only focused on work based training but also development of curricula at Universities. Countries such as SA, Benin and Ghana are looking at the development of Centres for BDI, and Benin has implemented an MSc degree in BDI (JRS funds).

Efforts to develop a BDI curriculum has also been fruitful, with a recent paper as an outcome of GBIF Nodes discussions being accepted by Biodiversity Data Journal.

A number of **consortiums** have developed on the continent which is a result of ongoing coordination & leadership enabled by GBIF, JRS, SANBI-GBIF, BID & GBIF Nodes.



Biodiversity Data Journal : Forum Paper



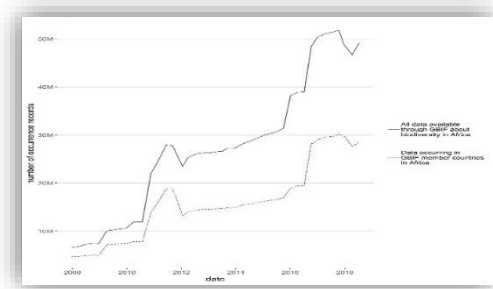
Towards a Post-Graduate Level Curriculum for Biodiversity Informatics. Perspectives from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Community

Fatima Parker-Allie¹, Francisco Pando², Anders Telenius¹, Jean C. Ganglo³, Danny Vélez², Mark John Gibbons⁴, Alberto Talavan⁵, Melanie Raymond⁶, Laura Russell^{7,8,9}, Gautam Talukdar¹, Manuel Vargas¹, Raoufou Radji¹, Hanna Koivula¹⁰, André Heughebaert¹, Dag Endresen^{11,12}, Daniel Amariles-García¹³, Takeshi Osawa¹⁴

Key Achievements

The achievements of the GBIF-Africa Partnership

Data



More than

30 MILLION

Primary biodiversity data records mobilised by regional members

Funding

The GBIF-Africa Nodes have leveraged more than

US\$ 9 MILLION

in funding since 2014



10 Voting country participants

11 Associate country participants

4 Participant organisations

Capacity Building



Continuous regional engagements since

2010

Approximate 50 BID & 11 CESP projects enabling training and capacity development

Mass Digitization (Conveyor Belt approaches) for Africa

- GB-2017-Site visit to the Museum of Finland, including the DSI.
- SANBI-GBIF is leading an initiative to explore the concept of Mass Digitization for the GBIF Africa community with Bioshare Digitization (Digitarium).
- Real gamechanger for the continent, collective value and benefit as herbaria and museum collections are digitized
- Members from East, West and Southern African Countries have expressed an interest in the concept of mass digitization using conveyor belt technologies.
- SA has now established this technology at SANBI and this is available at the Pretoria Herbarium, and will move to Cape Town and KZN.



Table 1: Log-frame and Implementation Plan for the African Coordinating Mechanism

Key Performance Areas	Goals	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Indicators and targets	Time frame
<p>Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen capacity to mobilise foundational data to fill the data and knowledge gaps (taxonomic, ecological, geographic and environmental) in support of education, research and analysis that is necessary for decision making for sustainable development</p>						
<p>a. Allocation of funding for the mobilization of foundational data to fill data and knowledge gaps to support of education, research and analysis that is necessary for decision making for</p>	<p>a. Funding provided for mobilization of foundational data to fill data and knowledge gaps.</p>	<p>Distribution of call for proposals</p>	<p>Proposals received</p>	<p>Funds disbursed, received and increased data mobilization activities in the region</p>	<p>At least 5 National projects funded annually</p>	<p>2018: 5 national projects funded for completion in 2019</p>
						<p>At least two regional projects funded annually</p>
		<p>Establishment of project steering committee to oversee the projects</p>	<p>Operational Steering Committee in place</p>	<p>Good governance of projects</p>	<p>ToR developed to ensure a committee with a range of taxonomic expertise</p>	<p>2018-2020</p>

Action Plan

The ACM will enable the implementation of the **holistic action plan** that will foster a dynamic, capacitated network in biodiversity informatics able to generate, publish and use biodiversity data for sustainable development.

Regional Presence

The need for regional coordinating offices has been placed on the GBIF agenda for the first time, since adopting a regional approach, at the 2019 GBIF Governing Board. This was highlighted in the 20 year review

Secure Funding

Through the ACM explore funding avenues with governments and other funding agencies that has a strong focus on promoting science, technology and innovation.

Catalytic Projects

The conceptualisation and development of catalytic projects, like mass digitization, to enable activities to support the implementation of the ACM

Community of Practice

The ACM will explore a broader community of practice for biodiversity informatics initiatives. The aim is to enhance the use of data in of support science, technology, innovation and conservation outcomes.



Call to Action

Funders, National Institutions, Science Councils, Governments, Academia,

Become part of our
Africa biodiversity
informatics network

Invest in the
Africa
Biodiversity
informatics
community

Share your data
& Use the data

Share your
knowledge and
expertise to build
capacity

Use the available
technology, platforms
and tools

Support the data revolution by ensuring that data supports open science and decision making at the national, regional and global policy levels.

s, Conservation Agencies, Museums, Research Institutions

Biodiversity Information for Development

Further efforts by GBIF has secured funds for the successful Biodiversity Information for Development initiative, funded by the European Commission, to support data mobilisation and use in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific. **SANBI-GBIF supports this through its leadership role on the EU Commission BID Steering Committee.**

Planning for BID's next phase is underway, with secured funding, and aims to improve access and availability to biodiversity data and information for decision-makers in developing countries, enabling the effective implementation of multilateral agreements such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). **Recognizing the challenge of implementing data mobilization projects successfully, BID emphasizes the role of capacity enhancement in helping funded projects achieve their goals.**

SANBI-GBIF has provided leadership and high-level support in forums such as the **G20 in support of the BID deliverables** for the Brazilian Presidency, and this will be taken through to the 2025 South African Presidency.





**Research and Innovation
Working Group
Issue Note**

Expand data mobilization and human capacity development for policy-relevant biodiversity data

Expand Biodiversity Information for Development (BID) programme in megadiverse regions starting with the Amazon and Africa funded by EC and GEF



Update inventories of the world's herbaria and natural history museums

Coordinate regional, national, and local efforts to improve the Global Registry of Scientific Collections (GRSciColl)



The G20 or Group of 20 is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 sovereign countries, the European Union, and the African Union. It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation & sustainable development.

The G20 Manuas Ministerial Declaration

The South African Delegation to G20, supported GBIF as a knowledge partner & will be taking this through to G20 in SA in 2025



G20 Research and Innovation Ministerial Meeting Manaus Declaration—September 19, 2024

We, the Research and Innovation Ministers and equivalents of the G20 members and invited countries, met in Manaus, Brazil, on 19 September 2024, to advance our discussion on the importance of international cooperation in research and innovation as a tool to address the major global challenges that we face, to reduce global inequalities and asymmetries in the access and production of science, technology, and innovation (STI), and to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), under the theme “Open Innovation for a Just and Sustainable Development”.

We acknowledge the importance of fostering research and innovation in the Amazon and other forests and in global marine and coastal environments to combat global crises and related challenges, including climate change; biodiversity loss and the loss and degradation of vital ecosystems like forests; and pollution; and to support sustainable development in general and the livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities.

We recommend increasing the availability and cataloging of biodiversity data and information through open science platforms and the use of FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) data principles, as well as principles and frameworks for ethical data governance, such as CARE (Collective benefits, Authority to control, Responsibility and Ethics), to strengthen research, innovation, and public policies to address biodiversity, sustainable and circular bioeconomies, health, seas and ocean, and climate, among other policy fields.

We affirm the potential of financial assistance and grants for research and innovation to harness synergies and maximize the impact of scientific and technological projects, including for biodiversity conservation and restoration of tropical forests. We appreciate the contributions from experts and academics gathered in the Amazon and Tropical Forest scientific seminar held in Manaus, on September 17 and 18.

We also welcome the following deliverables:

1. The G20 and Belmont Forum Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Amazon and Tropical Forests.
2. The G20-GBIF facilitation process for species cataloging and expansion of open biodiversity databases.
3. The G20 international seminar on challenges and opportunities for research and innovation in the Amazon and Tropical Forests.

We also take note of the following deliverables:

1. The G20 overview of clean energy technologies to be targets of voluntary co-development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of knowledge on mutually agreed terms, with the aim of lowering emissions and the achievement of the protection of the environment and of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions/carbon neutrality.
2. The G20 compendium of national clean energy innovation policies for the just energy transitions.
3. The RIWG recommendations, from the perspective of research and innovation, for the “Alliance for Local and Regional Production and Innovation”, under discussion in the G20 Health Working Group.

The above-mentioned deliverables will be known as the **Manaus Package**.

G20-Key Areas of Intervention for 2025

- SANBI has been selected in May 2024 as one of the 18 entities and organizations globally, which are to host the **Regional or Subregional Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre's**, as part of the **Technical and Scientific Cooperation Mechanism** established by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.
 - To operationalize such a Centre, there is a **strong biodiversity data mobilization and use requirement**. Thus, there is an opportunity to look at support for data mobilization, capacity development, and use via regional mechanisms that will enable developing countries to deliver on responsibilities to the CBD. **Hence, we can look at strengthening the work of BID initiative and biodiversity data for sustainable development.**
 - **Inclusion of ACM efforts in the issues note for G20: "GBIF Nodes in Africa have also strived towards stronger regional collaboration and engagement mechanisms in Biodiversity Informatics".**
- Our **Natural History Collections (NHC)** is a **key Research Infrastructure** and plays a critical role in housing our biological diversity. Globally, there are a lot of asymmetries in this work. Many of the large Museums of the world contain both specimens and data from the global south. While the vast majority of biodiversity remains in the global South, the capacity to use the data and knowledge derived from this biodiversity lies in the North. Here, we want to look at a reduction in these asymmetries **through the formulation of a "Plan of action"**. **We want N-S collaboration amongst the Museums.**
- The G20 supports the **work to build a Catalogue of Life**, to lessen the asymmetry of capacity, the G20 recognized the need for a global infrastructure to provide tools and services for nations to manage national species lists. National Species Lists are the foundational baseline information needed for national reporting and also to international initiatives like the CBD.


G20-Deliverables and Principles

Deliverables: International collaboration opportunities to grow biodiversity informatics efforts

Principles

1. The **G20 promotes that the GBIF network expand and works with regional bodies, such as the 18 CBD Regional Support Offices, to accelerate training, data mobilization, and use** to more comprehensively meet the biodiversity needs to protect our planet.
2. G20 supports a **Seminar** highlighting museum collaboration to equitably reduce the capacity and knowledge asymmetry between the Global North and the Global South, reducing the North-South divide. **The Seminar is proposed to be held in May.**
3. The G20 supports the **work to build a Catalogue of Life** to make communication possible. To lessen the asymmetry of capacity, the G20 recognized the need for a global infrastructure to provide tools and services for nations to manage national species lists.

Thank You

SANBI 
Biodiversity for Life
South African National Biodiversity Institute





BID Experiences from Zimbabwe

For the Engagement Meeting for the Biodiversity
Information for Development Programme
28-29 November, 2024, Harare, Zimbabwe, Africa

Luke Jimu



Digitizing the Matobo Hills Arachnid collections at the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe



Mobilizing specimen data on bats and rodents from Zimbabwe



Mobilization of data on non-timber forest species in biodiversity hotspots of Zimbabwe



€100000
€ 200000

ABOUT

NEWS & EVENTS

DATASETS

13 CITATIONS

Biodiversity data in support of sustainable food and feed: Freshwater biodiversity of the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe: Assessing conservation priorities using primary species occurrence data



Freshwater biodiversity of the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe: Assessing conservation priorities using primary species occurrence data



Providing access to the zoology collection of the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe

African Insect Atlas

1 June 2016 - 31 December 2018 € 120,000

NEWS & EVENTS

DATASETS

161 CITATIONS



1,432,568

Occurrences

738

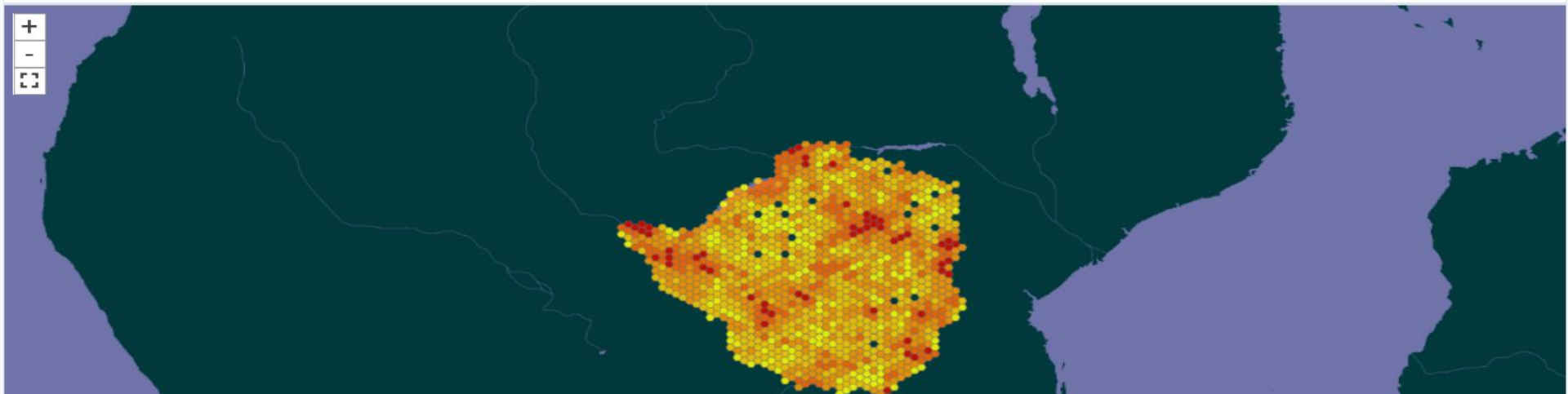
Datasets

46

Countries and areas contribute data

291

Publishers



DATA FROM ZIMBABWE

539,500

Published occurrences

25

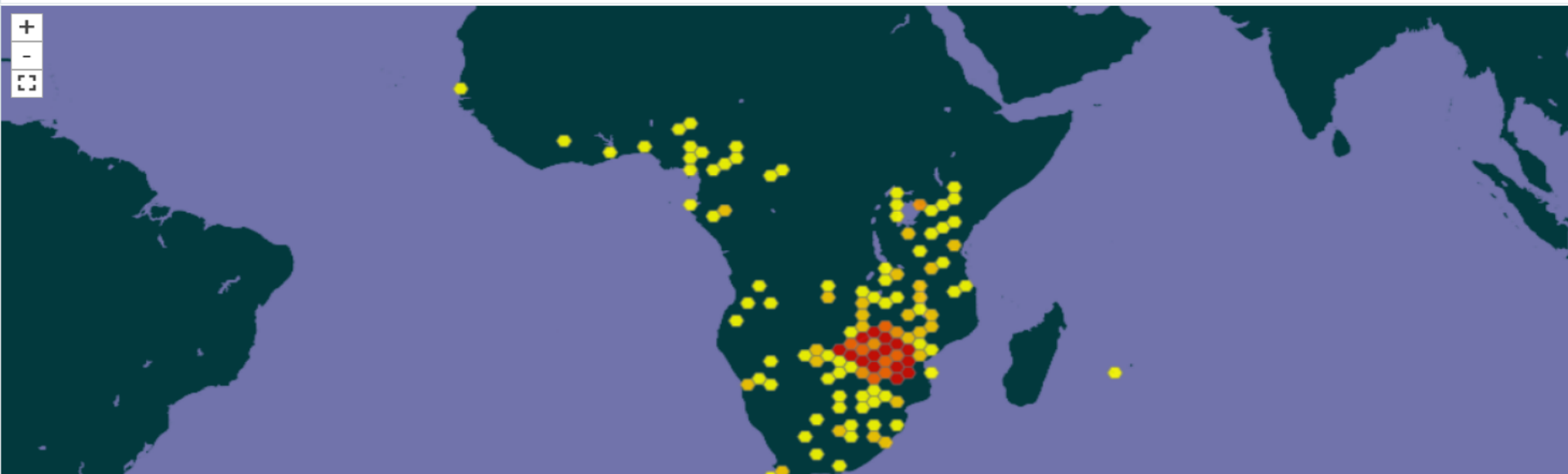
Published datasets

27

Countries and areas covered by data from Zimbabwe

4

Publishers from Zimbabwe



475,427

464,863

149,498

DATA FROM ZIMBABWE

539,500

Published occurrences

25

Published datasets

27

Countries and areas covered by
data from Zimbabwe

4

Publishers from Zimbabwe



49,398



Mobilization of data on non-timber forest species in biodiversity hotspots of Zimbabwe

BID-AF2017-0237-NAC

📅 1 October 2017 - 30 March 2019 € 37,864

[ABOUT](#)

[NEWS & EVENTS](#)

[DATASETS](#)

290 CITATIONS







Occurrence data set of Non-Timber Forest Products species for medicinal purposes in Zimbabwe's biodiversity hotspots

Published by [Bindura University Of Science Education](#)

Jimu L • Mapaura A • Mureva A • Mujuru L • Muvengwi J • Nyakudya I • Mapaura A

[DATASET](#) [PROJECT](#) [METRICS](#) [ACTIVITY](#) [DOWNLOAD](#)

4,439 OCCURRENCES

270 CITATIONS

The data in this resource has been published as a Darwin Core Archive (DwC-A), which is a standardized format for sharing biodiversity data as a set of one or more data tables. The core data table contains occurrence data set. The date on medicinal plants is published by Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE), Department of Natural Resources, which is the national node for GBIF (Global Biodiversity Information Facility) in Zimbabwe. BUSE and National Herbarium and Botanic garden will be ... [More](#)

Project ID: [BID-AF2017-0237-NAC](#)

Publication date: January 29, 2019

Metadata last modified: January 29, 2019

Hosted by: [GBIF Secretariat](#)

Licence: [CC BY-NC 4.0](#)

[How to cite](#) [DOI](#) 10.15468/m2s30i

Occurrence data set for wild food plant species in Zimbabwe's biodiversity hotspots

Published by [Bindura University Of Science Education](#)

Mujuru L • Muvengwi J • Jimu L • Mureva A • Mapaura A • Nyakudya I

[DATASET](#) [PROJECT](#) [METRICS](#) [ACTIVITY](#) [DOWNLOAD](#)

1,579 OCCURRENCES

240 CITATIONS

This data set contains some occurrence data set for non-timber forest products used as food sources in five of the biodiversity hotspots of Zimbabwe. Community meeting were held to come up with a checklist of species used for food in each of the biodiversity hotspot areas under consideration. The checklist was then used as a basis for constructing an occurrence data set using specimen at National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Project ID: [BID-AF2017-0237-NAC](#)

Publication date: May 15, 2019

Metadata last modified: May 15, 2019

Hosted by: [GBIF Secretariat](#)

Licence: [CC BY-NC 4.0](#)

[How to cite](#) [DOI](#) 10.15468/tixwop

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Diversity of local knowledge on use of wild food and medicinal plants in communities around five biodiversity hotspots in Zimbabwe

L. Mujuru¹ · L. Jimu¹ · A. Mureva¹ · A. Mapaura² · I. W. Nyakudya¹ · J. Muvengwi¹

Received: 31 August 2019 / Accepted: 14 September 2020

© Institute of Korean Medicine, Kyung Hee University 2020

Abstract

This study documented use of wild food and medicinal plants in areas around five biodiversity hot spots in Zimbabwe. Data was collected using semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions in representative communities. About 89 wild food plants were used by the communities. Trees, shrubs, tubers/herbs, lianas/climbers and succulents constituted 65%, 11%, 12%, 8% and 4% respectively. Fruits were mostly harvested (52%) then leaves (28%), and others (roots/rhizomes/tubers, sap and fibres) (20%). Fruits were commonly consumed raw (96%) whilst others are processed into juices (4%), mostly collected by women and children. Fruits of *Adansonia digitata* L., *Vangueria infausta* Burch., *Uapacca kirkiana* Müll. Arg., *Berchemia discolor/zeyheri* (Klotzsch) Hemsl., *Vitex doniana* Sweet and leaves of *A. digitata* were most preferred plant species because of their taste and availability. However, some fruits such as *Vitex* spp. and *U. kirkiana* caused constipation and diarrhoea respectively if consumed in excess. About 149 medicinal plant species belonging to 115 genera and 61 families were used for treating about 32 diseases and disorders. These were dominated by families; Fabaceae(16%), Meliaceae(5%), *Apocynaceae*(3%), *Asclepiadaceae*(2%) and *Salicaceae*(4%). About 45, 20, 25, 22, 12 medicinal plant species were used for



*National Stakeholders Initiation Workshop
(BID-AF2017-0237-NAC)*

01-02 March

2017, Mayfair Lodge, Bindura, Zimbabwe





Zimbabwe joins GBIF

Southern African nation becomes the eighteenth participating country from Africa



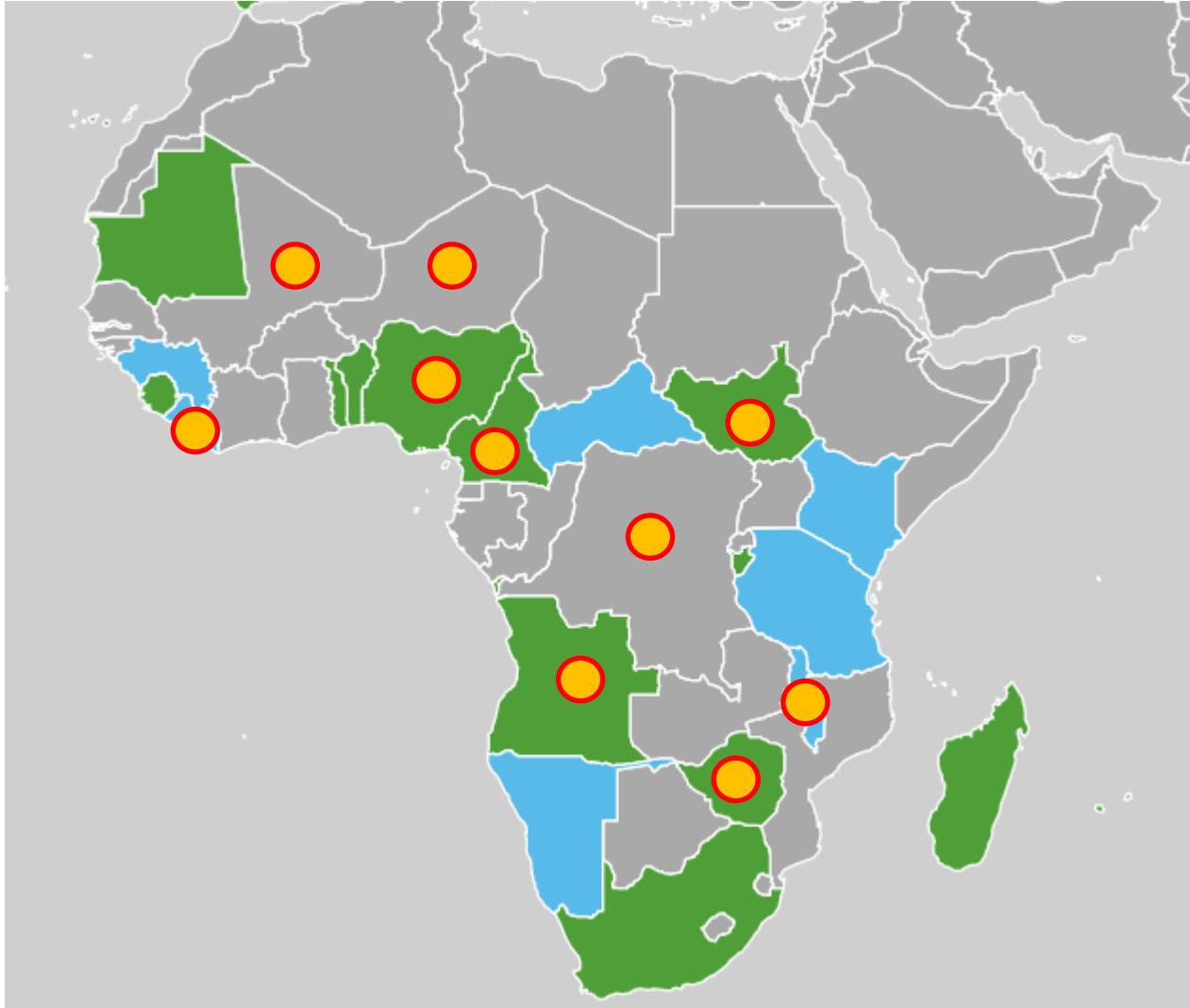
NEWS | 4 JUNE 2024

Zimbabwe becomes voting participant in GBIF

Southern African country becomes the region's 10th voting Participant and the 45th full member worldwide



Nodes Launched from the BID Program



Data Uses that are Unaccounted for e.g.

Policy



Valuation of ecosystem services







Thank You

Luke Jimu

Raising the profile of data for the conservation of four forested African Landscapes

**By Judith Ochieng, Project
Coordinator A Rocha Kenya**



THE PROJECT

11 organisations from across Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria and Ghana digitized, shared and used biodiversity data to inform the conservation of four forested African landscapes.

COORDINATING PARTNER



SUPPORTING PARTNER



KENYA



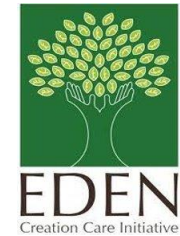
UGANDA



GHANA



NIGERIA



THE FOUR AFRICAN FORESTS



**Atewa Forest,
Ghana**



**Kwande and
Oban-Liku
forests, Nigeria**



**West Bugwe,
Uganda**



**Dakatcha Woodland,
Kenya**

Capacity building

- 13 scientists trained on GBIF standards for publishing quality data
- 63 community guides, scientists, and scouts trained on collecting quality data



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Expansion of GBIF network

- A Rocha Uganda registered as a new publisher
- ABRI and CSIR registered in the GBIF Registry of Scientific Collection

Get data How-to Tools Community About

PUBLISHER | SINCE NOVEMBER 8, 2021

A Rocha Uganda

ABOUT METRICS ← HOME PAGE

14,488 OCCURRENCES 27 DATASETS 38 CITATIONS

Description: A Rocha Uganda is among the eleven organisations that came together to mobilise, share and use biodiversity data across four African countries to help with the conservation of four forested African landscapes. The initiative is through the regional Biodiversity Information for Development (BID) grant under the project of raising the profile of data for the conservation of four forested landscapes Project ID: BIP-AR2021-10-0101. Through access to and optimal use of data, this project seeks to protect the important forests of each landscape notably Arewa forest (Ghana), the forests of the Inawanda and Oban-Liku (Nigeria), West Bugera (Uganda) and the coastal forests and kayas of Kenya which are all, at least in part, of international conservation importance. The project's main activities are: Trainings in data mobilisation, data collection, and putting data to use. Data mobilisation: Putting data to use. The eleven organisations have over 130,000 records to digitise from 55 different data sets. A Rocha Uganda has eight datasets comprising of 17,390 records (13%) to be mobilized and digitized on the GBIF Portal.

Edited by: CSIR Uganda
Administrative contact: Gina Kawema
Technical contact: Adrine Musinguzi
Country or area: Uganda

Download activity report

Published datasets

67 datasets (over 100,000 records of biodiversity data) with organisations new to GBIF such as A Rocha Uganda publishing the highest number of datasets (26)



Research Citations from published datasets

Get data How-to Tools Community About

PROJECT | CLOSED

Raising the profile of data for the conservation of four forested African landscapes

1 April 2021 - 14 April 2023 € 116,329

ABOUT NEWS & EVENTS DATASETS

94 CITATIONS

HOW TO LINK A DATASET TO A PROJECT

Dataset Name	Dataset Type
A checklist of Butterflies in Atewa Range Forest Reserve, Eastern Region, Ghana	Checklist dataset
The Atewa Range Reserve covers an area of 236.63 KM ² . The Atewa Range is internationally recognized as one of the highest priority rainforest ecosystems in West Africa for its high species diversity.	
Published by A Rocha Ghana	
636 records	
Occurrence of Acraea Butterflies in Africa, 1892- 2022	Occurrence dataset

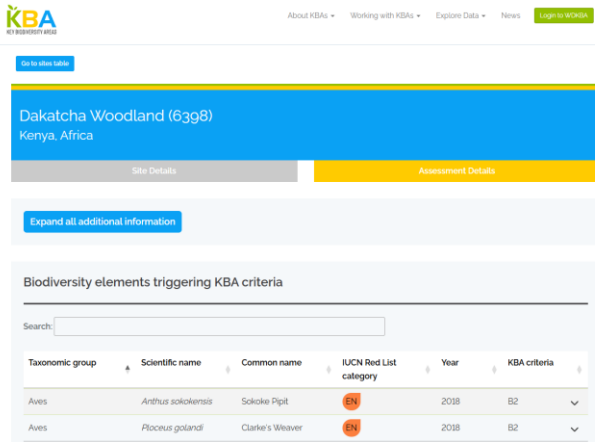
CONT...

Data use in the four landscapes

Kenya



Updating information about Dakatcha Woodland Key Biodiversity Area



Screenshot from KBA website

Ghana



Campaign against bauxite mining by the government and advocating for sustainable livelihoods (mushroom farming)



Director of Agriculture (fourth from left), Atewa forest region - Ghana

Uganda



Strengthening conservation efforts by stakeholders working in West Bugwe forest e.g., on restoration



Community presentation, West Bugwe - Uganda

Nigeria



Raising awareness about the little-known biodiversity of Kwande and Oban-liku forests



Project output, Eden Creation Care Initiative, Nigeria

LONG-TERM IMPACTS



Fundraising



Research



Education



Tourism



**Planning &
development
decisions**



Reporting

LESSONS LEARNT

- Good communication with partners from the outset.
- Some researchers/institutions may have rich data but unwilling to share.
- Not many scientist are familiar with GBIF standards for data publishing including producing quality metadata.
- Taxonomy is an evolving field.
- Project outputs: prioritise data use from the start of the project and plan accordingly.
- Be flexible and innovative in your approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Educate data holders/partners on the value of open data sharing.
- Building capacity on GBIF data publishing standards is crucial (with follow-ups, e.g., data collection).
- Finances: budget for project dissemination accordingly and establish a common currency for accounting.



Tatenda!

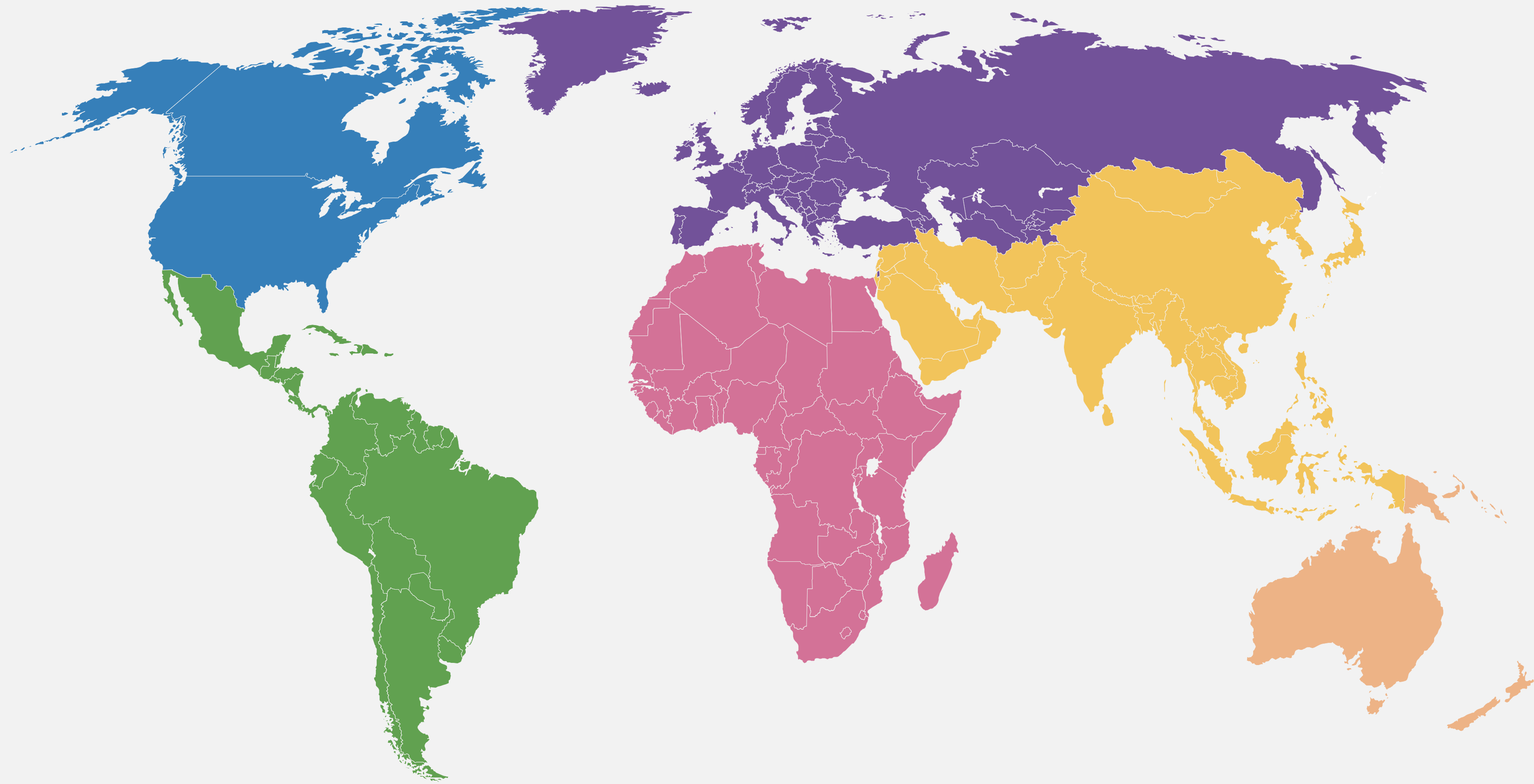
GBIF Africa Nodes Meeting – Report to BID regional engagement meeting

Jean Francois MOUSSA

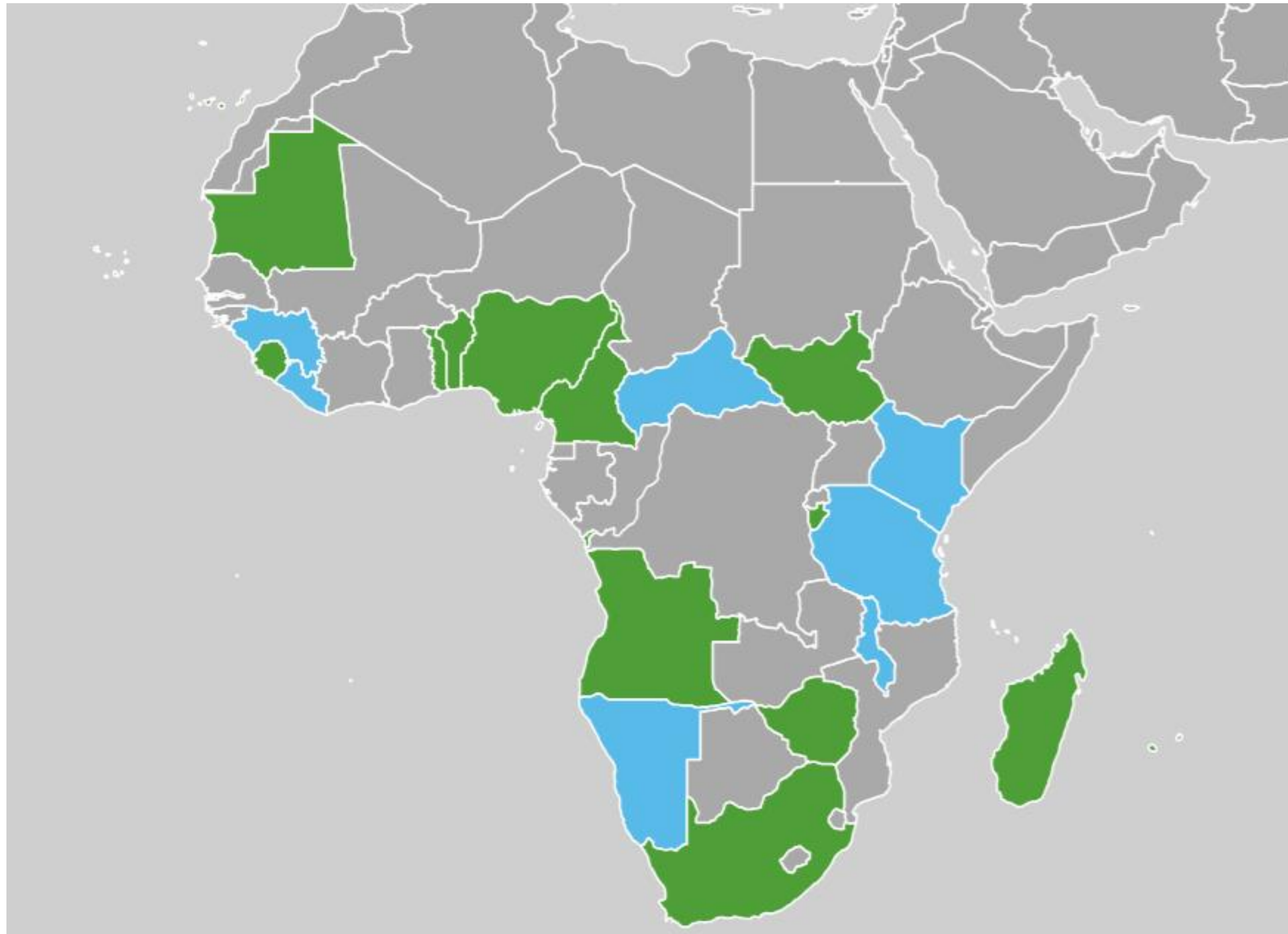


November 2024 Harare

GBIF regions



Overview of Participant network in Africa



12 Voting participants

7 Associate country participants

5 Other associate participants

- Discussion on experiences and challenges to become and remain Voting Participant



Objectives for regional meetings



- **Support regional coordination**
- **Facilitate regional collaboration** by allowing nodes to share updates on their activities, receive peer feedback, and discuss joint project proposals through CESP and other programmes
- **Provide feedback** to the Secretariat and NSG on regional issues and priorities
- **Develop stronger regional engagement** in GBIF by identifying outreach strategies and actions, such as the recruitment of new participant countries and linking with relevant regional organizations and networks

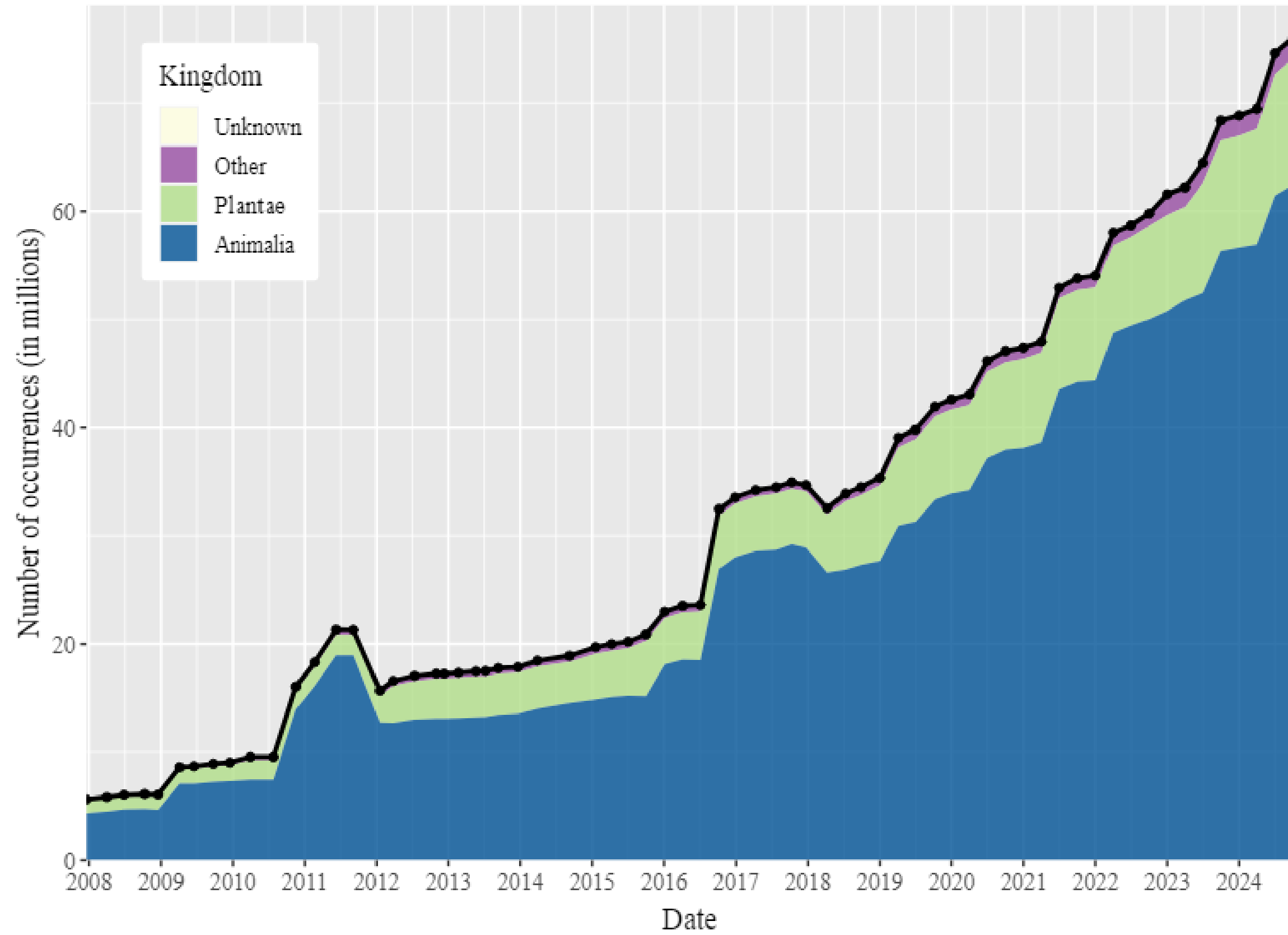




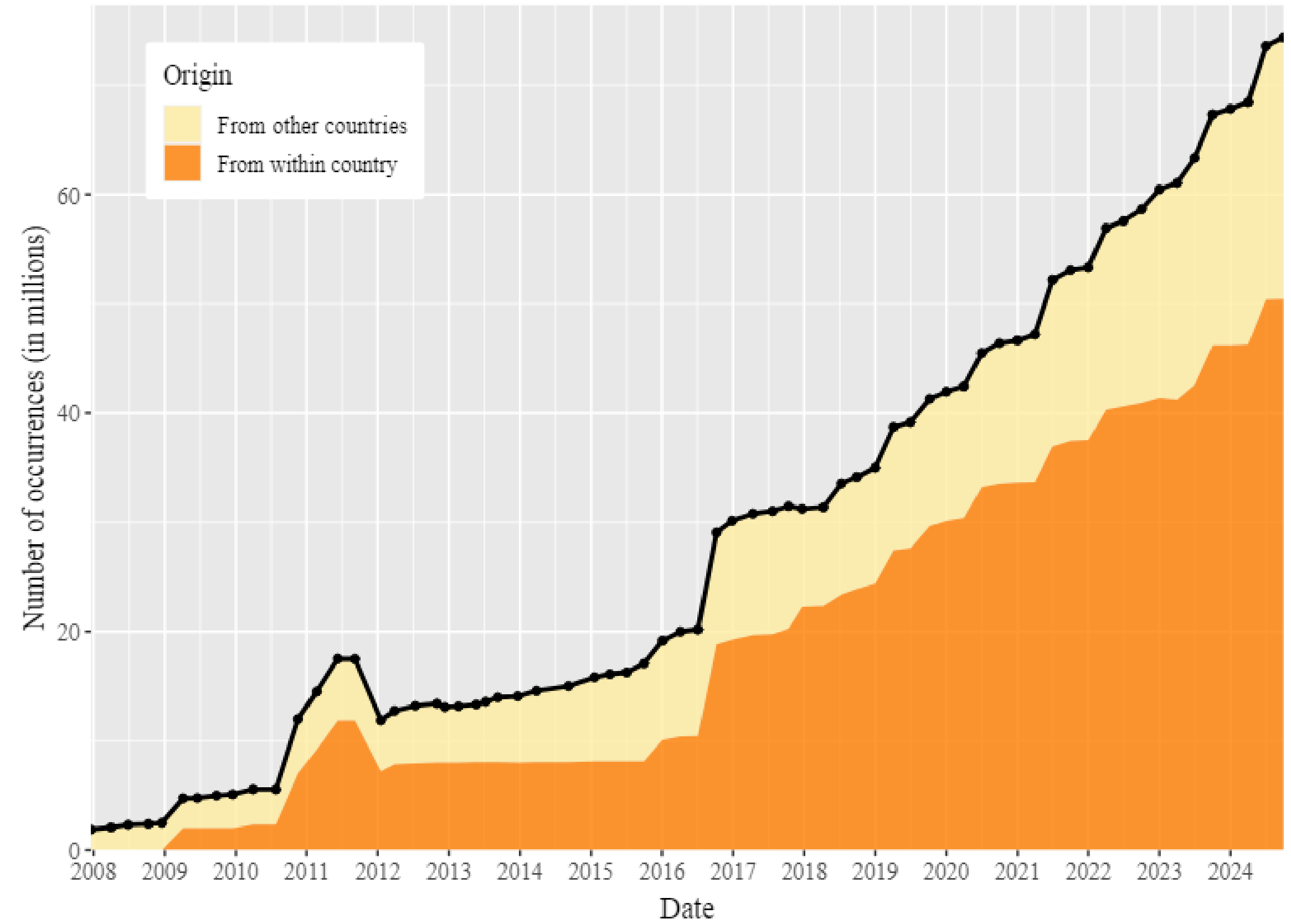
Data Mobilization

Regional trends for Africa: Data mobilization

Species occurrence records accessible through GBIF over time



Origin of occurrence records



Nodes are engaging in innovative data mobilization

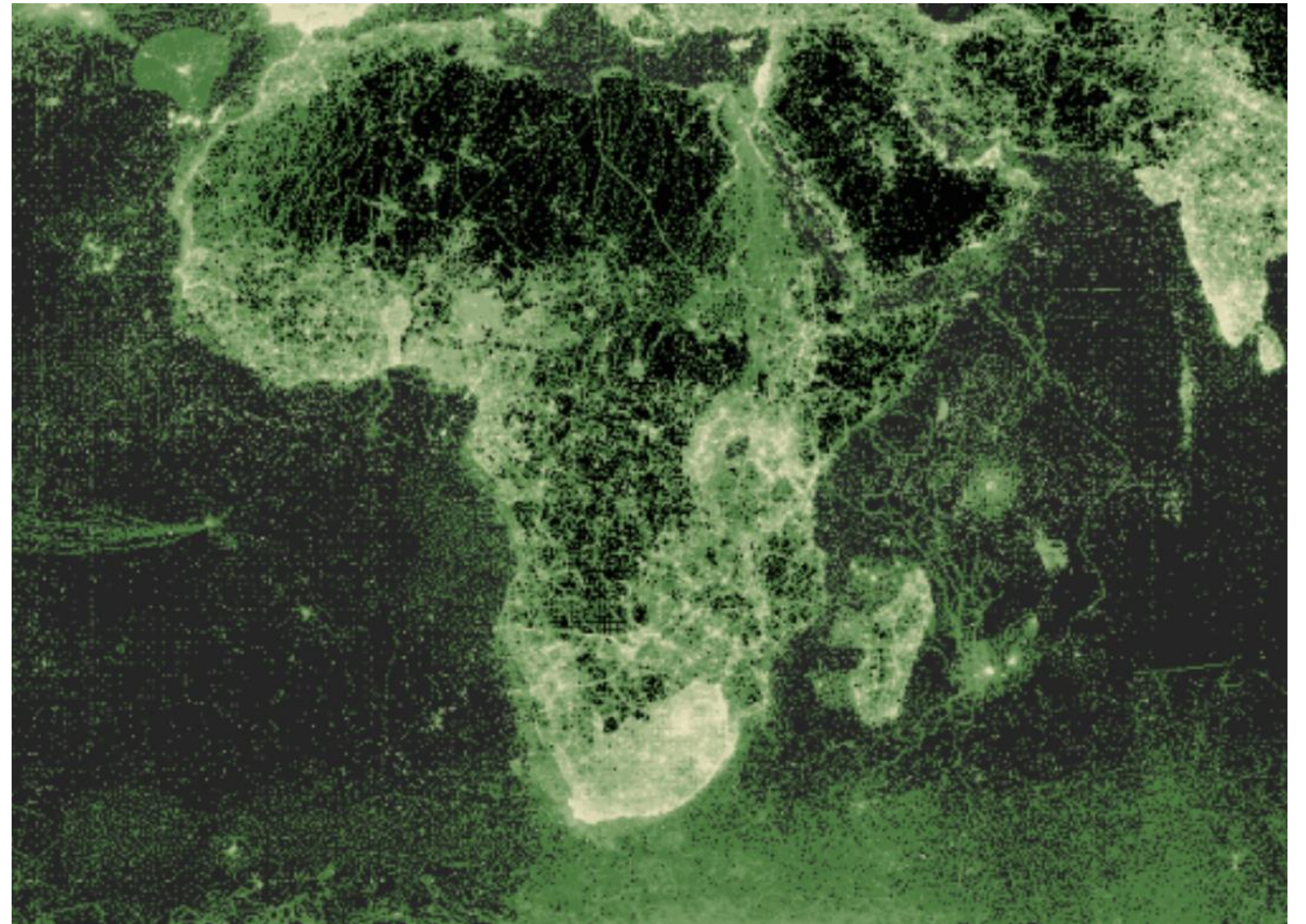


- Examples were shared of nodes engaging in mobilizing data from:
 - Camera traps
 - DNA metabarcoding data
 - Species interactions
 - EIA and monitoring
- This work aligns with GBIF's plans to enrich the data model

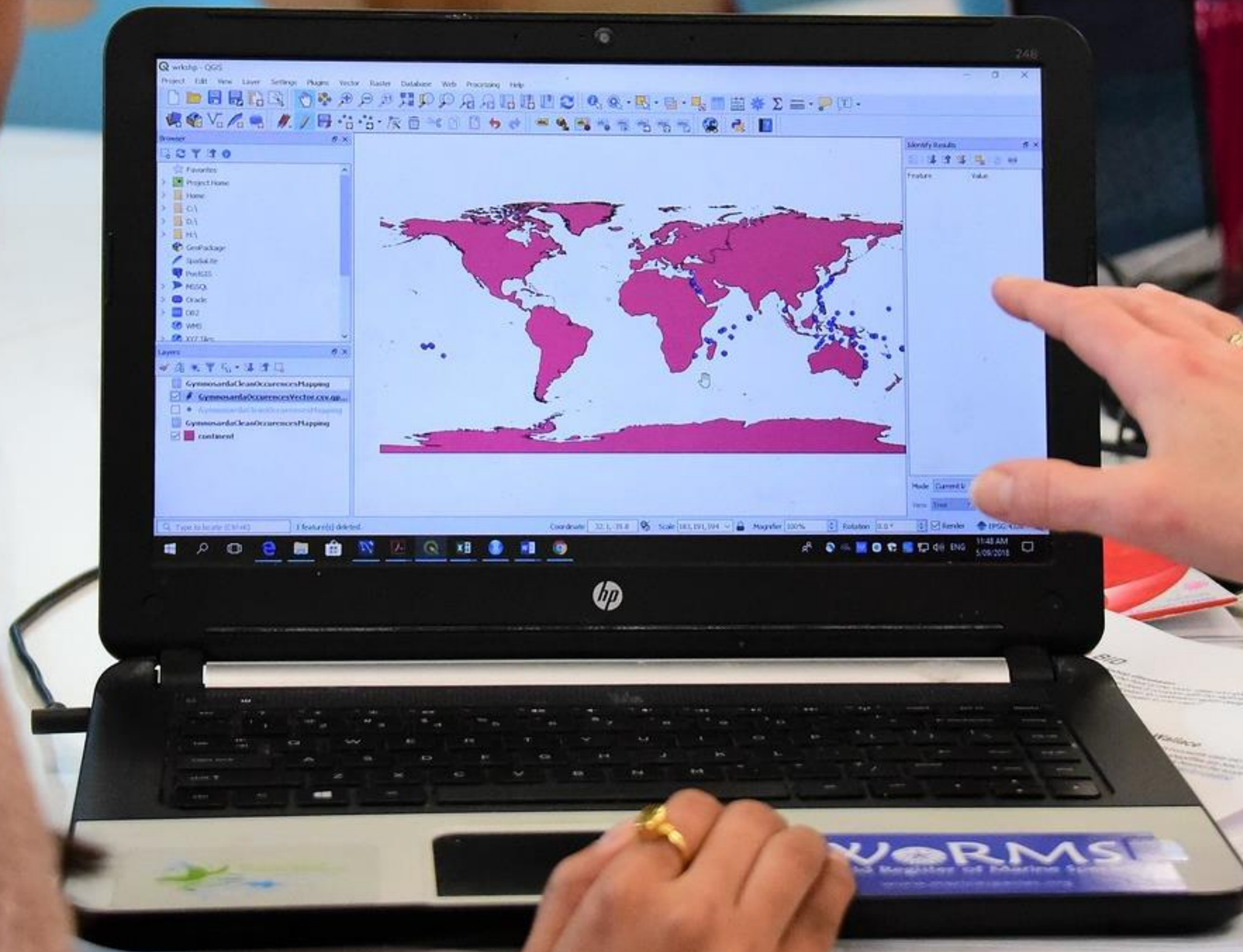


Mobilizing species occurrence data as foundational node activity

- In addition to more innovative data mobilization actions, there are still important gaps in species occurrence data in the region
- The BID programme will be important in helping nodes and partners to mobilize data



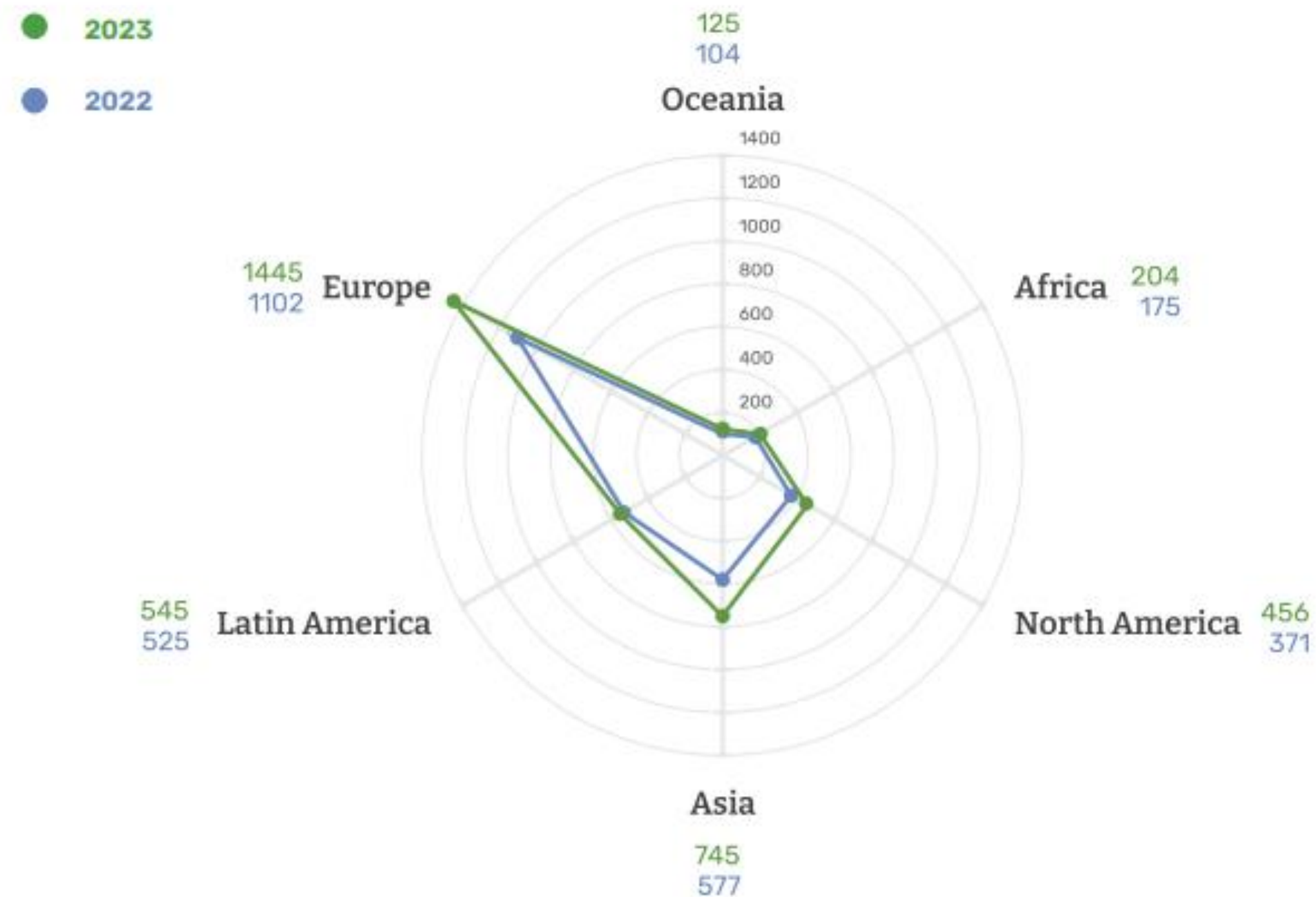
Data use



WORMS
The Register of Marine Species
www.marine.org

Data use in research in Africa

Peer-reviewed articles by region



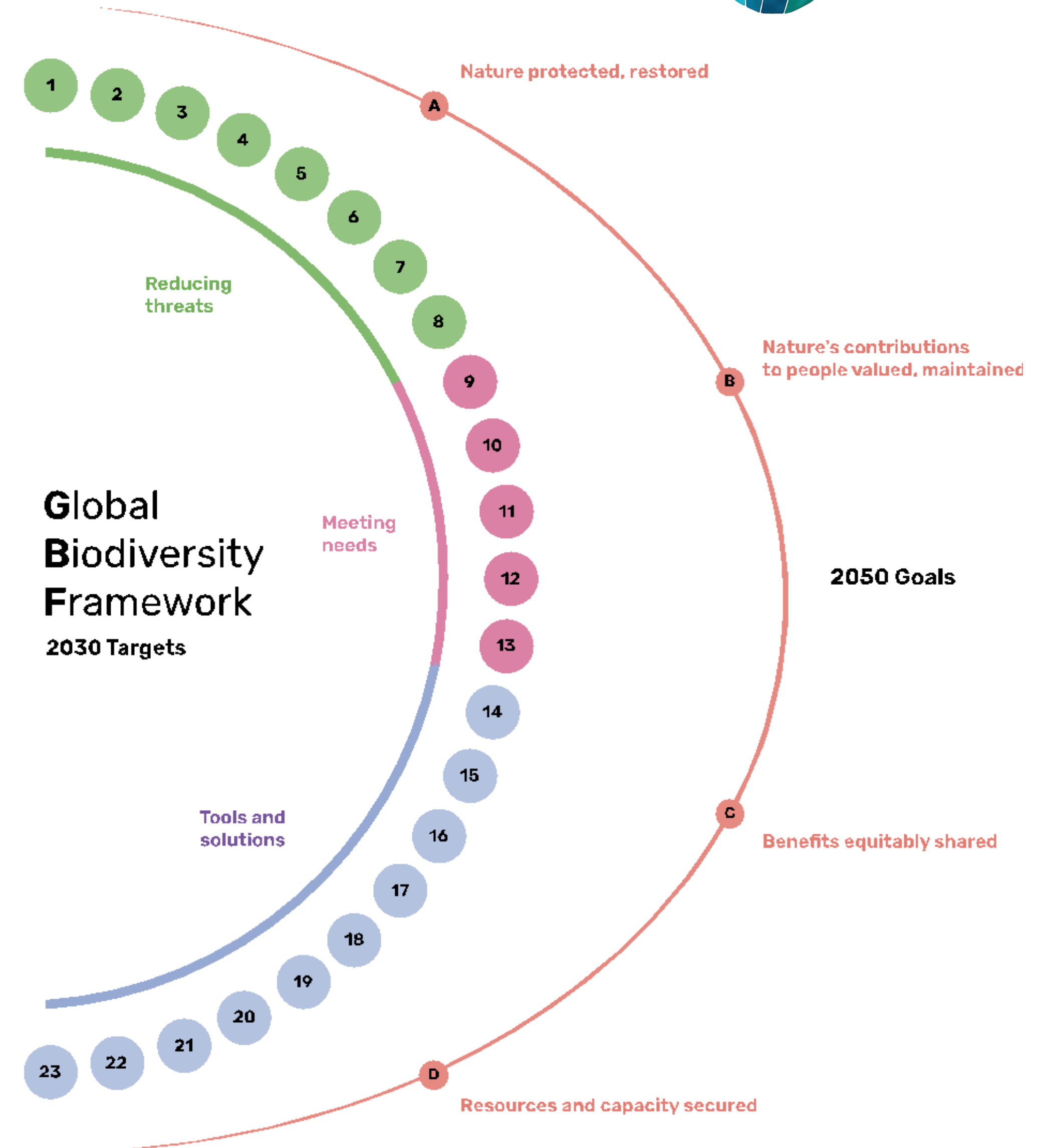
- General trend is showing an increase in the number of peer-reviewed articles using GBIF-mediated data in all regions
- Africa estimated to reach 235 articles by end 2024 (increased from 204 articles in 2023 and 175 articles in 2022)
- Many nodes actively engaging academia, particularly students and early career researchers





Policy connections

- Opportunities relating to Kunming-Montreal GBF
- Many nodes engaging with CBD focal points, CHM and NBSAP processes in their countries
- Many of the research uses are policy-relevant, relating to:
 - Invasive alien species
 - Disease vectors
 - Protected species...



Capacity development and engagement



Priority to strengthen GBIF network in Africa

- Nodes committed to supporting outreach to encourage new countries to join GBIF
- Many experienced nodes to support new Participants
- GBIF Secretariat can assist in coordinating outreach efforts
- BID programme is a good opportunity to grow the GBIF network



Challenge of disparity among nodes



- Ongoing need to secure funding and human resources at the node level
- Success stories have been shared
- Africa Coordination Mechanism: approach to strengthen the network in the region and better coordinate efforts led by SANBI



Summary: Regional opportunities



- The data exist and data needs exist
- Importance of raising the visibility of the GBIF network within countries to encourage institutional participation
- Opportunities to engage with NBSAPs and national CBD reporting
- Opportunities arising from the regional level: CBD regional support centres and EU-funded biodiversity centres of excellence
- BID programme is coming at a good time



Thank you!

Jean Francois Moussa



Need for Biodiversity data: Perspectives from the Regional Centres of Excellence (RCoEs) for Biodiversity, Forests and Seascape Ecosystems

Engagement Meeting for the Biodiversity Information for Development Programme
28 November, 2024, Harare, Zimbabwe. Douglas Ombogoh





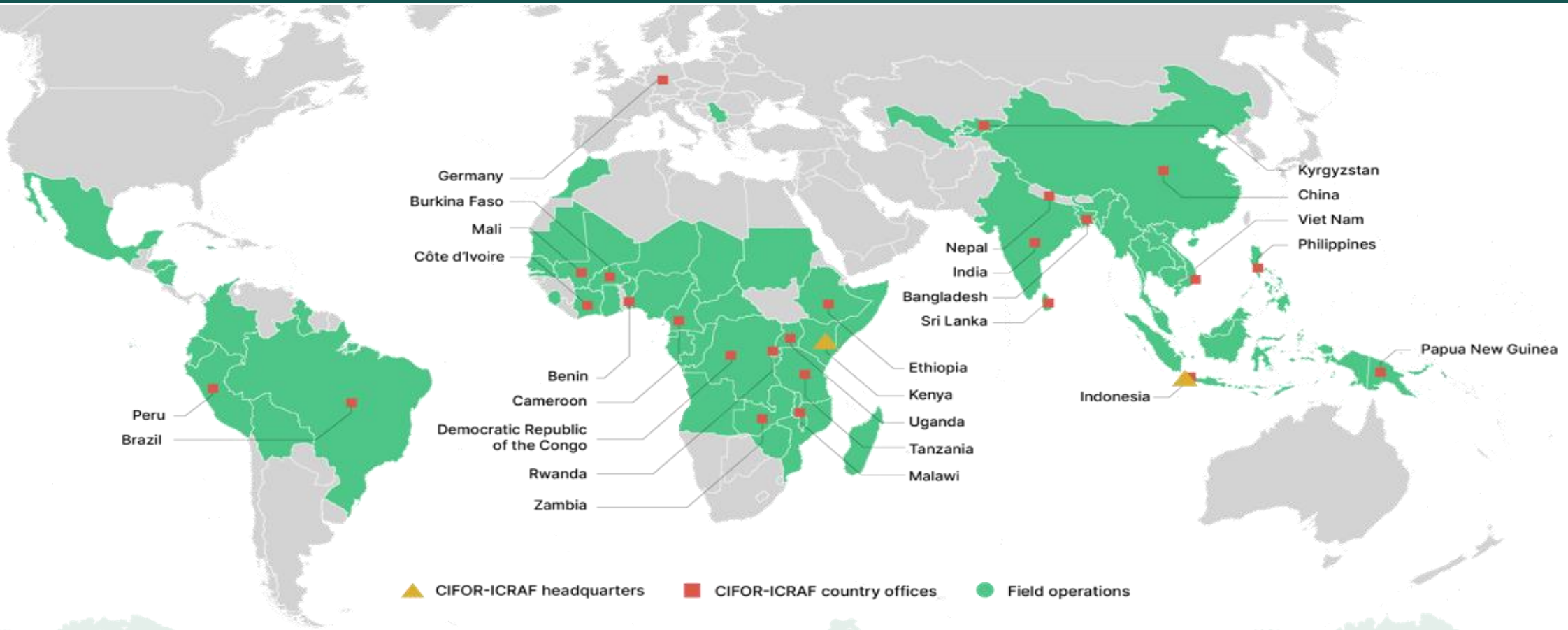
About CIFOR-ICRAF

CIFOR-ICRAF harnesses the power of trees, forests, and agroforestry landscapes to promote biodiversity, tackle climate change, enhance food security and improve livelihoods. A focus on equity and value chains is central to this work.

CIFOR and ICRAF are both international organizations and CGIAR Research Centres.



Worldwide Presence



OUR FOCUS AREAS

1. Trees & forest genetic resources, and biodiversity
2. Soil and land health
3. Sustainable Value Chains & Investments
4. Governance, Equity & Well-being
5. Climate Change, Energy & Low Carbon Development



- Aims to deliver on the best science needed to safeguard tree diversity, domesticate trees and deliver suitable tree planting material to growers – including for food, fodder, timber and medicinal plants
- Tree gene bank has 248 agroforestry tree species
- To enhancing the availability of high-quality tree seeds to enable communities to plant the **right tree**, in the **right place** and for the **right purpose**.



Regional Centres of Excellence (RCoEs) for Biodiversity, Forests and Seascape Ecosystems

- Part of EU's support for the use of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for the green transition and sustainable development

Specific objectives:

- RCoE's become a reference point for updated information, influence policy decisions in the region, contributing to the regional and global agenda on forests and biodiversity
- Coordination with relevant actions at continental, global level; Enhanced linkage with the Natur Africa, & Synergy across the 3 RCoEs

RCoE Partners:

- RCoE-Eastern and Southern Africa (CIFOR-ICRAF & RCMRD) –OFESA & BIOPAMA
- RCoE-Central Africa (COMIFAC, CIRAD, UCLouvain FRMi, CIFOR-ICRAF)
- RCoE-West Africa (OBAPAO Consortium: Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), RAMPAAO, Regional Marine Centre-University of Ghana, CRAGRHYMET)

Links with government institutions, Research, Academia, NGOs, networks



Data management & sharing practices

Lessons from the forest observatory for eastern and southern Africa

- Existing institutional platforms/geoportals sharing geospatial information.
- Exists legislations in some countries to encourage data management
- Request letters indicating the purpose of the data
- Access to data through collaboration agreement (e.g., MoUs)

Challenges

- Lack of data collection standards/Differences in methodologies
- Limited of resources to keep information sharing platforms operational
- Absence (weak) internal policies on data management/sharing
- Restrictions on raw data & certain data (e.g endangered species, plant genetic resources)
- Bureaucratic processes create obstacles to the sharing of data



Opportunities for biodiversity data sharing in the region and plans from the Centres of Excellence

- Data sharing infrastructure (e.g geoportals at national/regional level)
- Standardization of data collection methodologies
- Presence of data dissemination of institutional platforms (Websites)
- Building trust and accountability, rules on intellectual property rights
- An enabling legal framework/protocol that enable a regional comparison
- Validation of data especially by stakeholders who provided the data



Partnerships



Centre de Suivi Ecologique



Contact information

West Africa-CE

CSE: Adja Aïssatou SY SEYDI

consortium_obapao@cse.sn

aissatou.sy@cse.sn

Central Africa-CE

- CIFOR-ICRAF : Dr Abdon Awono (a.awono@cifor-icraf.org)
- COMIFAC: Dr Florence Palla (fpalla@observatoire-comifac.net)

RCoE-Eastern and southern Africa

- CIFOR-ICRAF: Douglas Bwire (d.bwire@cifor-icraf.org)
- RCMRD: Michael Ngugi (mkimani@rcmr.org)
- rcoe-geoportal.rcmr.org





Thank you

cifor.org | worldagroforestry.org | foreststreesagroforestry.org | globallandscapesforum.org | resilient-landscapes.org

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) envision a more equitable world where forestry and landscapes enhance the environment and well-being for all. CIFOR–ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Forests, Trees and
Agroforestry



Global
Landscapes
Forum



Resilient
Landscapes

GBIF AFRICA NODE

Matusadona Conservation Trust and African Parks Network

Kyle Hinde

November 2024



Matusadona National Park
Zimbabwe



African Parks

- 20,000,000 hectares, 20 parks, 12 countries
 - Incubator Projects
- Matusadona National Park



Biodiversity Data and Conservation Efforts

- Business Intelligence & Scientific Research
- Impact and conservation strategies
- Government partners and donors



Data Management

- Format and location of historical data (going forward?)
- Current AP system
- Different survey methods = different formats
- Best practices for gathering data and streamlining into a single traceable database



Biodiversity Data Sharing

- All have the same goal
- Long term?
- APN and other NGOs are often the most capacitated in the region for data collection
- Centralised repository will be open to APN and public
- Sometimes the only species records for the region
- Local students



kyleh@africanparks.org

Or better yet, come visit!



Matusadona National Park
Zimbabwe



The Global Biodiversity Information Facility

Melanie Raymond and Maheva Bagard Laursen
Community & Capacity Team, GBIF Secretariat



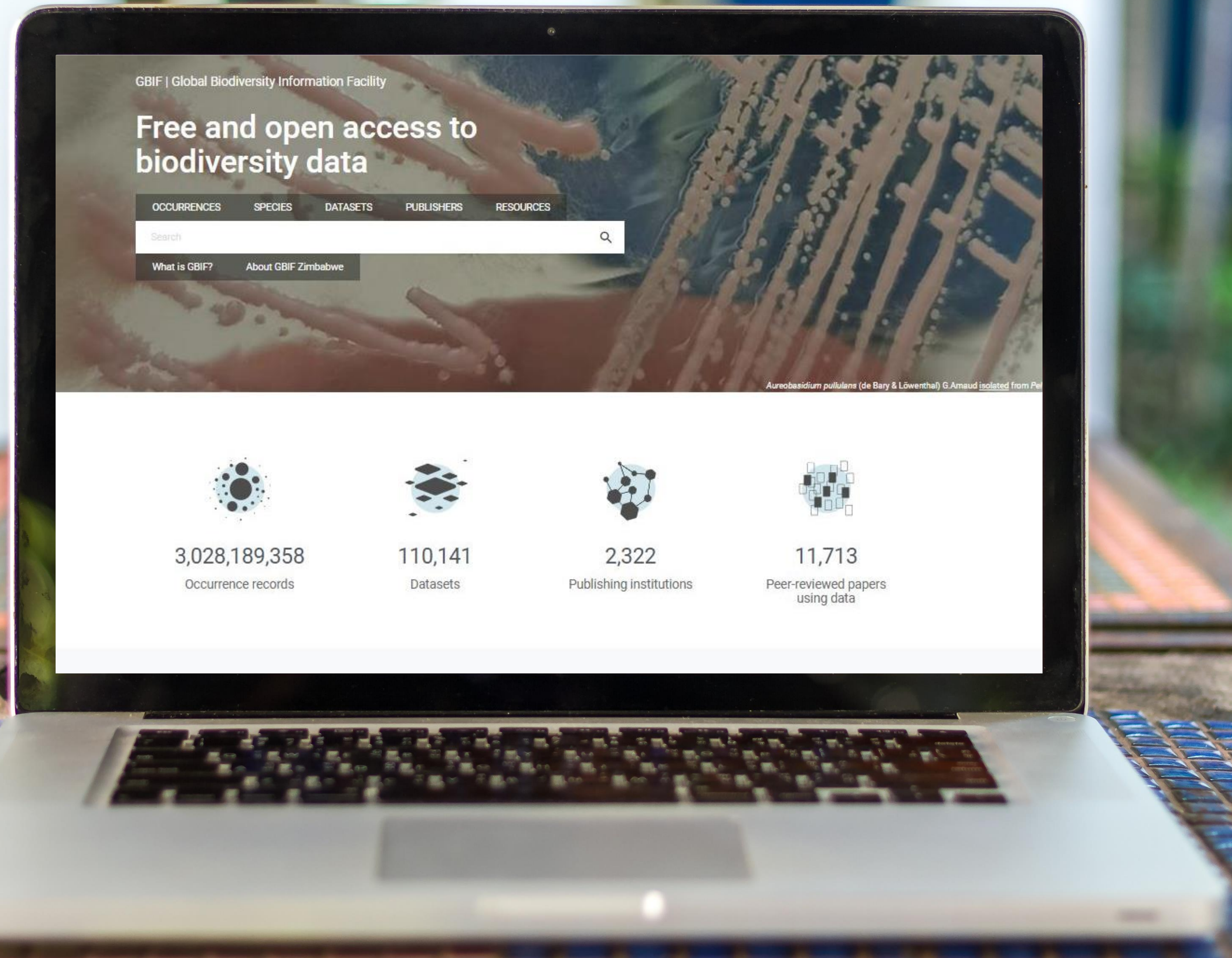
What is GBIF?

Intergovernmental network and data infrastructure

Provides anyone, anywhere, free and open access to data about all types of life on Earth

Voluntary collaboration through Memorandum of Understanding

Participant nodes, Secretariat in Copenhagen, DK



GBIF is a Global Core Biodata Resource

<https://www.gbif.org/> <https://www.gbif.org/news/6PHdgoyIF6Rml7u4VOouuD/gbif-named-a-global-core-biodata-resource>



Vision

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

<https://www.gbif.org/strategic-plan>



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



Datasets ●
109,909

● Hosted portals
24

Country
Participants ●
64

● Peer-review papers
using data
11,603

Organizational
Participants ●
43

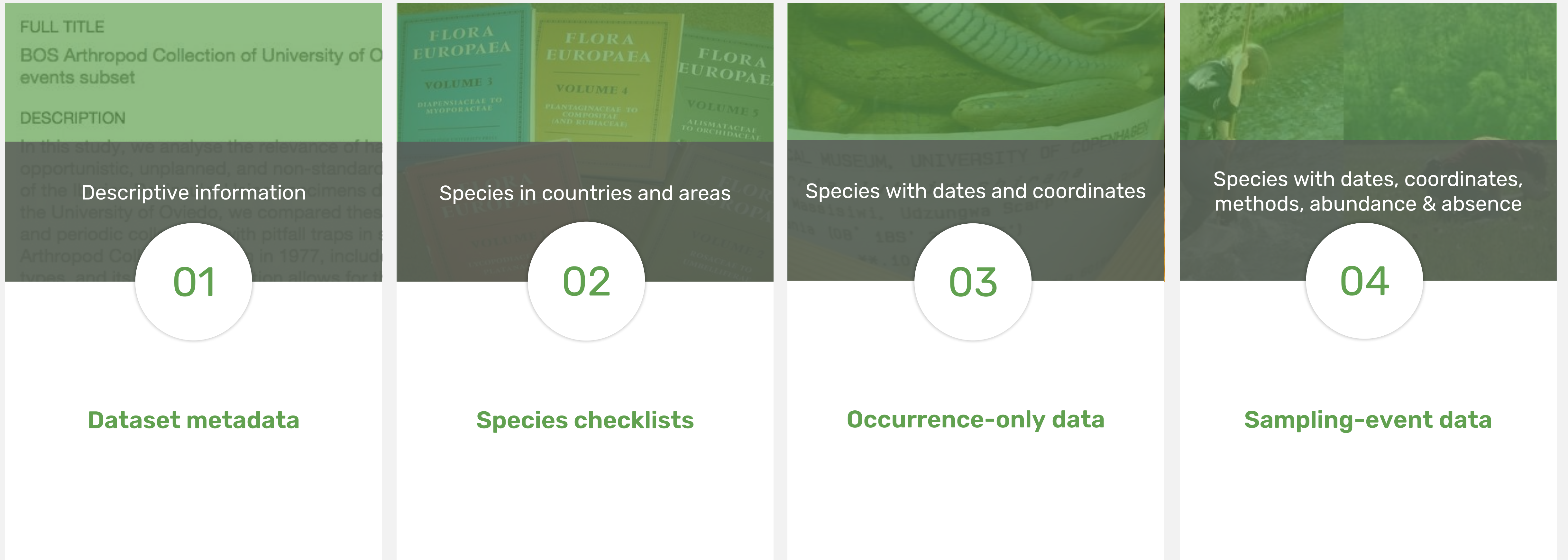
● Average records
downloaded per month (2024)
201.5 billion

Publishers ●
2,371

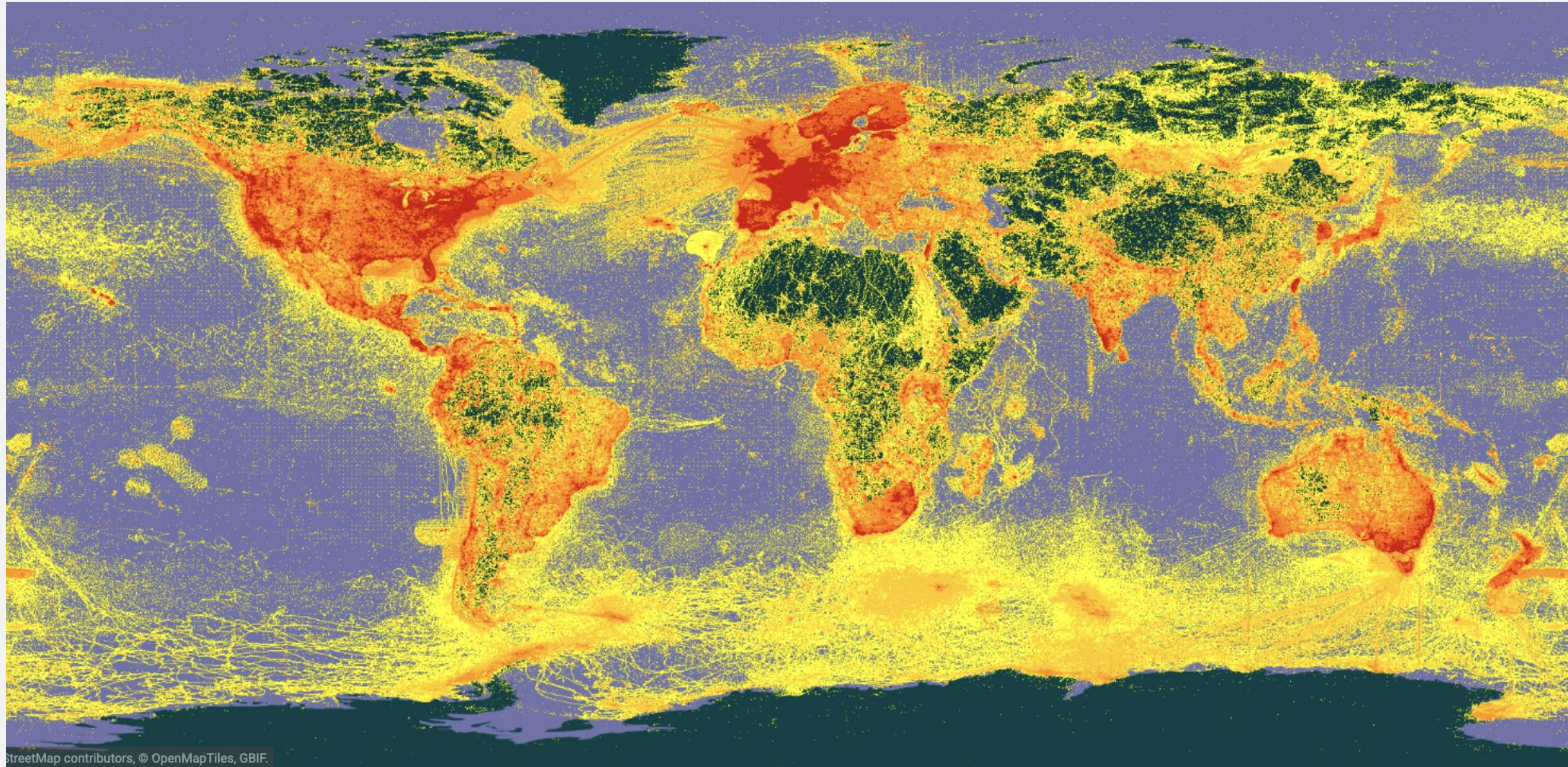
● Species
occurrence records
3,024,927,234



Data richness levels supported by GBIF



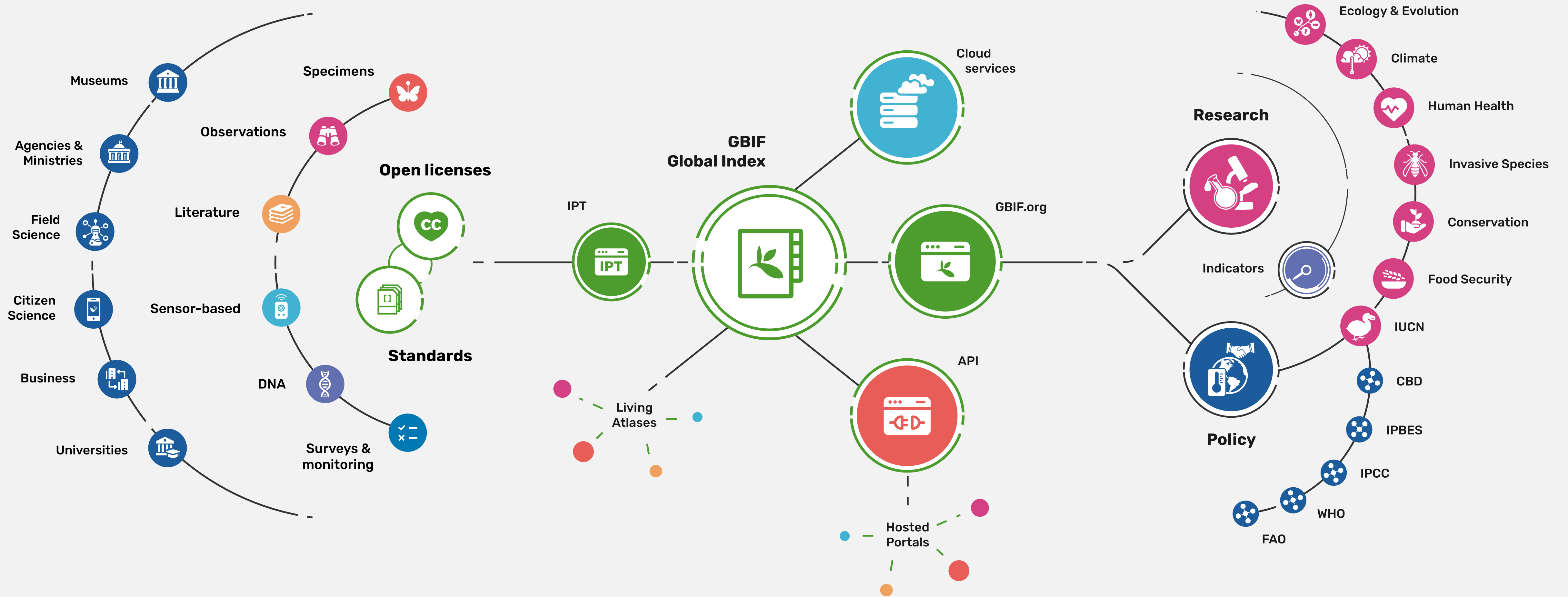
Distribution of data on species occurrences published through GBIF



<https://www.gbif.org/>



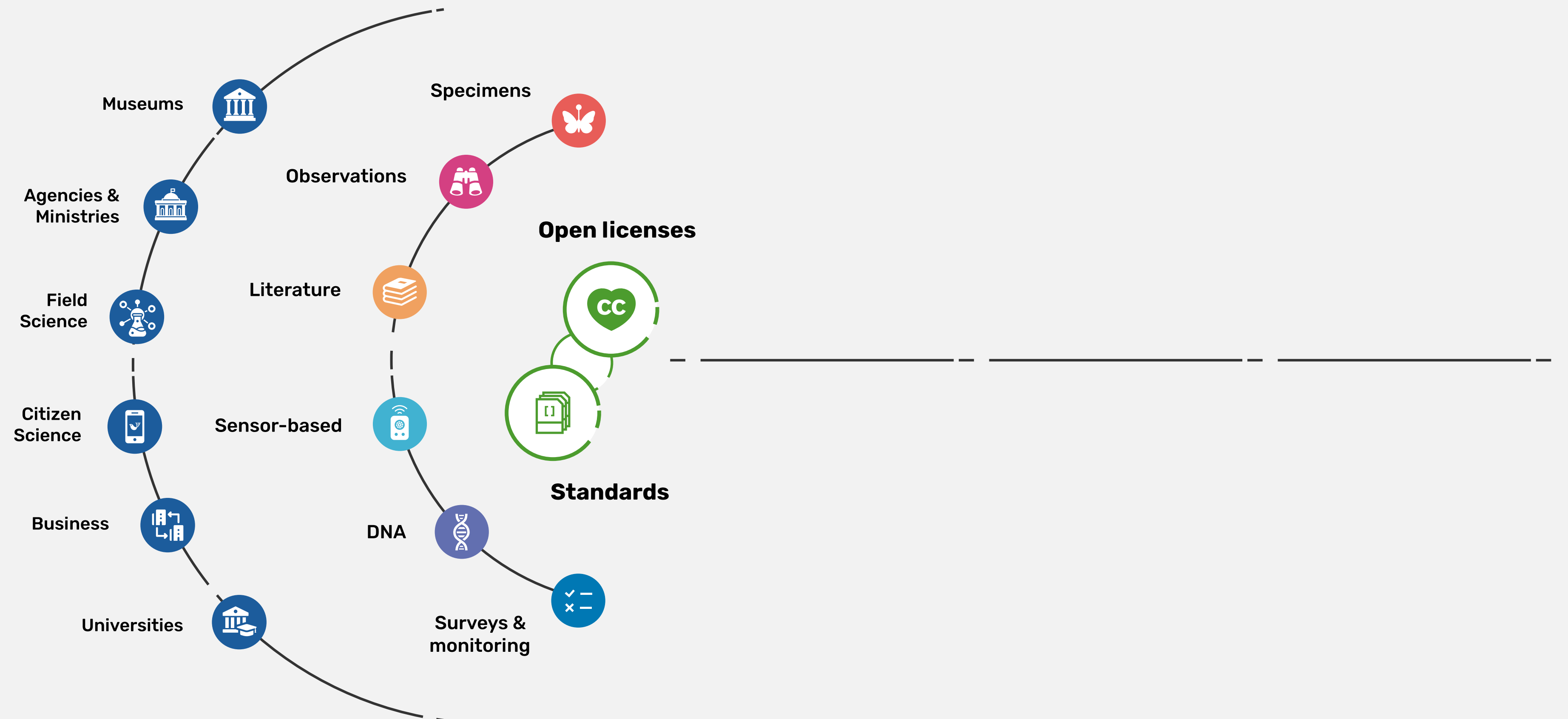
Providing biodiversity evidence for research and policy



Sources of biodiversity evidence

Create

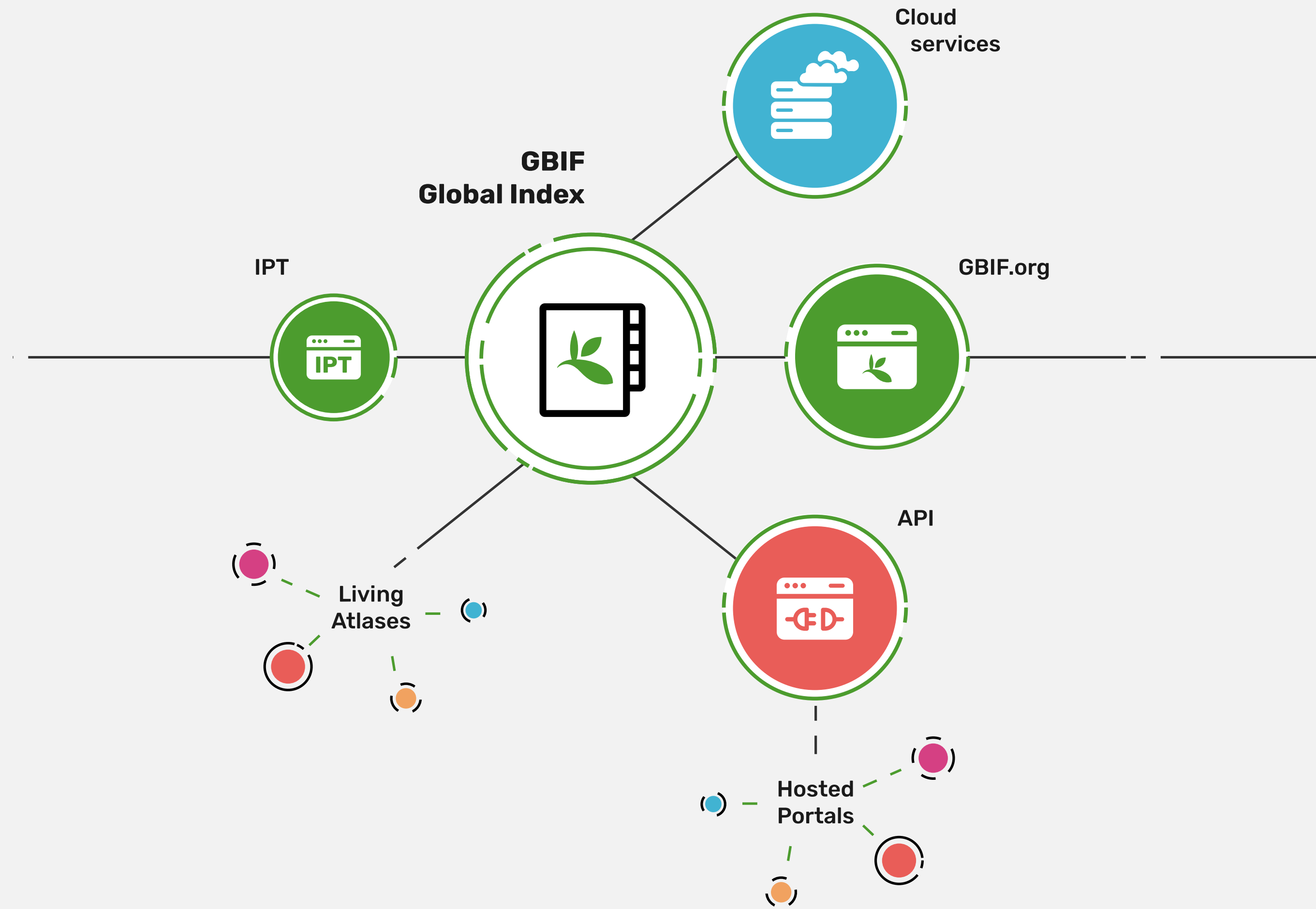
Combine sources of evidence



Access to biodiversity evidence

Share

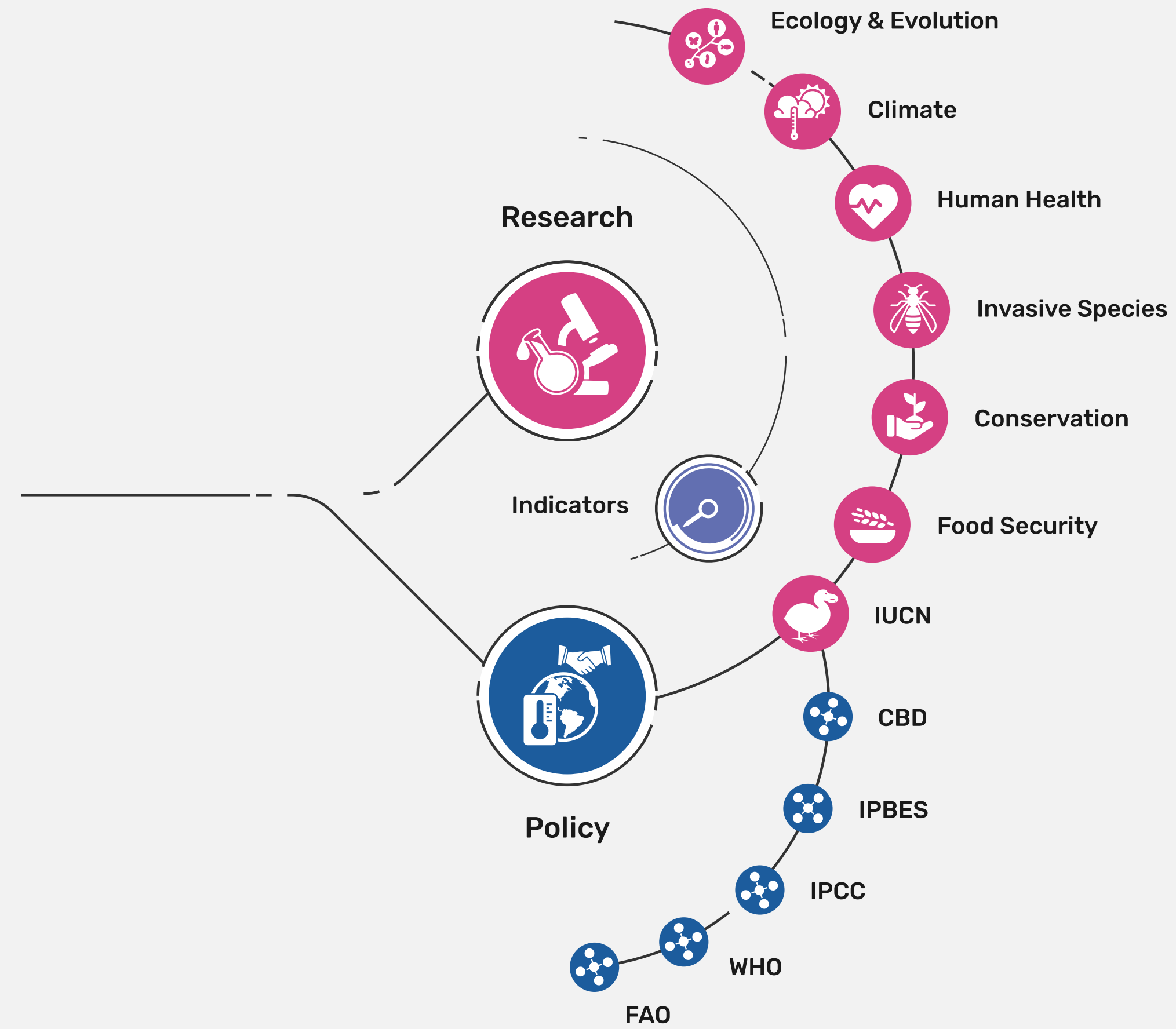
FAIR and open access



Uses of biodiversity evidence

Transform

Apply and use data



The value of GBIF



The economic value and impact of the GBIF network



For every **€1 invested** in GBIF,
users receive €3 of benefits
while **society gains up to €12**



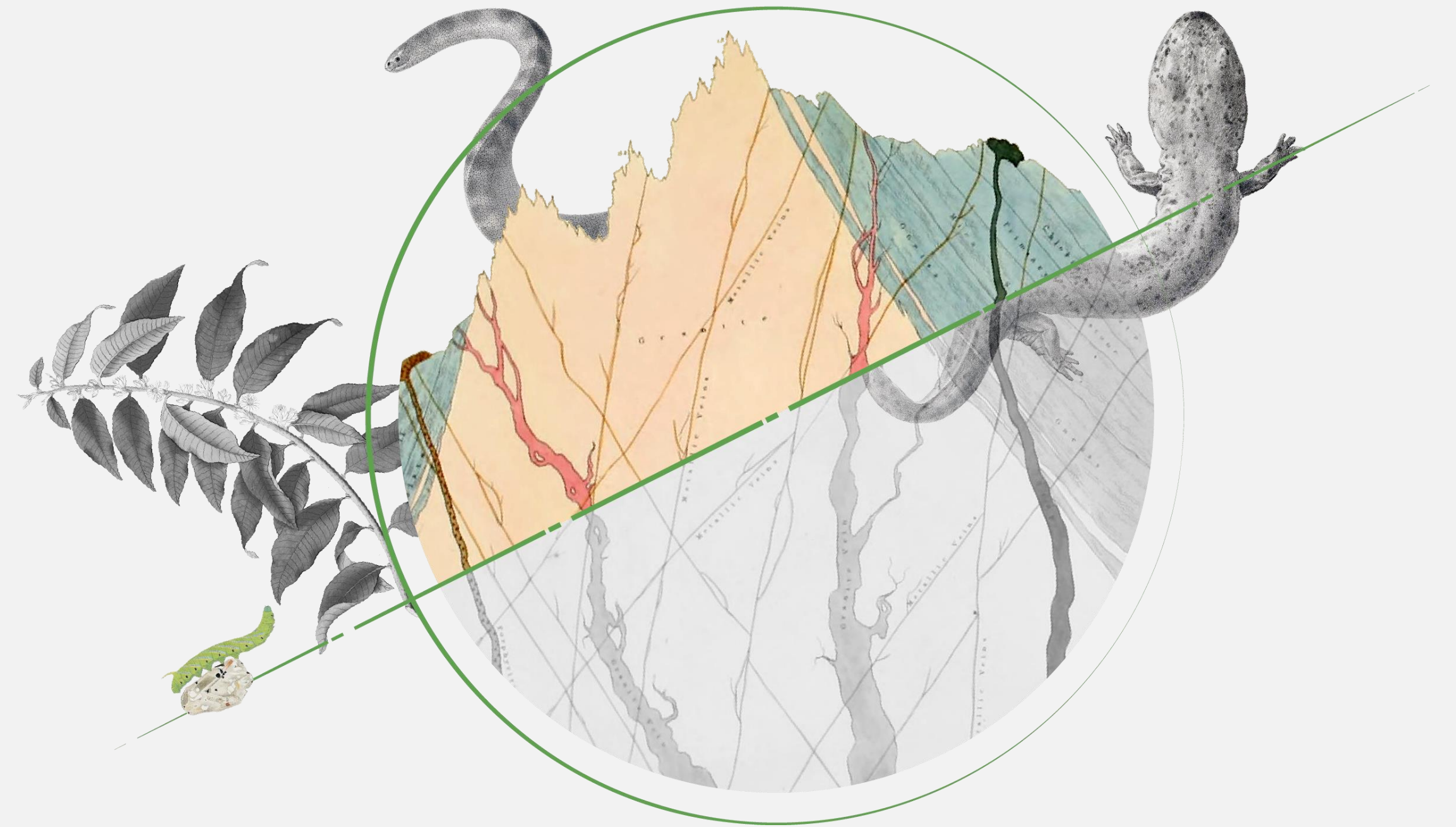
Research and policy

GBIF empowers its community of users to unlock new insights, enabling ground-breaking **scientific studies** and facilitating evidence-based **policy decision-making**.



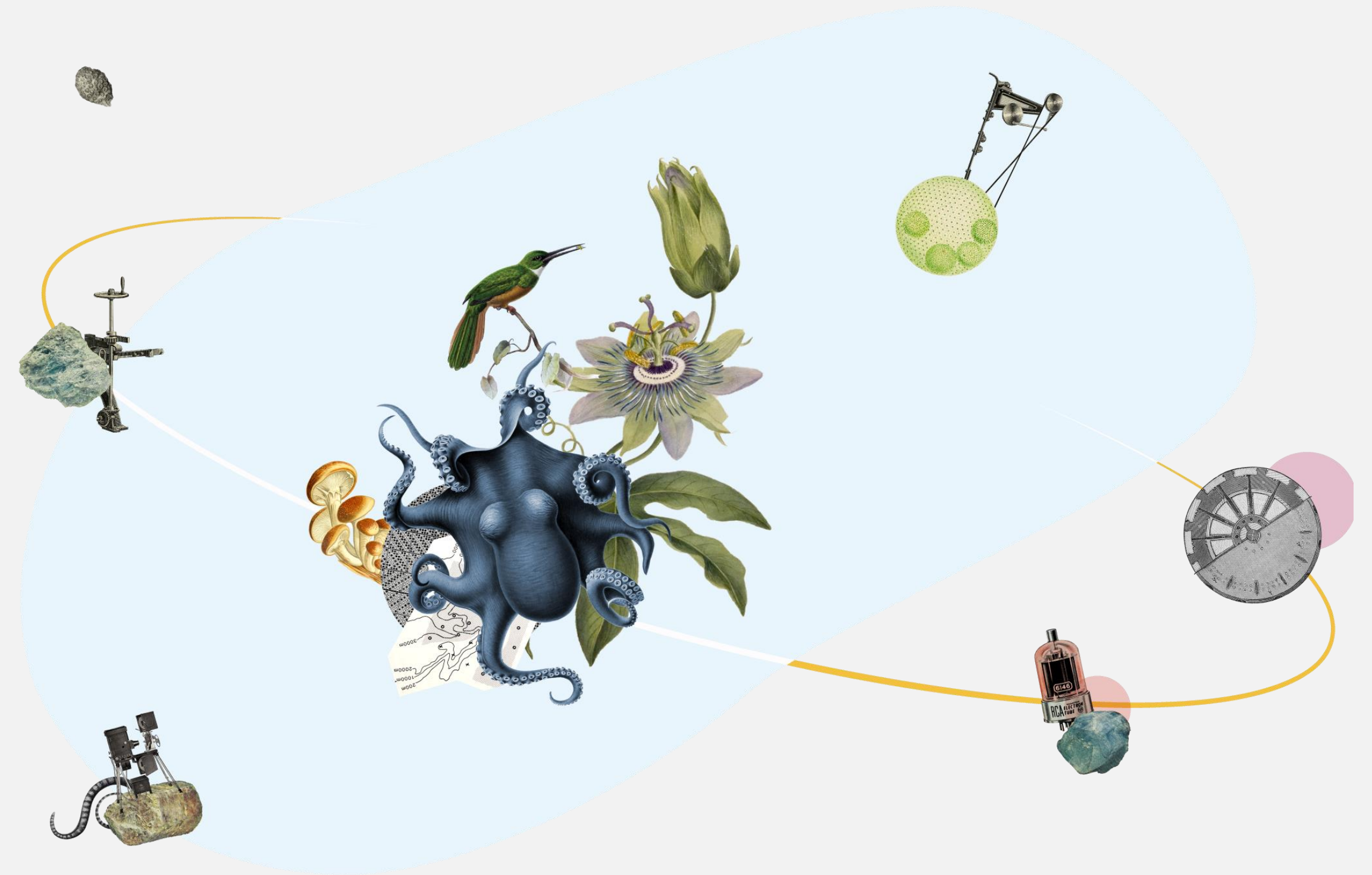
GBIF expands the scope of what is possible

Almost **half** of GBIF users would have found it **impossible to achieve** the same outcome in the absence of GBIF.



Shared infrastructure

By embracing a hosted framework, GBIF's infrastructure **democratises access to biodiversity data**, promotes collaboration, facilitates data harmonisation, and fosters innovative research.



Shared infrastructure

“the most comprehensive, openly available, application-agnostic (most unbiased), **easiest-to-use, and modern access point** to known digital species occurrence data.”

[Committee on Data of the International Science Council \(CODATA\)](#)





Primary data as foundation for implementing and monitoring GBF

GBIF relevance (illustrative)

Data to identify key biodiversity areas

Data to monitor restoration

Data to locate, monitor protected areas

Data for species conservation

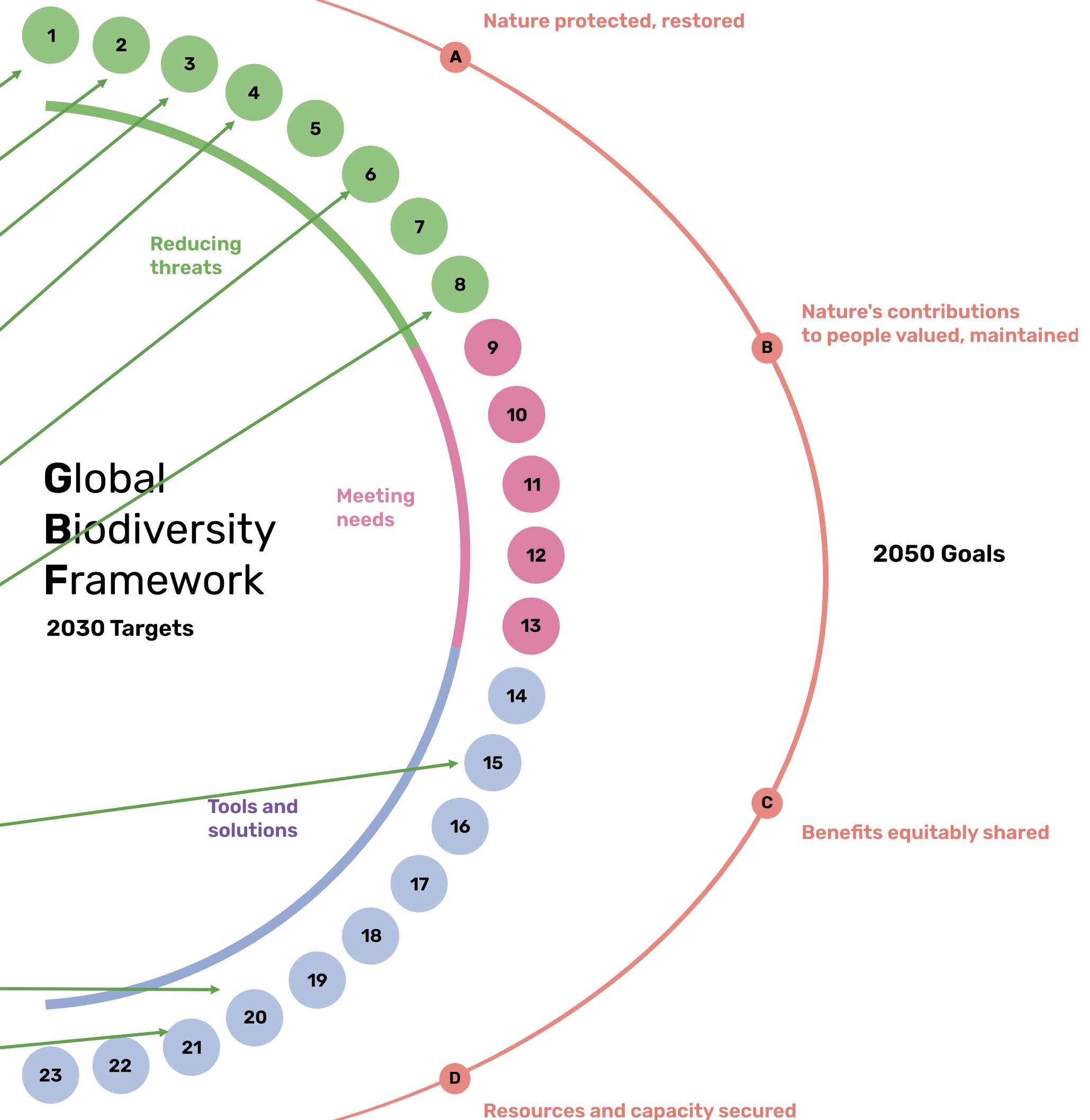
Data on invasive species occurrence

Data to model climate change impacts

Platform for sharing EIA data

Capacity programmes for data mobilization and use

Making data available for implementation

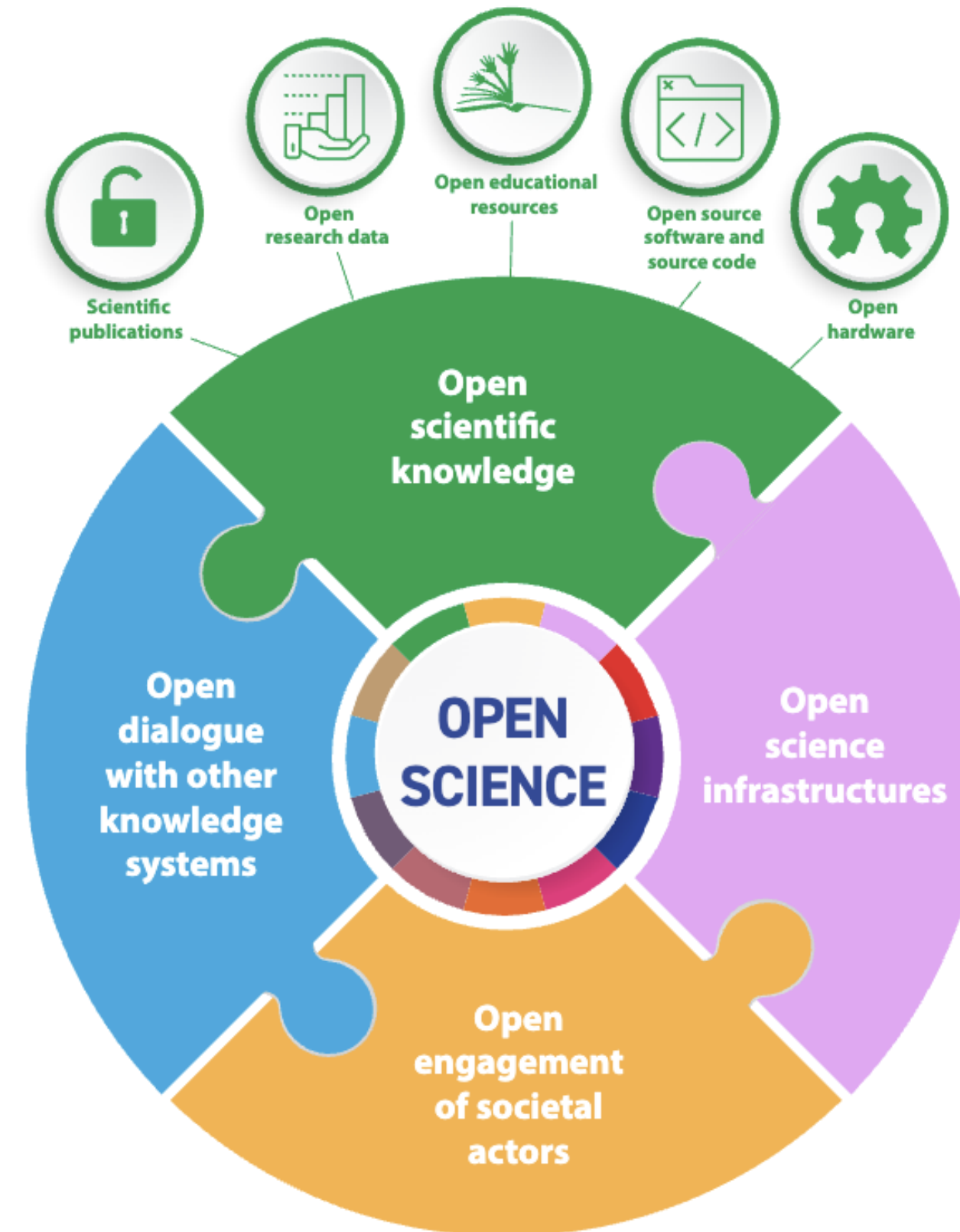
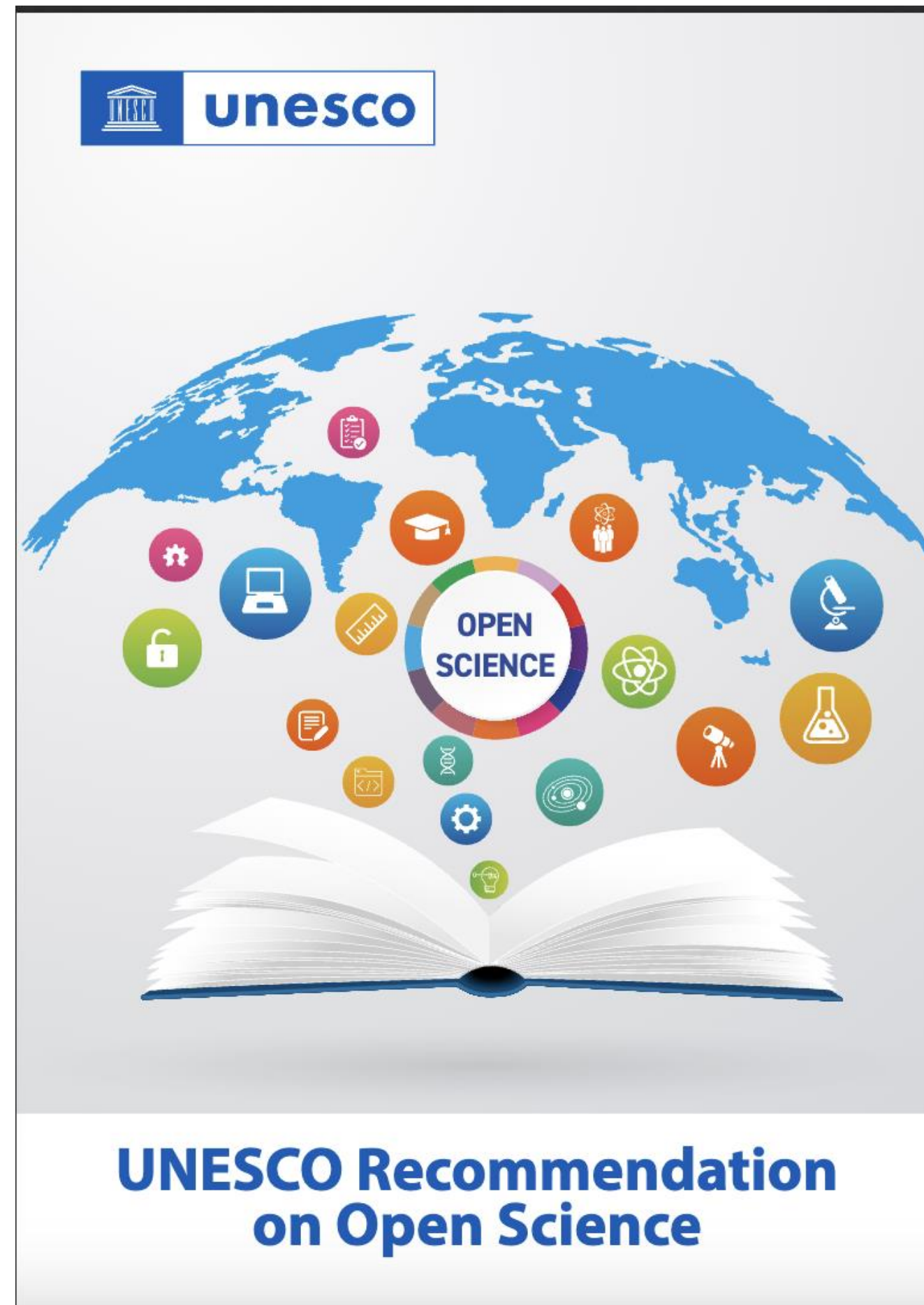


GBIF and a sustainable future

Almost all GBIF users, 92%, identified that their use of GBIF-mediated data was linked to achieving Sustainable Development Goals



GBIF supporting open science



Open research data are available in a timely and user-friendly, human- and machine-readable and actionable format, in accordance with principles of good data governance and stewardship, notably the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles, supported by regular curation and maintenance.

<https://www.unesco.org/en/open-science/about>



Multiple ways to work with the GBIF network

- GBIF nodes
- Regional support teams
- GBIF Secretariat



Capacity enhancement



By **focusing on people**, GBIF recognises that the success of data sharing and conservation efforts relies on individuals' skills, knowledge, and engagement at various levels.



The BID programme



Sharing knowledge

Enhancing capacity to mobilize
FAIR and open data on
Biodiversity to increase knowledge



To support Science and Policy

Enhancing capacity to use open
data on biodiversity in research
and policy to address key needs
for the benefit of society



+3.9 million

Species occurrence records

Data used in

1,418

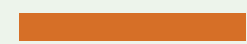
Peer-reviewed publications

165

Publishing institutions



Capacity enhancement -
supported by the BID
regional support team



BID AFRICA

3,013,516

Species occurrence records

Data used in

1,158

Peer-reviewed publications

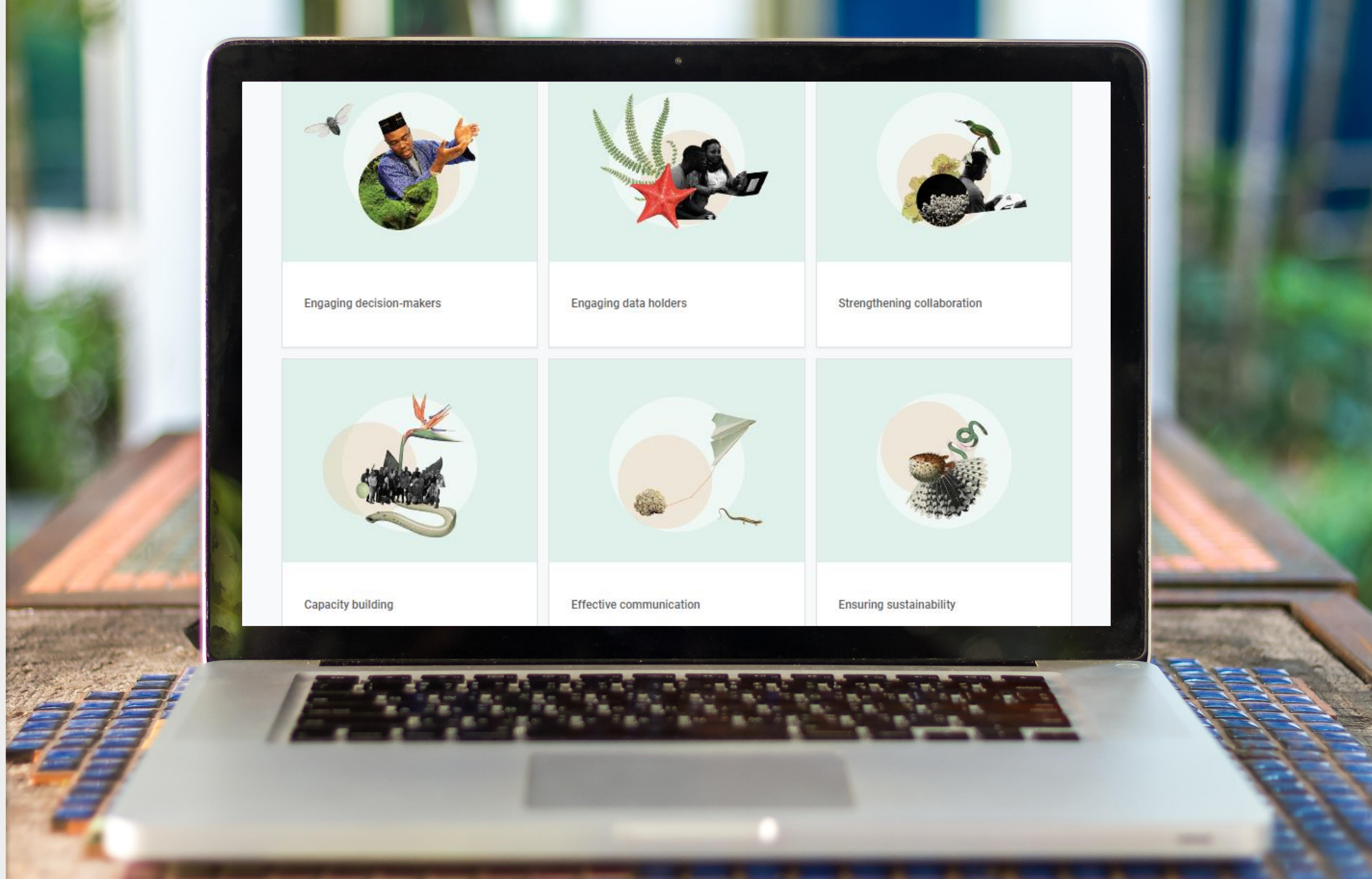
104

Publishing institutions



Best practices for mobilizing policy-relevant data

Highlight best practices developed by project teams to address common challenges to inspire organizations considering similar activities



Thank you!

mraymond@gbif.org

mblaursen@gbif.org



New phase of BID (2024 – 2029)

Melanie Raymond and Maheva Bagard Laursen
Community & Capacity Team, GBIF Secretariat



BID 2024 - 2029



Duration: 60 month

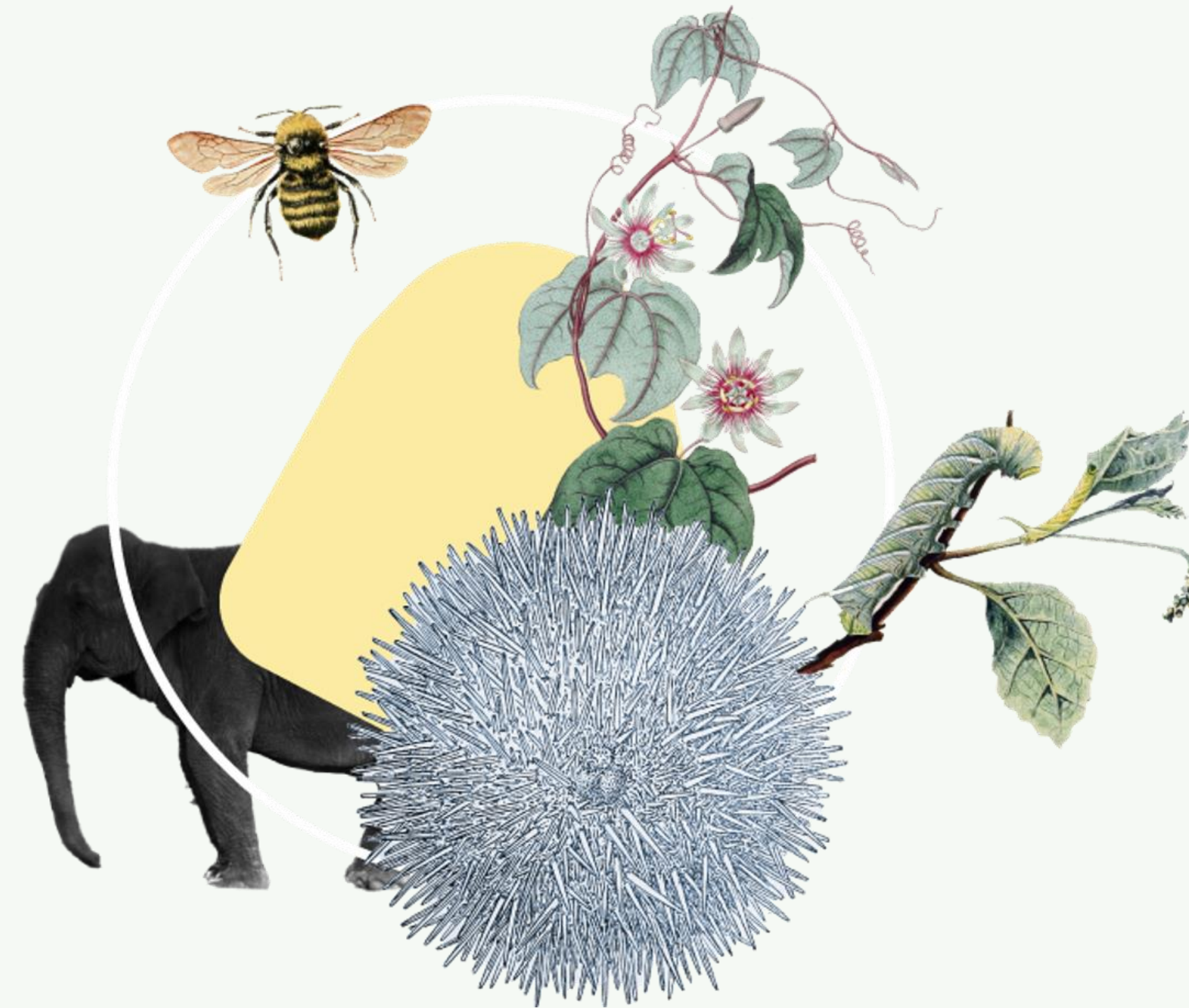
Broad geographic focus: Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Pacific

Start date: 09th August 2024



Main objective

Significant improvement of the availability and accessibility of data, information, and knowledge for decision-making



Key outcome

Enhanced capacity to meet the knowledge needs of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the mobilization of the required skills, collaborations and technologies

Focus on supporting the knowledge needs of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)



Keys outputs and related activities



Mobilization of biodiversity data

- Contracting of regional support teams
- Organization of one call for proposals for biodiversity data mobilization projects
- Setting up or maintenance of open hosted data publishing infrastructure



Robust communities of practice

- Development and consolidation of training materials on data mobilization and use
- At least one capacity building workshop in each region

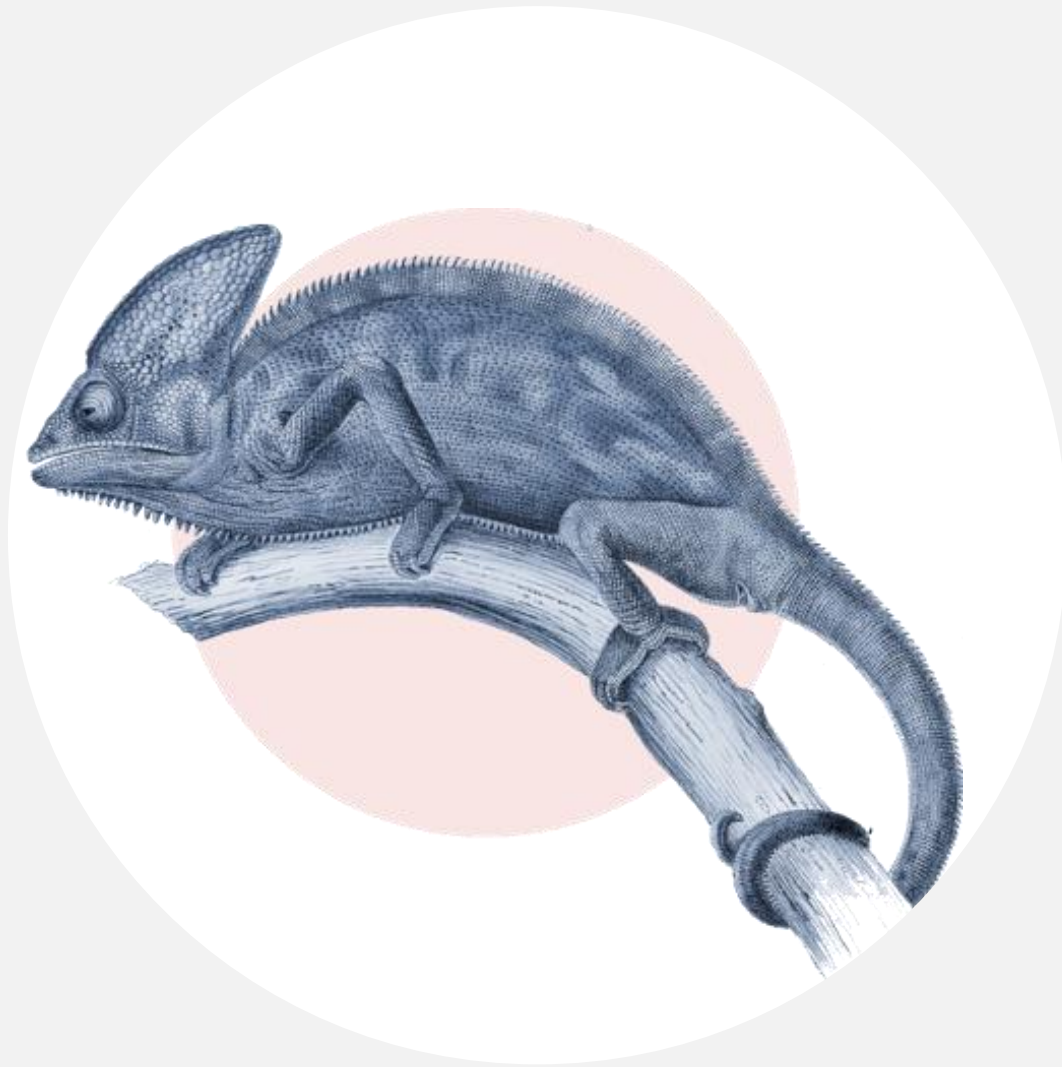


Use of data by research and decision processes

- One regional meeting in each region
- Tracking citations of data mobilized through BID in research and decision-making
- Promotion of results to science-policy initiatives



Tentative timeline for key activities



2024

Organization of regional meetings in the target regions to identify key regional capacity and information needs

Contracting of regional support teams



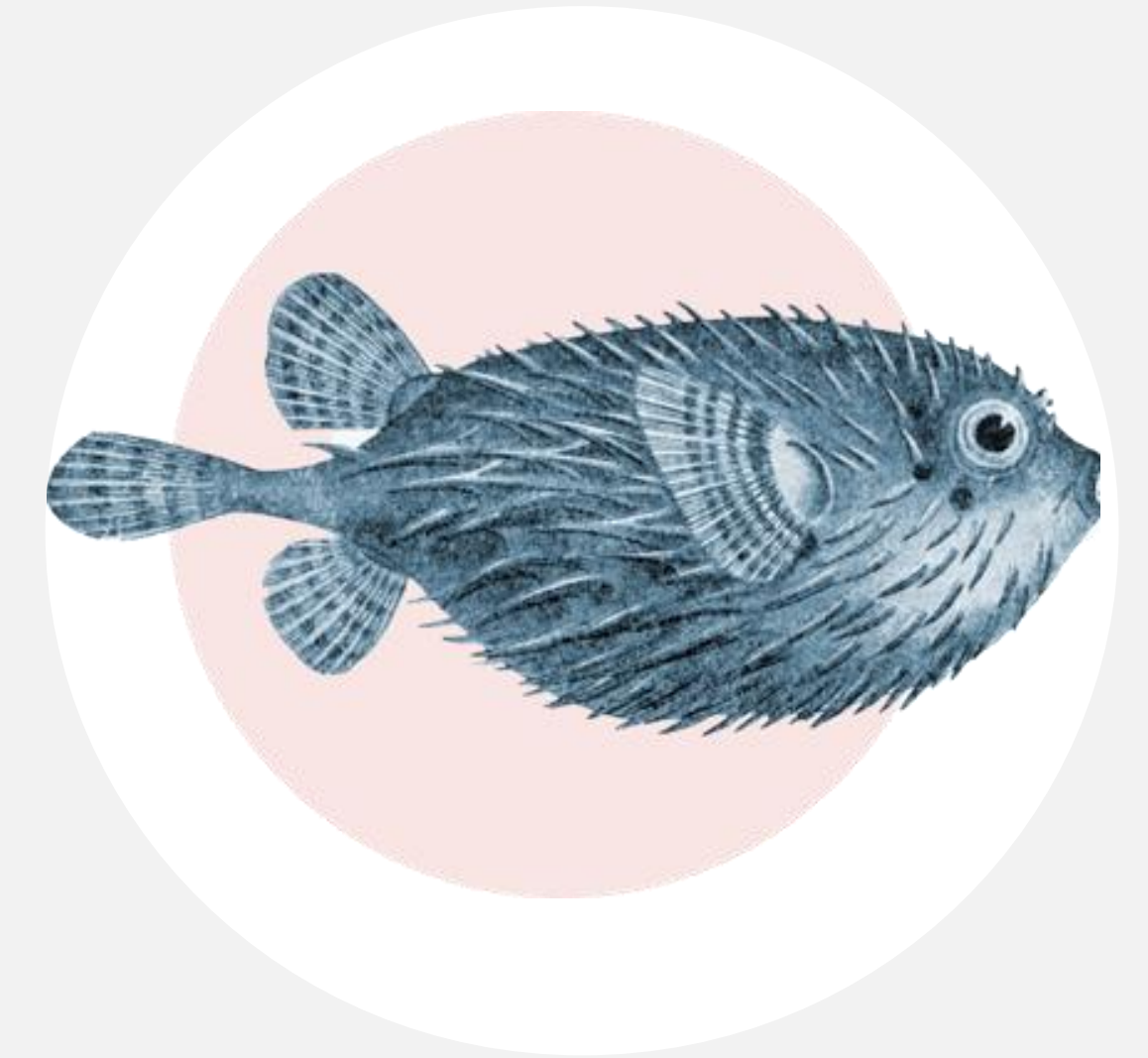
2024 - 2025

Determination of the intervention strategy for each regions based on knowledge gaps analysis and recommendations provided by regional stakeholders



2025 - 2026

New round of BID calls for proposals



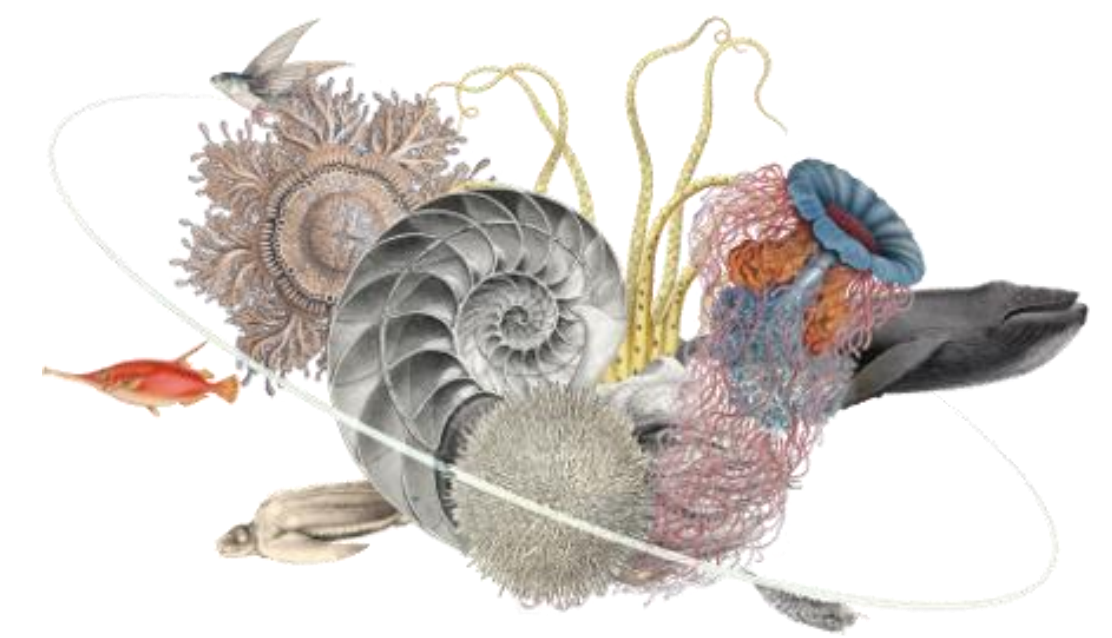
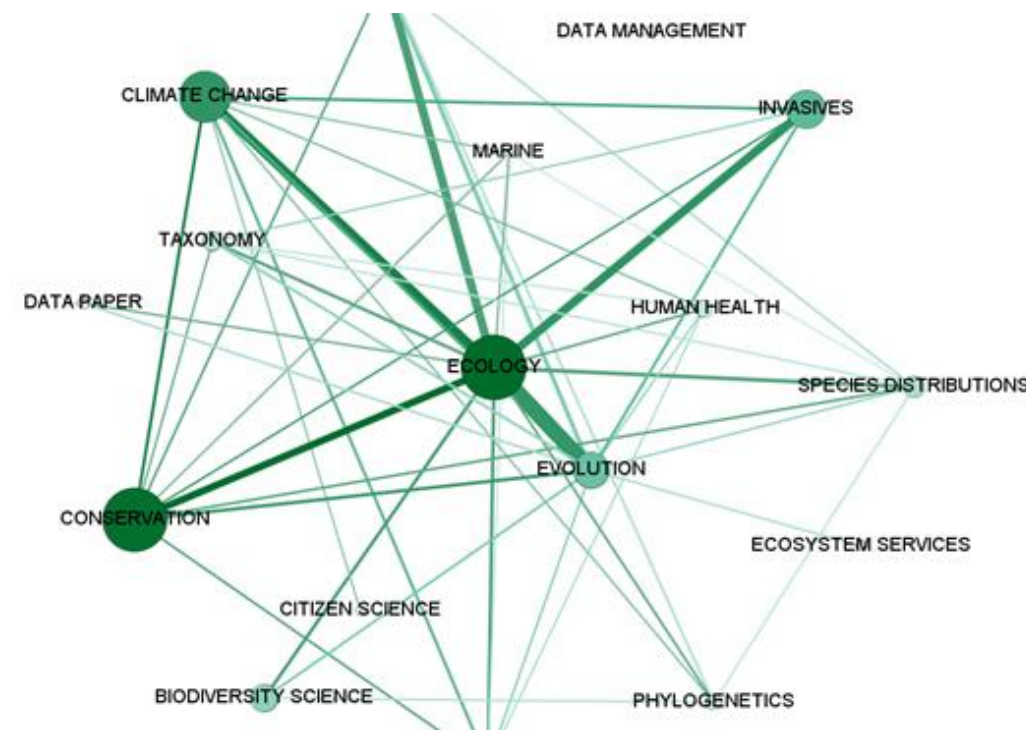
2026 - 2028

Implementation period of the projects selected under the BID calls for proposals (2-year projects)

Capacity development workshop (2026)



Consultative process guiding the development of BID



External evaluation of the BID programme:

- Assess the impact of BID
- Draw recommendations for future phases

BID Showcase event & workshop:

- Capture practical experiences and recommendations from nodes and grantees
- Explore ideas to strengthen capacity development on the regional level

Global Node Meeting:

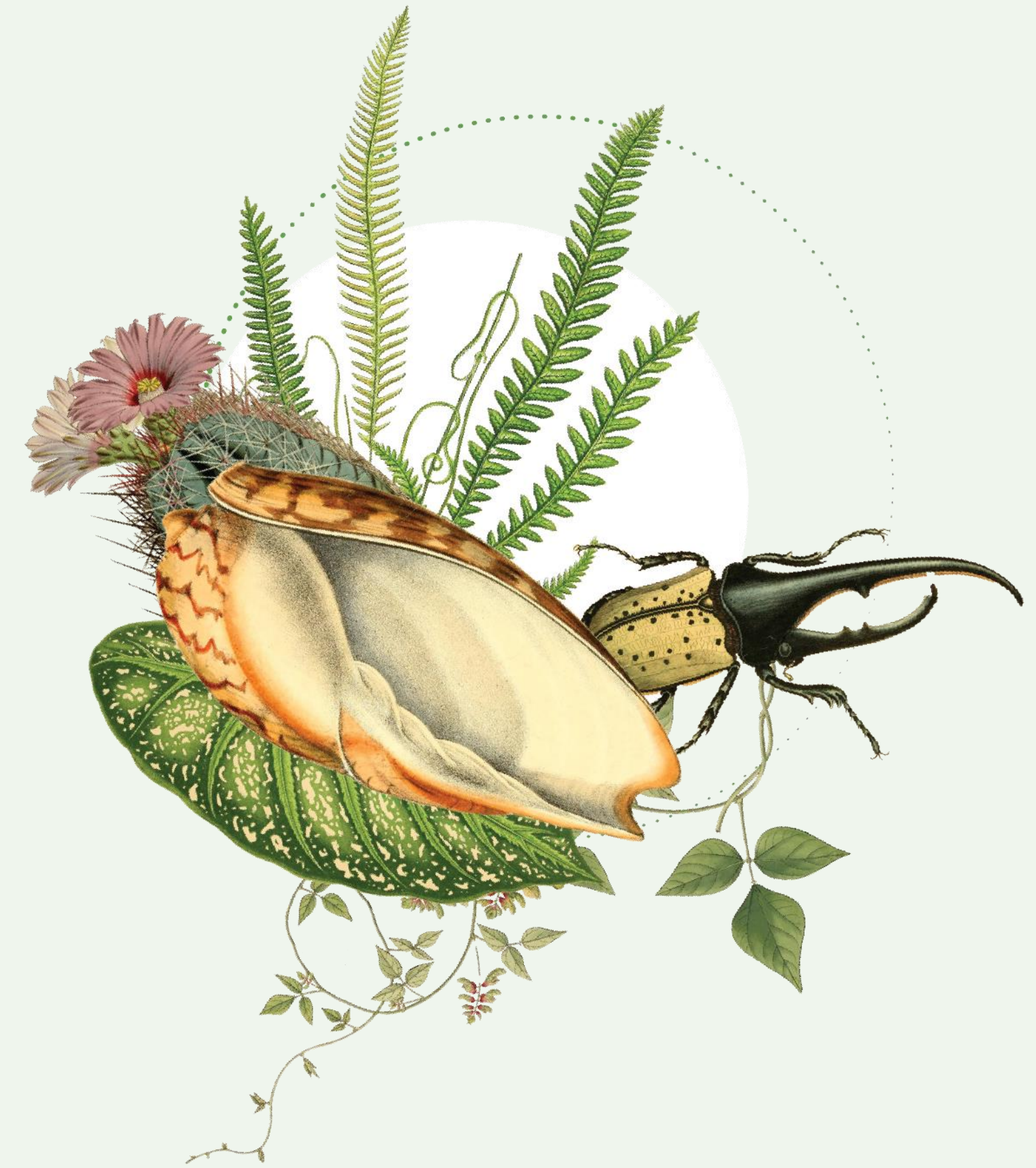
- Explore and identify recommendations on how nodes should be involved in BID

BID regional meetings:

- In parallel of regional nodes meetings whenever possible
- Aim to identify regional information needs to inform BID selection criteria



BID Africa Engagement Meeting for the Biodiversity Information for Development Programme



Objectives of the meeting



Share regional progress updates and best-practices



Identify key regional capacity and information needs to inform the development of the upcoming BID call for proposal



Identify opportunities for synergies between existing and upcoming regional initiatives and the BID programme



Encourage broad participation in the calls for proposals, including applicants, reviewers, mentors, trainers, and partners



Expected output: Draft meeting report including



Regional recognition of BID as contribution to targets 20 and 21 of the GBF

Recommendations from the region on priority impact areas within

- Data mobilization
- Capacity needs for effective biodiversity data management
- Delivering biodiversity data for use



Mechanisms for addressing regional priorities within:

- Calls for proposals
- Capacity enhancement workshops
- Knowledge sharing



Additional opportunities to strengthen and sustain the impact of BID via synergistic action across programmes and initiatives in the region

The draft meeting report will be circulated for further input and sign-off by the meeting participants



Thank you!

mraymond@gbif.org

mblaursen@gbif.org



Updates on the Activities of the Africa Region Support Team

Tsiky Rabetrano & Laban Musinguzi | Africa Regional Support Team



GBIF Africa Regional Nodes Meeting | November 27th, 2024

Scope of the region support

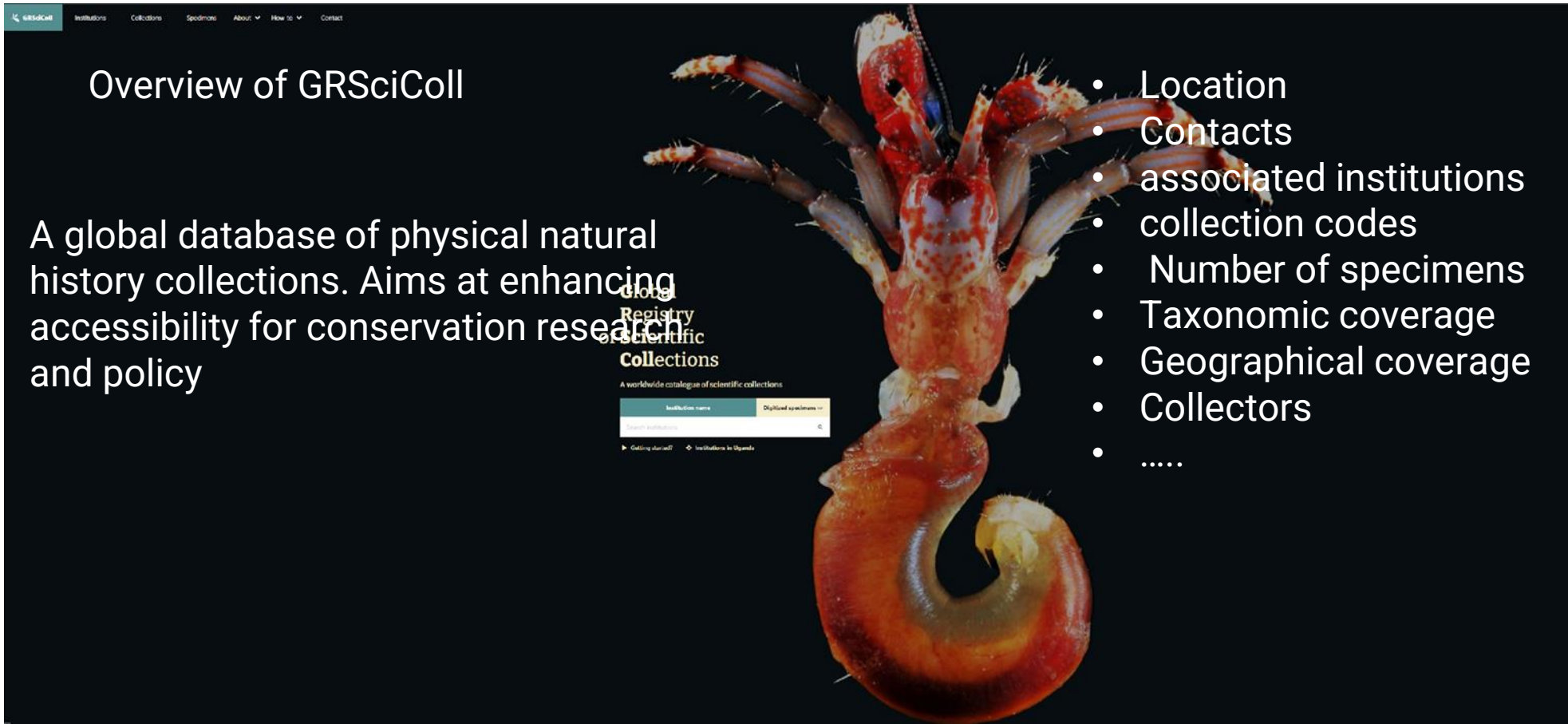
1. Primary technical point of contact for helpdesk assistance on data mobilization and publishing
2. Identification of key capacity needs and training opportunities
3. Coordination of capacity enhancement activities
4. Regular interactions with institutions in the region

Obj. 1 of the GBIF Nodes Implementation Plan 2024: Engage research communities for data mobilization and use

- Promote and participate in data mobilization; Develop key partnerships; & Node development

Collection mobilisation for GRSciColl

- ❖ Support to efforts to update and enrich the database by listing new collections & updating information on existing ones



Overview of GRSciColl

A global database of physical natural history collections. Aims at enhancing accessibility for conservation research and policy

- Location
- Contacts
- associated institutions
- collection codes
- Number of specimens
- Taxonomic coverage
- Geographical coverage
- Collectors
-

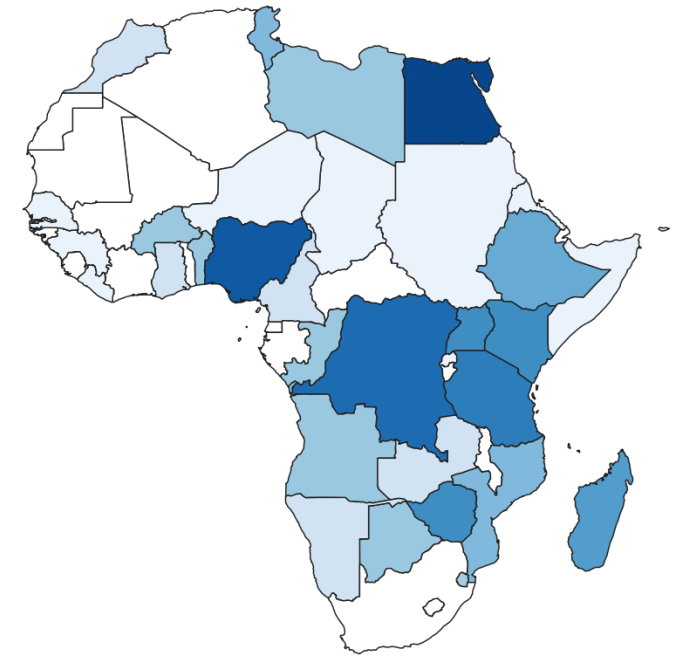
The image shows a screenshot of the GRSciColl website. The background features a detailed photograph of a red and white crab. Overlaid on the left side of the image is the text 'Overview of GRSciColl' and a paragraph describing the database. On the right side, there is a bulleted list of data fields. In the center, there is a small inset image of the website's header, which includes the text 'Global Registry of Scientific Collections' and 'A worldwide catalogue of scientific collections'. Below this, there are search filters for 'Institution name' and 'Number of specimens'.

Countries covered in region

- 203 institutions in 35 African countries covered
- **59** new collections added

How the region can contribute/participate

1. Verify, update & register new collections.
2. Publish the collections in GBIF
 - Most of the collections are not digitised
3. Use the information in GRSciColl e.g. in reporting



Number of institutions covered
by collection mobilisation (May
2024)

Regular interactions with regional nodes & institutions



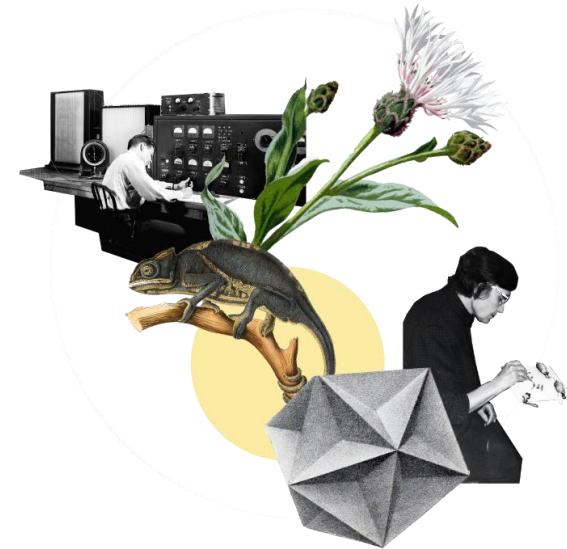
- Helped successful implementation of **19 projects** funded by the **BID program** in the region
- Interacted with institutions in 15 countries in the region this year.
 - Eni Ghana: published two datasets (November 2024)
 - Gaia Seychelles: published two datasets (October 2024)

AFRICA REGION WEBINAR

OBJECTIVES OF THE WEBINAR

Our Goals:

- 1. Capacity Building:** Equip GBIF nodes and data providers in Africa with the necessary skills for effective biodiversity data mobilization and publication.
- 2. Knowledge Sharing:** Create a platform for nodes to share challenges, solutions, and success stories, fostering collaboration.
- 3. Strategic Alignment:** Support GBIF Nodes Implementation Plan by addressing regional priorities.



MONTHLY WEBINARS OVERVIEW

Programme Highlights:

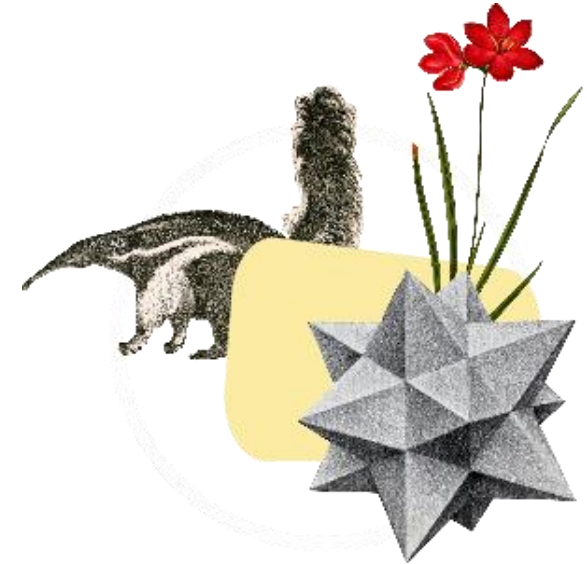
- We aim to cover relevant, practical, and actionable topics for data providers and biodiversity stakeholders.
- Webinars are **one-hour sessions** designed for interactive learning, often including live demonstrations or expert presentations.

PAST TOPICS

- **May** : How the regional support team are complementing the nodes in Africa
- **June** : Overview of GBIF Data Publishing Tools
- **August** : Best Practices for Mobilizing and Publishing Data on GBIF – Guest Prof. Jean Gonglo
- **September** : Introduction to flags and issues in GBIF datasets– Addressing common data quality concerns.
- **October** : GBIF Hosted portal – Guest: SANBI-GBIF led by Fatima Parker

KEY NUMBERS

- Total number of webinars conducted: **5** (2024 so far)
- Average participation per session: **~10-15 participants**, representing multiple African countries
- Some topics have been tailored based on participant feedback and current data publishing challenges.



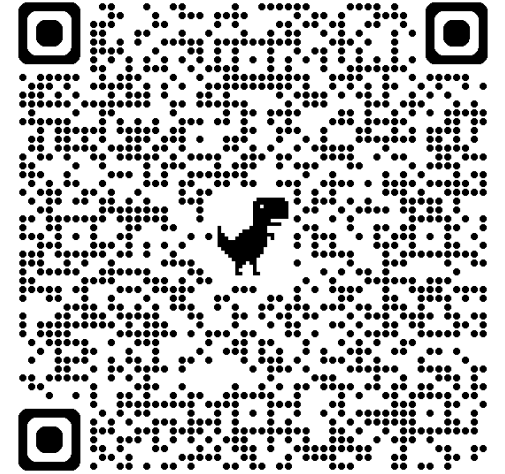
UPCOMING PLANS

Next Webinar

- **Topic:** Exploring Capacity-Building Opportunities in Biodiversity Data Management and use | December 13, 2024
Focus: *This webinar highlights programs like the Data Use Club, Data Camp, and Mentors and Volunteers List to support skill-building and collaboration in biodiversity informatics.*
- **Plans for 2025:** Conduct a **Data Mobilization Workshop** to provide hands-on training and strengthen regional capacity in biodiversity data management.

Additional Plans:

- Expand outreach to underrepresented countries in Africa.
- Collaborate with more experts for interactive and impactful sessions
- Continue addressing data quality challenges and enhancing the use of GBIF tools.



CALL TO ACTION

- Join our upcoming webinars and invite colleagues!
- Share your feedback to help shape future sessions.
- Contact us for support with GBIF data mobilization and publication.



BioBlitz

A BioBlitz in Harare by GBIF's Africa region community

About

Members  4

While in Harare for the GBIF Africa region workshop, you may encounter flora and fauna. This project will enable us to use the power of iNaturalist to name and learn about the flora and fauna of Harare in real time.

[Read More >](#)

 [Your Membership](#)

 [Edit Project](#)

 [Project Journal](#)

Overview

2
OBSERVATIONS

2
SPECIES

2
IDENTIFIERS

1
OBSERVER



THANK YOU!

BID Regional Support, Africa | africa_support@gbif.org



SANBI's role in translating scientific data to effective policies and implantation strategies

Africa Regional Nodes Meeting

28th and 29th November 2024

Harare, Zimbabwe

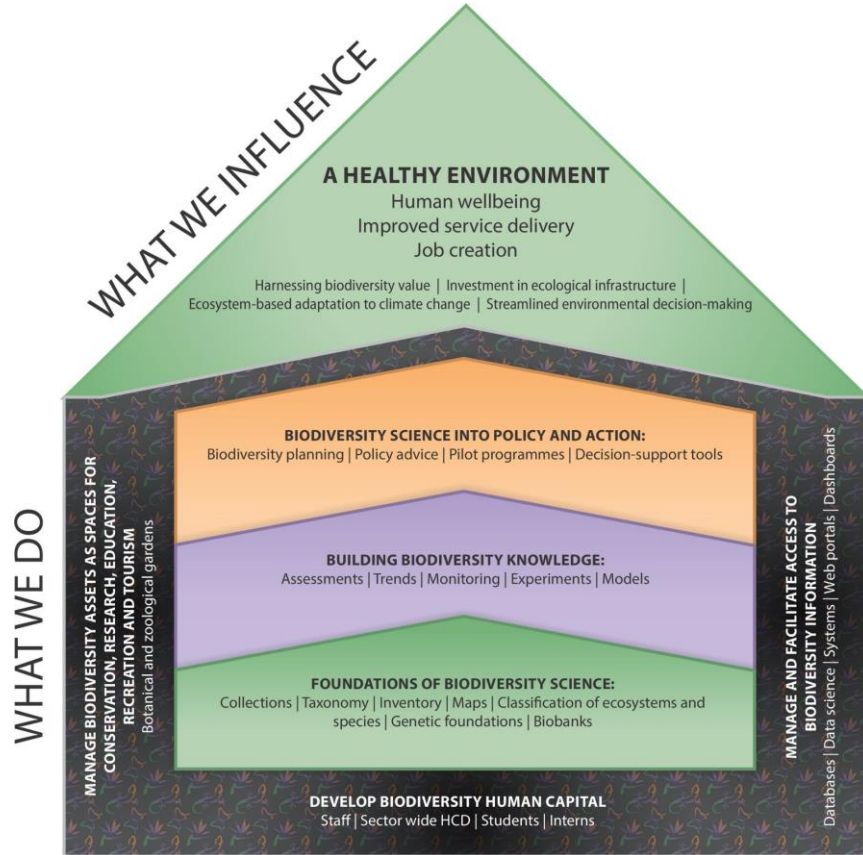


SANBI

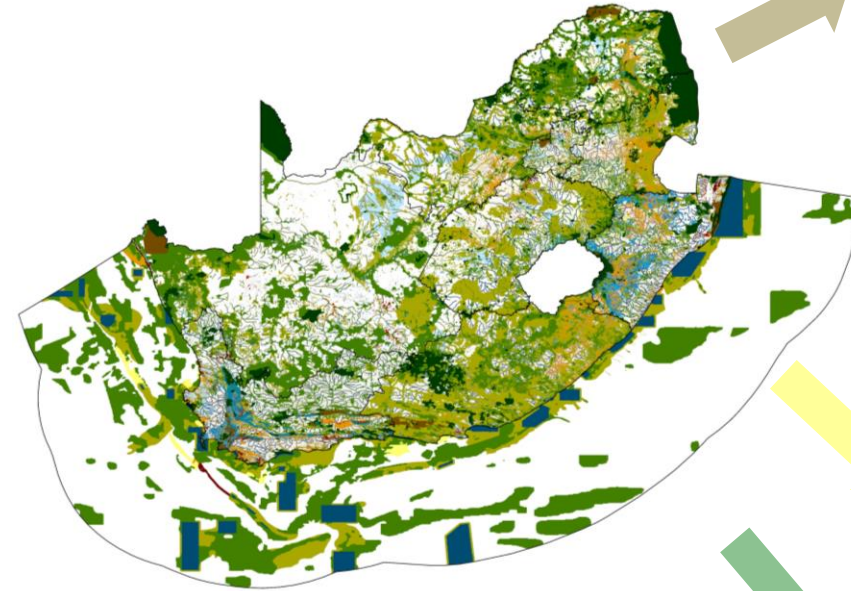
- The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) was established under the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004).
- It's mandate:
 - to **generate, co-ordinate** and **interpret** the knowledge and evidence required to support *effective management and conservation of biodiversity*.
- SANBI's responsibilities extend across the biodiversity sector and beyond, where it:
 - *Monitor and report* on the status of biodiversity (natural heritage),
 - Providing *technical support and guidance*,
 - *Translate biodiversity into* various tools and guidance across the sectors.



SANBI Value chain and Action Plan



Translate



Reduce pressures

- Sustainable wildlife ranching
- Biodiversity-friendly cultivation

Urban Adaptation

- Green energy/technology
- Set-asides
- Alternative livelihoods
- Water conservation

Avoid further loss
Improved land-use decision making

Protect

Protected area expansion and management effectiveness

Restore

Prioritising and implementing restoration

SANBI's involvement encompasses the entire value chain, where it collate **foundational scientific knowledge**, undertake **assessments** and **mainstream** science into policy space to safe guard biodiversity.

Translating

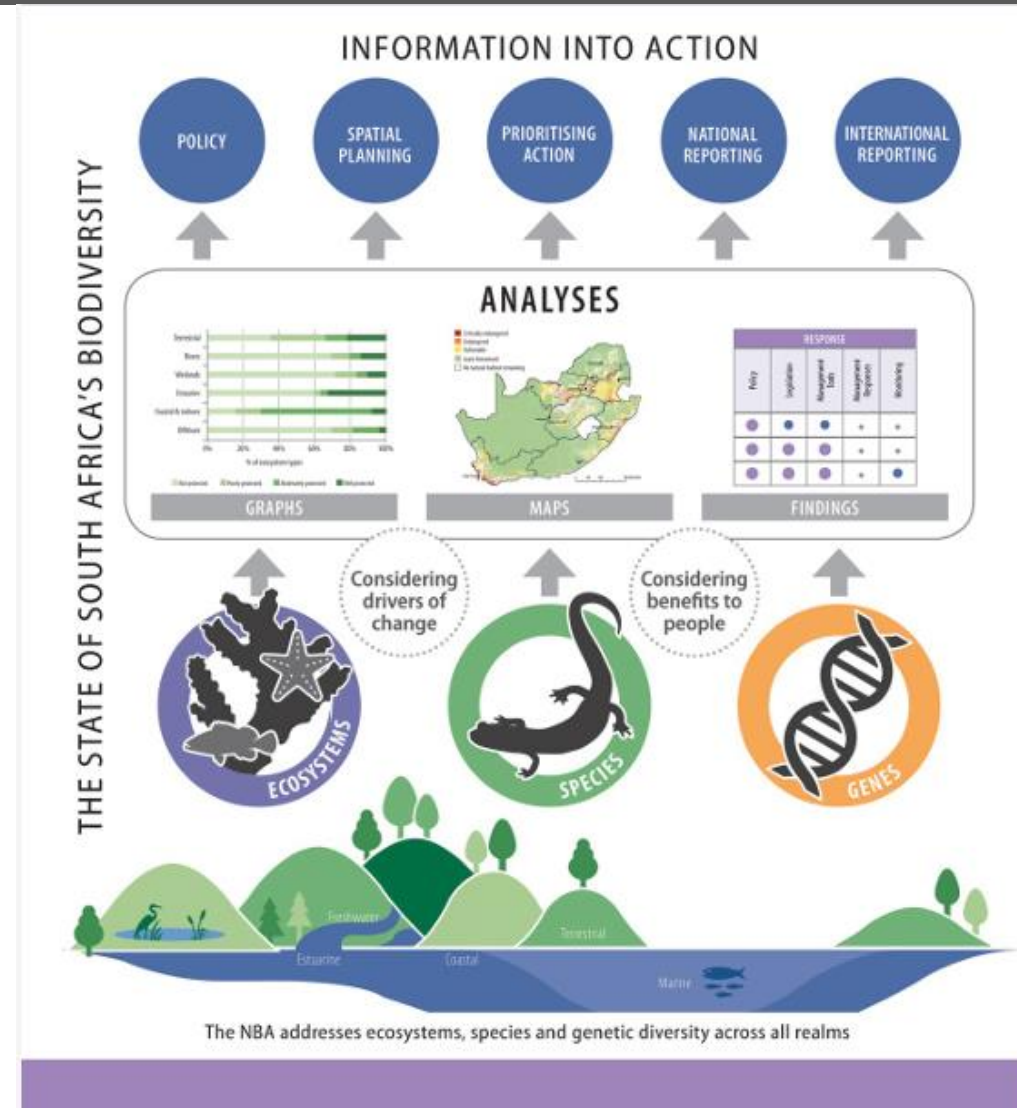
Science-Policy-Implementation



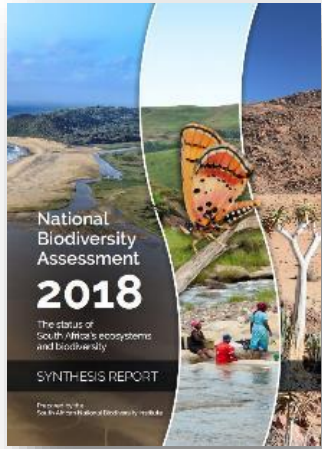
National Biodiversity Assessment

NBA is a collaborative effort to synthesize the best available science on South African Biodiversity to inform policy and decision making in a range of sectors.

- It seeks to answer the following high-level-policy-relevant questions:
 - **Status:** How is SA biodiversity doing at the ecosystem, species and genetic level?
 - **Trends:** Are ecosystems, species, genetic diversity doing better or worse?
 - **Responding:** Are we responding effectively to the challenges of managing and conserving biodiversity?
 - **Benefiting:** How is society benefiting from biodiversity?

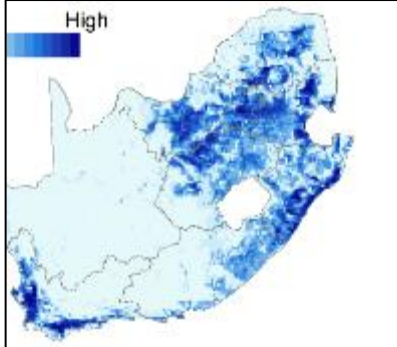
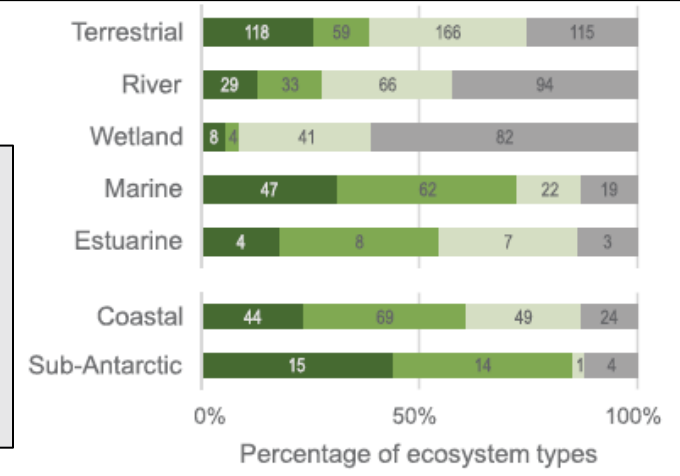
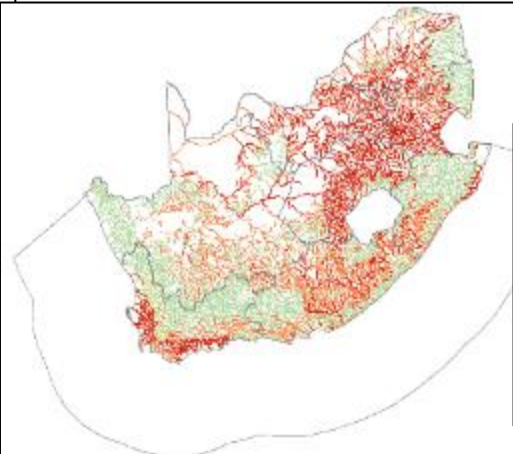
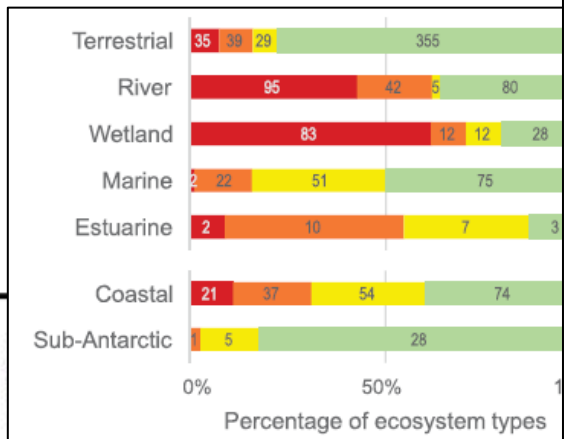
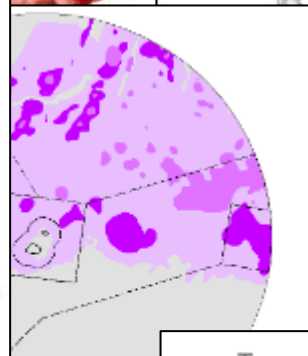
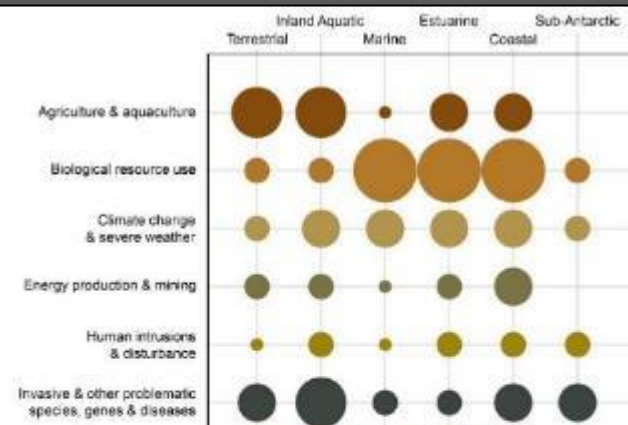
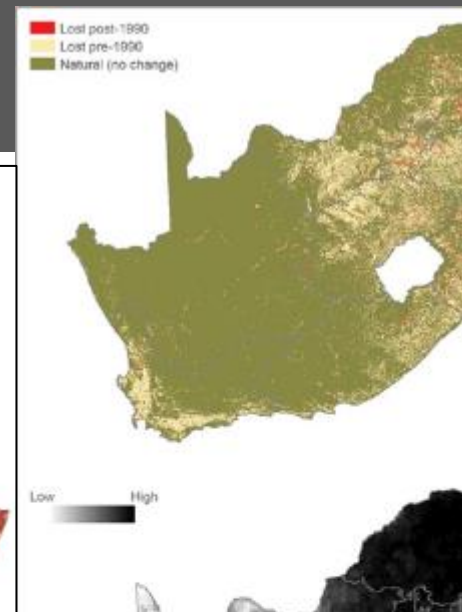
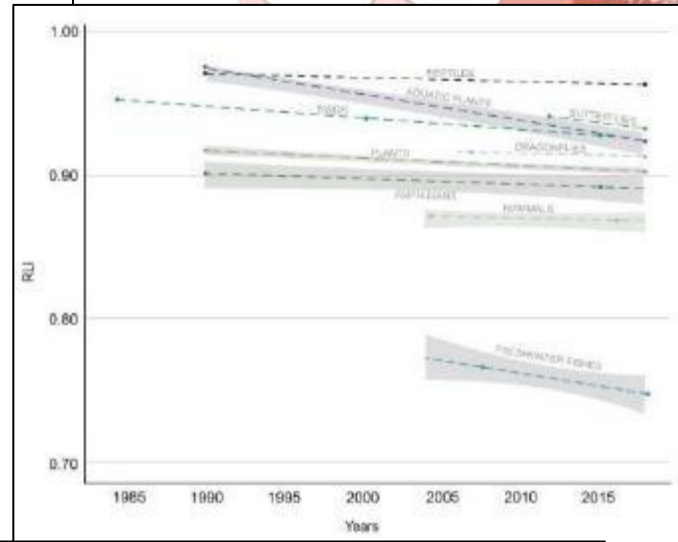
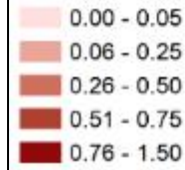


NBA (dataset)

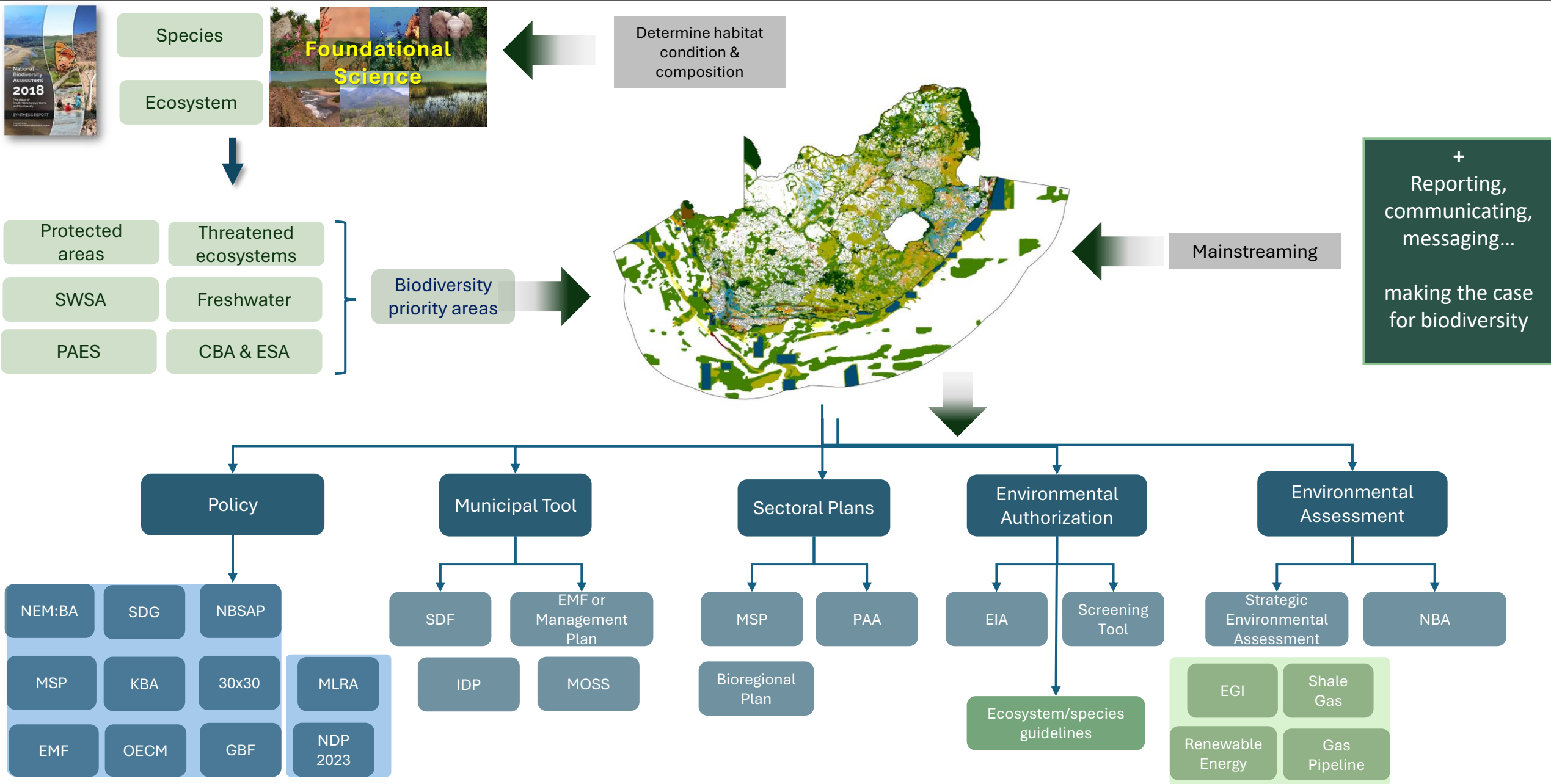


The NBA includes many **analyses** and provides an enormous amount of **data** and information catering for the many different user groups

Rate of habitat loss (%/y) (1990 - 2014)



Translating science into implementation



Data Management and Systems

SANBI Biodiversity for Life
South African National Biodiversity Institute

BGIS Biodiversity GIS

Register | Log In

Enter keywords, themes, etc. Search

Contact | Feedback | About | Data Partners | FAQ

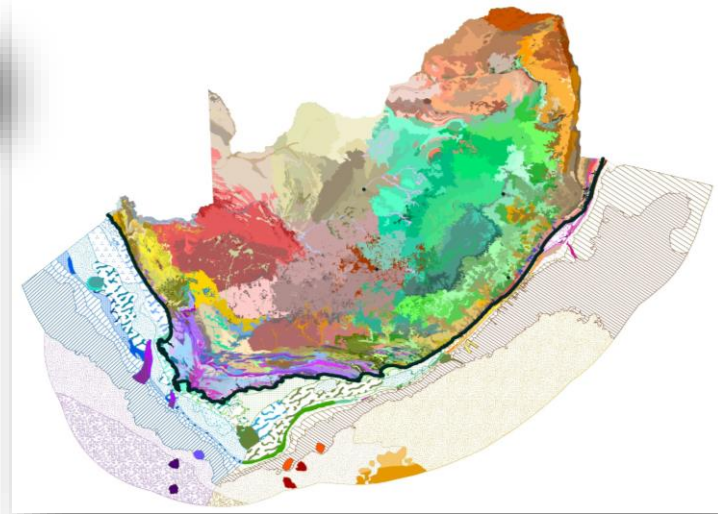
Projects | Spatial Datasets | Map Viewers | LUDS

Search for spatial biodiversity information for South Africa

Enter keywords, geographical location, themes, etc. Search

SANBI Biodiversity for Life
South African National Biodiversity Institute

Red List of South African Plants



DFFE Environmental Screening Tool

forestry, fisheries & the environment
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL WEB-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TOOL

Welcome to the National Screening Tool

The National Web Based Environmental Screening Tool is a geographically based web-enabled application which allows a proponent intending to submit an application for environmental authorisation in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014, as amended to screen their proposed site for any environmental sensitivity.

The Screening Tool also provides site specific EIA process and review information, for example, the Screening Tool may identify if an industrial development zone, minimum information requirement, Environmental Management Framework or bio-regional plan applies to a specific area.

Some of these documents can then be accessed through the Screening Tool via links, for consideration during screening.

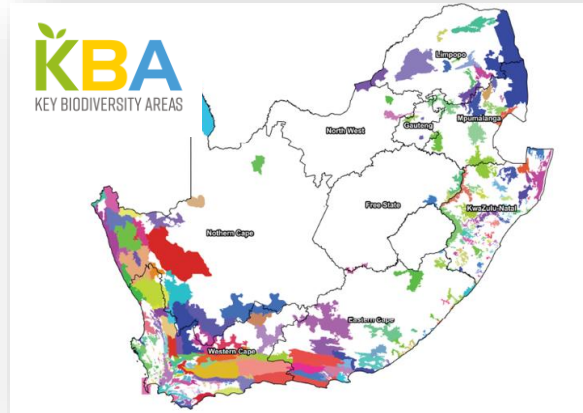
Further to this, the Screening Tool identifies related exclusions and/or specific requirements including specialised studies applicable to the proposed site and/or development, based on the national sector classification and the environmental sensitivity of the site.

Finally, the Screening Tool allows for the generating of a Screening Report referred to in Regulation 16(1)(c) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014, as amended whereby a Screening Report is required to accompany any application for Environmental Authorisation and as such the tool has been developed in a manner that is user friendly and no specific software or specialised GIS skills are required to operate this system.

All users are required to agree to the **Terms and Conditions** before proceeding from the Home Page. The terms and conditions are downloadable by clicking on this **Terms and Conditions** link.

We monitor & respond to all Screening Tool related emails (screening@environment.gov.za) on a daily basis as a matter of priority & we value your inputs.

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Marine Spatial Planning Decision Support Tool
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

OCIMS

Layers: Biodiversity, Fisheries, Marine Aquaculture, Marine Transport & Ports, Offshore Oil and Gas, Underwater Infrastructure, Planning Regions

SANBI Biodiversity ADVISOR

Open access to South Africa's biodiversity data

Occurrence records	Animal and plant checklists	Data partners	Image records	Species of plants, animals and fungi	Planning and ecosystem assessment spatial layers
2 120 409	3	17	194 863	85 878	551

Our repositories hold the following

Animal records	Plant records	Literature records
63 127	63 412	5 912
Ecosystem records	Metadata records	Book records
0	600	31 027



Botanical Database of Southern Africa (BODATSA)

SANBI Herbaria:
a decade of foundational botanical excellence and collections management (2004–2014)

M.S. Morphogone, R.R. Klopper, C.A. Curtis, E. Jansen, R.A. Muthoni, A.M. Ngenya, N. Phuliso, J.A. Reedy, M.S. Senemela, Y. Singh & E. van Wyk

SANBI
National herbarium

Mainstreaming Tools

Mainstreaming Biodiversity Priorities:

A practical guide on how to integrate spatial biodiversity products into national policy, planning and decision-making

SANBI South African National Biodiversity Institute
UN @ WCMC World Conservation Monitoring Centre
 Convention on Biological Diversity

SANBI Biodiversity for Life
 South African National Biodiversity Institute

Fine-scale delineation of Strategic Water Source Areas for surface water in South Africa using Empirical Bayesian Kriging Regression Prediction: Technical report

March 2021

environment, forestry & fisheries
 Department: Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NDP 2030

Ecosystem Guidelines for the Albany Thicket Biome

Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality Final Bioregional Plan

Prepared for Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality Public Health Directorate Environmental Management Sub-Directorate

Report No 400919/3
 November 2014

nelson mandela bay MUNICIPALITY

BIODIVERSITY STEWARDSHIP GUIDELINE 2018

environmental affairs
 Department: Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SANBI Biodiversity for Life
 South African National Biodiversity Institute

NDP 2030

National Protected Area Expansion Strategy for South Africa

2016

environmental affairs
 Department: Environmental Affairs
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Species Environmental Assessment Guideline

Guidelines for the implementation of the Terrestrial Fauna and Terrestrial Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa.

Produced for the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries by the South African National Biodiversity Institute and BirdLife South Africa

Version 3.1, 2022 - April 2023

forestry, fisheries & the environment
 Department: Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SANBI South African National Biodiversity Institute

BirdLife GIVING CONSERVATION WINGS

ECOSYSTEM GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT IN THE WESTERN CAPE

FYNBOS FORUM

Chad de Villiers, Amanda Brown, Barry Clark, Doug Easton, Steven, Lou Day, Nancy Job, Rob Wilson, Pat Wolmar, Susan Brownie and Tony Bekhe

ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR WATER SECURITY

Unlocking development finance to secure ecological infrastructure for water security in critical water catchments

forestry, fisheries & the environment
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NATIONAL WEB-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TOOL

Welcome to the N...
 The National Web-based Environ...
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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

NO. 326 07 APRIL 2017

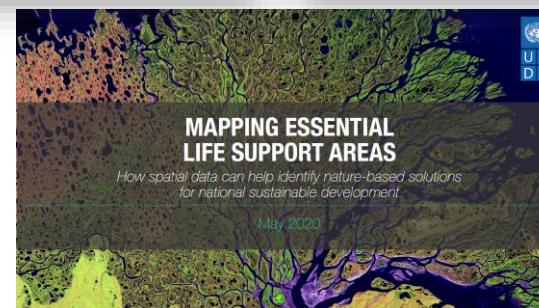
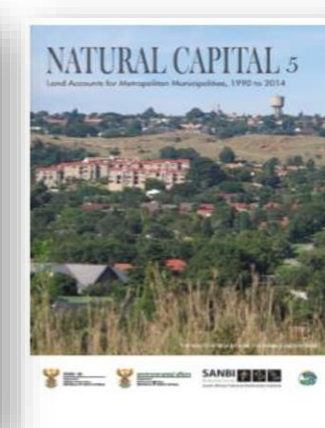
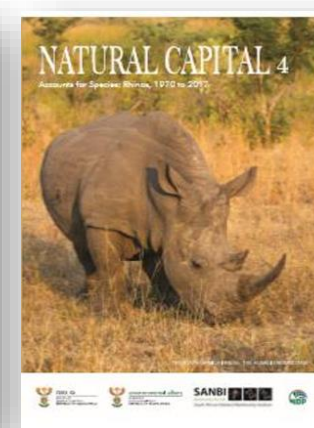
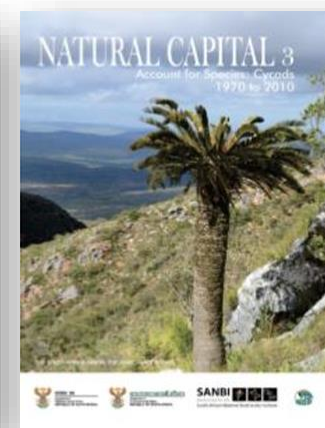
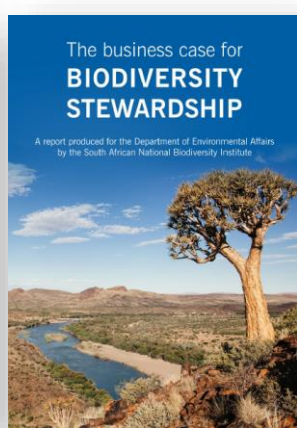
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)

AMENDMENTS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, Minister of Environmental Affairs, hereby make the amendments to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 4 December 2014, in terms of sections 24(5) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as set out in the Schedule hereto.

For ease of reading, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 are published in full, inclusive of amendments made thereto. The amendments indicated in the text commence on the date that these regulations are published in the Gazette.

BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA
 MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS



Opportunities for Biodiversity Data Sharing in the Regional Context

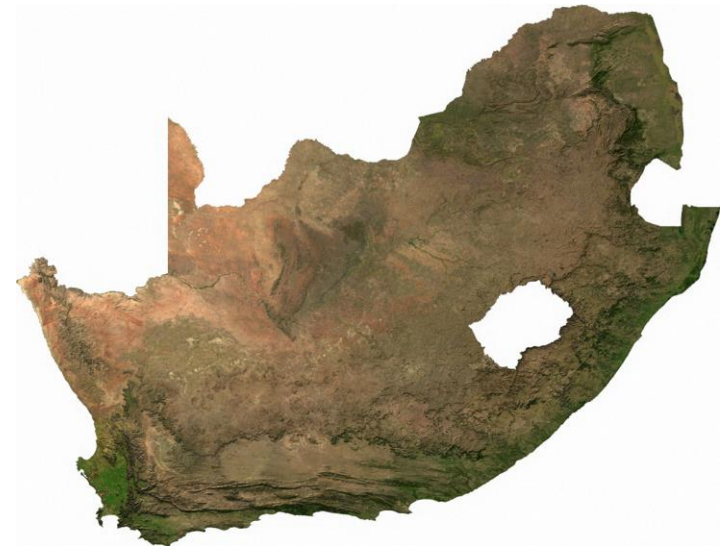
- Transboundary Ecosystems: Sharing biodiversity data among neighboring countries helps monitor and manage ecosystems that span borders, such as river basins, TFCAs and marine corridors.
- Standardized Data Protocols: Regional platforms can promote harmonized data collection, analysis, and reporting standards, ensuring comparability and interoperability across countries.
- Foster collaborations amongst members states, allow pooling of resources to improve biodiversity inventories and monitoring efforts.



Opportunities for Biodiversity Data Sharing in the Regional Context Cont...

Based on capacity needs for Parties and in preparation for 7NR SANBI TSC aims to:

- ✓ Convene training workshops and technical assistance programs tailored to member state needs and support reporting;
 - Through sharing tools and expertise, the center will empower national institutions and enhance data mobilization efforts;
- ✓ Share Technological Infrastructure such as GIS systems, remote sensing tools, and biodiversity modeling software;
- ✓ Establish a centralized platforms for SADC to store and analyze regional biodiversity data-to include other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and will support NBSAP related reporting .



SANBI



Biodiversity for Life

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Thank you

