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ACTIVITIES THAT SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION OF RELEVANCE TO THE CONVENTION

COMPILATION OF ACTIVITIES AND GAP ANALYSIS

Note by the Executive Secretary

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 2 (a) of decision X/16, on technology transfer and cooperation, the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting invited Parties, other governments, relevant international organizations and initiatives, research institutions and the business sector, to submit to the Executive Secretary information on activities currently being undertaken by international, regional or national organizations and initiatives, including sectoral organizations and initiatives, which support, facilitate, regulate or promote technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation of relevance to the Convention, such as on:

(i) Support for technology needs assessments and regulations, including capacity-building for technology assessments;

(ii) Pertinent capacity-building and training courses;

(iii) Pertinent seminars and symposia;

(iv) Information dissemination;

(v) Other implementation activities including match-making and catalysing or facilitating the establishment of research-centre networks, alliances or consortia, joint ventures, twinning arrangements, or other proven mechanisms, on technologies of relevance to the Convention.

2. Paragraph 2 (b) of the decision above requested the Executive Secretary to disseminate and analyse this information, and to identify gaps in existing work as well as opportunities to fill these gaps and/or promote synergies. The present note responds to this request. The compilation of relevant activities is provided in the annex below.

3. The invitation to submit pertinent information as outlined above was communicated to Parties, other governments, relevant international organizations and initiatives, research institutions and the business sector by notifications 2010-207, 2011-077, and 2011-094 (Ref. no. SCBD/SEL/ML/GD/74331; 22 November 2010, 5 April 2011, and 5 May 2011 respectively), and submissions were subsequently received from Belgium, Colombia, France, Poland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Submissions were also received from Bioversity International, the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). Submissions received were made available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention (see http://www.cbd.int/tech-transfer/gapanalysis/submission.shtml).

4. Conducting a gap analysis requires a reasonable degree of comprehensiveness of the underlying information set. In light of the limited number of submissions received, additional web-based research was therefore undertaken and consultations conducted in order to supplement the information received.[1] As requested by the decision, the compilation result was made available at the Convention website, in the form of a searchable online database (http://www.cbd.int/tech-transfer/gapanalysis.shtml) as well as an offline compilation document. A total of 127 programmes and initiatives were identified as being relevant for this analysis, and were subsequently included in the database and the offline compilaton.

5. An invitation to peer review a first draft of the present note was sent by notification 2012-034 (Ref. no. SCBD/SEL/MLGD/78318) on 22 February 2012. Comments were subsequently received from

[1] The Secretariat wishes to acknowledge the work of Ms. Rui Zhang in undertaking the research and preparing the first draft of the present document.

the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR) of the Republic of Korea. In its comments, the National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR)[2] (i) welcomed the recommendation to organize technology-transfer-specific training and capacity-building, and expressed its interest in participating as a co-organizer in such activities, with specific regard to technology transfer under access and benefit-sharing (ABS) agreements; (ii) expressed the opinion that a possible coordination mechanism can help both technology users and providers to identify the best match, which would lead to productive cooperation; (iii) expressed its support for conducting a comprehensive Technology Needs Assessment and for strengthening the networking and match-making function of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention; (iii) expressed its belief that the Convention Secretariat is best placed to take on the role of coordination and facilitation, and its support for the establishment of a technology-transfer helpdesk within the Convention Secretariat; (iv) expressed its understanding of the needs of organizing technology "fairs".

2. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

6. **Scope of the research.** The study reviewed information contained in the submissions received in response to the notifications above. It also reviewed ongoing activities undertaken by the Convention Secretariat and its cooperating partners under the Convention's thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues. The scope of the web-based research included 71 international organizations and programmes, 32 regional organizations and agencies, as well as 45 development cooperation agencies of OECD countries and technology-related research centres from developing countries. The study also investigated relevant activities and mechanisms of major biotechnology business associations which are actively engaged in technology transfer at international and regional levels. A number of joint research and exchange programmes operated by universities that contribute to the transfer of relevant technologies were also reviewed. Further details are provided in the annex.

7. **Criteria for data selection.** Activities were considered relevant and selected if they were (a) relevant to the list provided in decision X/16 (see above); (b) relevant to the Convention's objectives and in particular to the implementation of Article 16 of the Convention; (c) currently active, with long-term business plans and operational mechanisms; and (d) international (transborder) in nature, thus leading to technology transfer and cooperation between countries.

8. **Definition of "gap".** "Gaps" were sought to be identified and analysed against the following references:

(a) The Programme of Work on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation[3] adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, in 2004 (hereafter referred to as "PoW-TT");

(b) The Strategy for the Practical Implementation of the Programme of Work on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, developed by the AHTEG below for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting, in 2008, and annexed to decision IX/14 (hereafter referred to as "Implementation Strategy");

(c) The report of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, held in 2007 (hereafter referred as "AHTEG-TT").

[2] The complete submission is made available under http://www.cbd.int/tech-transfer/gapanalysis.shtml.

[3] http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/ttc-brochure-01-en.pdf.

3. GAP ANALYSIS OF SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

3.1 General observations and key findings

9. **While there are activities supporting the transfer of technologies of relevance to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), most do not formally refer to the CBD nor are they connected to it.** Among the total of 127 programmes and initiatives identified as relevant to this study, only 14% are directly related to or linked to the CBD's process. Given the broad scope of technologies that are relevant for the implementation of the Convention, the support appears to be, in a number of cases, almost incidental, implying that it does not necessarily reflect or respond, in a systematic manner, to the needs of Parties and the guidance developed under the Convention. For instance, of the entries in the database on local coping strategies for adaptation to climate change operated by the UNFCCC secretariat,[4] many (though not all) also seem relevant for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity, and under the broad definition of technologies under the Convention, which also includes "soft" technologies, would qualify as technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. However, such references are not provided in the database and its search tool.

10. Correspondingly, **relevant information is widely dispersed, which likely implies a knowledge gap**. The fact that most relevant activities are widely dispersed across programmes and initiatives, together with the lack of reporting or information-sharing arrangements with the Convention, implies that many supportive activities, or useful information more generally, may simply not be known to the biodiversity community.

11. Given the nature of the information dispersal, **closing or narrowing the knowledge gap is not straightforward**. For instance, the clearing-house mechanism's database on technology transfer and cooperation already provides a collection of websites which contain relevant information. While the collection itself is searchable, e.g., by biome or region, prospective users will still have to search for the valuable pieces of information on the individual websites that were listed as a retrieval result. This clearly limits the usefulness of the collection; however, doing more is not feasible with existing capacity. For instance, the Secretariat undertook, on an experimental basis, web searches on available relevant technologies and compiled these in a dedicated subsection of the database; however, properly maintaining and upscaling this collection is not feasible with existing resources.

12. **Some types of support seem to be well-covered for some sectors and some types of relevant technologies, but the overall picture is uneven and patchy.** For instance, in the area of agricultural biotechnologies (as a subset of technologies that make use of genetic resources), the activities of CGIAR centres are pertinent, as well as, specifically with regard to information dissemination and catalysing partnerships, the work of the ISAAA (International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications) and its web portal. However, there are no similar mechanisms for conservation and sustainable use technologies.

13. The majority of programmes and initiatives researched **provide more than one type of support**. Among the five types of support listed in decision X/16, **information dissemination** leads with the largest number of activities, followed by **capacity-building** and **match-making** (see figure 1 below). Again, most **seminars and symposia** are not formally related to CBD-specific technology transfer.

14. Support to biodiversity **technology needs assessments** appears to be a gap area where very limited support is available.

[4] See at http://maindb.unfccc.int/public/adaptation/.

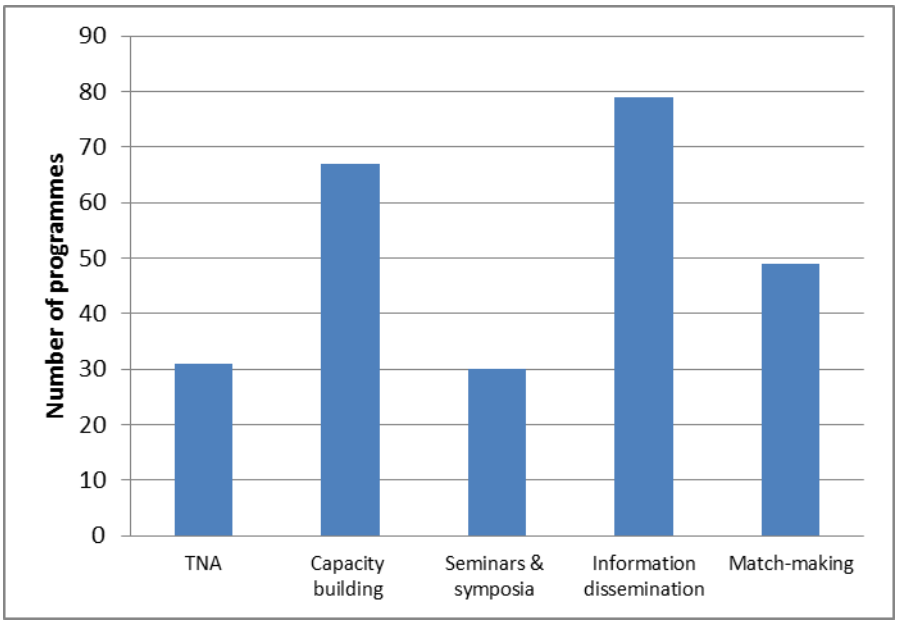

Figure 1. Types of support to technology transfer

3.2 Support to technology needs assessment (TNA)

Requirements and needs

15. According to the **PoW-TT** (programme element 1), biodiversity technology needs assessments (TNA) should be a "set of country-driven activities which involve relevant stakeholders in a consultative process to identify and determine the needs of Parties in response to national priorities and policies as set, *inter alia*, in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, in accordance with the activities foreseen in the thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention". Particularly, such assessments are expected to address:

(a) Technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors;

(b) Related needs in the building of capacity.

16. In the **Implementation Strategy**, TNA is considered as a component of the "enabling environment" to be undertaken primarily by the "receiving end" (technology recipient Party). Based on knowledge of the range of available technologies, recipient Parties should "**assess priority technology needs** through consultative multi-stakeholder processes at the local, national or regional level, possibly in collaboration with regional or international organizations."

17. The **AHTEG-TT** also pointed to the importance of promoting **demand-driven technology needs assessments involving consultations with a wide range of stakeholders**. Experts reviewed existing tools and projects focused on identifying technology needs, such as the TNA undertaken under the UNFCCC with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as well as the UNDP/GEF guidebook on the preparation of needs assessments for climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies. It was noted that **training is essential given that "there is currently a lack of capacity to undertake assessments"**.

Existing activities: the compilation result

18. As a total result, 31 programmes and initiatives have been identified as relevant support to TNA. Of these, however, nearly 90% (28) do not directly address the technology needs arising from implementing the Convention. These activities, although supporting the identification of some aspects of technology needs which could be of relevance to biodiversity, such as those related to climate change and agriculture, would need to be adapted for effectively and comprehensively identifying the needs arising under the Convention.

19. From the submissions in response to the notifications: Support to TNA appears to be limited. No significant activities have been found in supporting comprehensive technology needs assessments across biodiversity thematic areas, biomes or sectors as required in the programme of work. Some sectoral programmes are assessing specific needs in various aspects. For instance, **Bioversity International** reported its support to the needs assessment for incorporating agrobiodiversity content in higher education curricula in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Mesoamerica and Southeast and East Asia. TNAs on climate change technologies at national and regional levels continue to be supported under the **UNFCCC**, with capacity-building and training supported by GEF through UNDP, UNEP, and in collaboration with the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI). Similar support does so far not exist for the thematic programmes and cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

20. From recent activities under the CBD: Sampling of the third national reports indicates no Party having conducted thorough technology needs assessments (see figure 2). According to the synthesis of the thematic reports on technology transfer and cooperation submitted in 2003,[5] fewer than ten Parties indicated their needs for relevant technologies in a few sectors. The Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting invited Parties to consider including the preparation of technology needs assessments in the revision and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (paragraph 3 (a) of decision X/16). Accordingly, the revised CBD training package on national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBSAPs) advises Parties to include TNA as a "clear plan" in the revised NBSAP.[6]

21. From web-based research, including CBD's TT database: Given the absence of direct support for TNAs under the Convention, the most relevant activities seem to be in the area of **climate change** in support of the implementation of the UNFCCC, in particular with regard to technologies for adaptation to climate change. However, due to the differences between the two Conventions, the applicability of the TNA methodology under the UNFCCC in the context of the CBD, and any need for amendments, remains to be fully explored.[7] Moreover, in the area of **agriculture**, comprehensive assessments on the development status of agricultural science and technology as well as their impacts in meeting development and sustainability goals have been conducted at global and regional level through the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD). On the issue of **biosafety**, UNIDO's Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Service (BINAS) assists countries on biotechnology safety assessments to ensure that national regulations and practices are consistent with relevant legally binding agreements, including the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety under the CBD. These activities are relevant to the CBD but do address particular elements. So far, no comprehensive TNA methodology for the Convention has been produced.

22. Technology assessments as an extended service are also found as a type of support to some regional technology transfer mechanisms. For example, the European Parliamentary Technology Assessment (EPTA) network is a network-bounded regional mechanism assessing technologies applied in

[5] UNEP/CBD/COP/7/INF/9.

[6] See NBSAP Training Package Version 2.1 available under http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/.

[7] See the preliminary analysis provided in a note by the Executive Secretary for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, in 2006 (document UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19, paragraphs 25-30).

forestry, agriculture, plant and animal genetics and nanomedicine under the umbrella category of "bio-based economy". However, the purpose of these assessments is to identify the possible social, economic and environmental impact of new sciences and technologies, but not to identify the technology needs of Parties in implementing the CBD.

Gap analysis

23. Two significant gap areas have been identified: **(a) methodologies for conducting technology needs assessments** and **(b) pertinent capacity-building on technology needs assessment**. These gaps result in limited implementation of Article 16 among the 193 CBD Parties. According to the national reports for the third reporting cycle, only about 20% of Parties were undertaking some "basic assessments" and some 18% of Parties had indicated that they were only planning to conduct such assessments. The majority (62%) either reported "no assessments" or had provided no information on this at all (see figure 2). Comparing with the progress in implementation of the technology transfer provisions of UNFCCC, where 95 developing countries have conducted country-specific TNAs for identifying and prioritizing climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies following the same framework methodology, these numbers point to a significant gap.

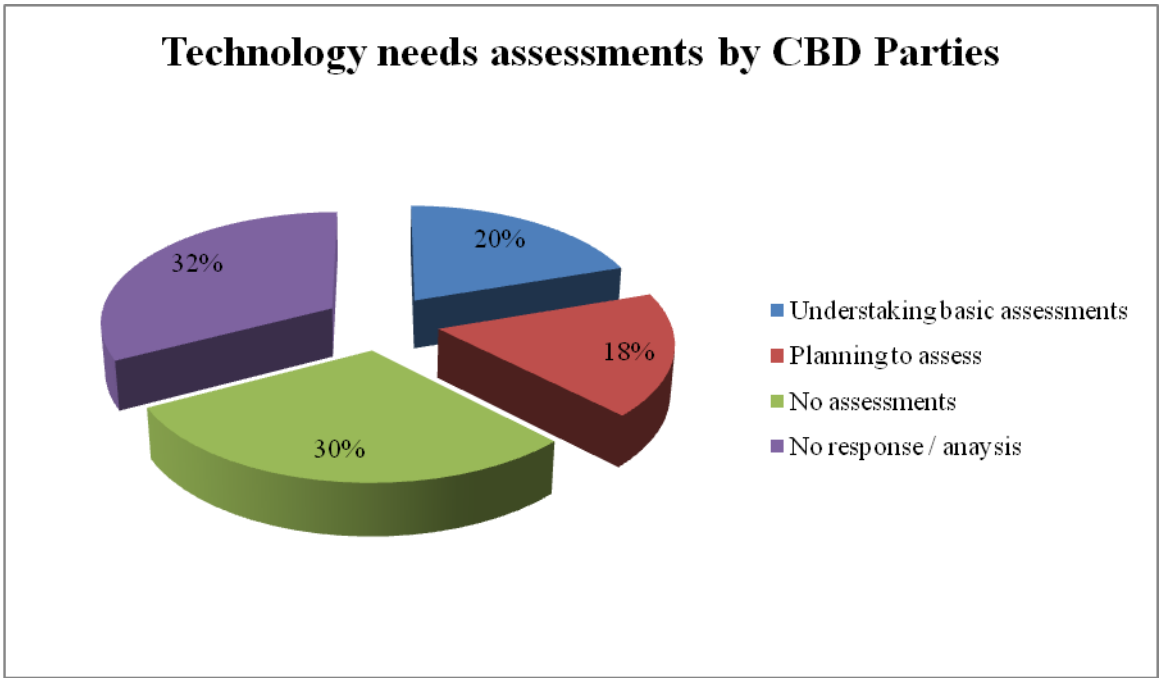

Figure 2. Biodiversity technology needs assessment gaps, from the third national reports (NR3) submitted by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Gap in TNA methodology

24. A methodology for conducting country-level TNAs has not yet been defined under the CBD. In the absence of a clear methodology, almost all the assessments undertaken by Parties in fact were following methodologies designed for other purposes. For example, some parties chose to use the GEF framework of National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA), which aims at assessing the capacity constraints and potentials for implementing the three Rio Conventions (CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC). Clearly, this framework has a broader scope and a different focus than biodiversity technology needs, which would require more detailed and specific assessment approaches.

25. As the specific objectives of the Convention require a distinctive approach for implementation, methodologies for assessing technology needs to implement the Convention could build on the ecosystem approach and specific priority issues as reflected in the programmes of work of the CBD. Building on existing activities, relevant international organizations could support the development of a TNA methodology for the CBD, drawing on experiences from similar processes:

(a) In terms of TNA methodology, which is required to be "country-driven" and "involving relevant stakeholders", the most relevant experience could be from the TNA methodology developed under the UNFCCC's technology transfer framework, particularly, the UNDP/UNFCCC Handbook for Conducting Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change (an update of the 2004 handbook), produced under the guidance of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, with support and contribution from GEF, the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) and numerous climate change technology transfer practitioners in developing countries. The relevance of this handbook to the CBD needs to be fully examined, and a number of areas would require adjustments and different approaches to fit the distinctive focus and context of the CBD. A comparison table below highlights some areas as examples;

(b) In order to ensure that technology transfer supports the objectives of the Convention, specific technology assessment criteria and guidelines may be needed. Even though some methodologies developed for other processes may contain relevant elements, they may not be broadly and generally applicable to the CBD, as the possible impact of technologies may have long-term and complicated implications for certain ecosystems, sites and living organisms within them. Numerous technologies known as environmentally sound in other circumstances can have either positive, negative or neutral impacts on biodiversity. For instance, although some climate change adaptation activities can help species and ecosystems cope with changing climatic conditions, other adaptation technologies, ranging from the construction of protective infrastructure to the development of corridors or the planting of resistant tree or crop varieties, can lead to mixed, and not always positive, impacts on biodiversity (see more examples in box 1 below);

(c) As a practical support to assist Parties in using TNA methodologies, user-friendly assessment tools could be developed. For example, **TNAssess** is an interactive system to guide users through the *Handbook for Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change*. To familiarize users with biodiversity technologies, a description of relevant technologies in sectors and categories would also be useful. A **TechWiki** with such function has been developed for climate change technology transfer, covering environmentally sound technologies. This tool could be a potentially useful reference for CBD users, if the content could be expanded to include technologies of relevance to the Convention.

Table 1. UNFCCC technology needs assessment handbook and its applicability to the CBD

"Technology needs" defined under the UNFCCC[1]	**"Technology needs" described under the CBD**[2]
The evolving need for new equipment, techniques, practical knowledge or skills to meet development priorities through **provision of low greenhouse gas services** or **reduction of the vulnerability of sectors** to promote sustainable livelihoods and minimize the extent and adverse impacts of climate change. Technology needs are further defined by both the context of national development priorities and the extent of international opportunities.	…(T)he needs of Parties in response to national priorities and policies, particularly developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, with regard to the cooperation and transfer of technology for **conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**, or technology that **makes use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment**, and with regard to building or enhancement of scientific, legal and administrative capacity, and training.

Technology needs assessment for UNFCCC (examples)	**Technology needs assessment for CBD - what needs to be adapted (examples)**
(a) In order to provide a starting point in the identification of relevant stakeholders, chapter 2 of the handbook includes an illustrative list of stakeholders and the organization of national teams or national stakeholder groups.	(a) This list would need to be amended or modified in order to reflect the interests of relevant stakeholders (including indigenous and local communities) for technology transfer under the Convention
(b) Chapter 4 of the handbook, on the preparation of a preliminary overview of options and resources, provides a list of economic sectors affected by climate change adaptation and mitigation and hence relevant for TNA.	(b) This list would need to be amended or modified in order to reflect sectors of relevance for technology transfer under the Convention.
(c) Chapter 5 of the handbook provides criteria to identify, categorize and assess priority environmentally sound technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation.	(c) This set of criteria would need to be amended or redesigned to be applicable to the three objectives of the Convention.
(d) Chapter 6 of the handbook addresses the identification of barriers and policy needs and provides an illustrative list of possible barriers.	(d) This list could be adapted and/or further specified to reflect specific barriers and policy needs arising in the context of the CBD.
(e) Chapter 6 provides guidelines for mapping a national market system and formation of a network.	(e) These guidelines would need to be adapted and/or redefined to address the technology market in the context of the Convention.
(f) Chapter 6 addresses technology R&D activities in supporting strategies for pre-commercial and long-term technology transfer.	(f) This would need to be adapted to the Convention and the provisions under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as well as the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing.

Source(s):
[1] Handbook for Conducting Technology Needs Assessment for Climate Change, UNDP/UNFCCC (2010);
[2] Programme of Work on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, SCBD (2004).

Box 1. Technologies and their impacts on biodiversity: some examples

"**Floating agriculture**" is a technology considered to contribute to both climate change adaptation and food security: the technology increases the area available for agriculture and avoids building embankments or other defences to protect farmland. However, this technology could have negative impacts on biodiversity, as invasive aquatic species (such as some used in floating agriculture) are considered to be the second largest reason for biodiversity loss worldwide. To maintain the health of wetland ecosystems and biodiversity, a step-further technology solution is to combine the practice of "floating agriculture" with clearing waterways to collect invasive plants, to ensure its positive and sustainable features.

Bioenergy is being promoted in several countries as a technology option to mitigate climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels. However, this emerging technology may have various impacts on biodiversity and may do little to mitigate climate change where natural ecosystems are replaced. The land-use conversion from natural ecosystems, very often forests, to plantations can impose immediate threats to biodiversity, such as habitat loss and degradation. Hence, it is of particular importance to address the potentially positive and negative impacts of this technology to biodiversity.

Aquaculture is the fastest growing food production technology system that holds promise to produce a sustainable supply of high-quality seafood and to reduce the pressure on marine biodiversity caused by overfishing. Today, more than 360 species are produced in aquaculture worldwide; some 25 of these are of high value and traded globally. However, when done in a haphazard manner, aquaculture can cause serious biological threats to the well-

being of farmed aquatic animals as well as to human health and ecosystems. Some of these risks are infectious diseases, animal pests, residues and resistance to antimicrobial agents, invasive alien species, release of genetically modified organisms, eutrophication of local waterways, and impacts on sensitive environmental areas such as mangroves. Minimizing or eliminating these negative impacts is critical to the sustainability of introducing aquaculture methods and technologies. As suggested in *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* (FAO 2010), an adequate knowledge base and technical capacity extended to the production-level fish farmers for applying risk analysis would be at the heart of modern approaches to enhance biological security in aquaculture.

Sources: UNEP,[8] UNEP-WCMC,[9] SCBD,[10] FAO[11]

Gap in capacity-building

26. The lack of capacity for conducting country-specific technology needs assessments related to biodiversity has been recognized as one of the main constraints among CBD Parties.[12] However, it is unclear whether implementation support to pertinent capacity-building and training for developing country Parties has increased since the adoption of the **PoW-TT** in 2004. In particular, financial support for organizing TNA capacity-building activities remains a gap under the Convention comparing to the UNFCCC, which has been systematically supported by the GEF, UNDP, UNEP, CTI and developed country Parties. Even if the CBD Parties took the opportunity of the NBSAP revision to include TNA as a planned activity and to ensure that necessary resources would be allocated for this activity,[13] this support can only address domestic arrangements, such as building a national TNA team. Without adequate multilateral and bilateral support, capacity for conducting TNAs would still remain a substantial gap, particularly for developing country Parties.

27. From the experience of the UNFCCC, hands-on training at national level seems to be necessary to ensure application of appropriate TNA tools and methodologies developed under the same framework. Moreover, as unique conditions in every country rule out any generic approach to technology transfer (CTI Annual Report 2010, resonating with decision VIII/12, second preambular paragraph), capacity-building and training can also provide further tailored assistance to ensure that the application of a flexible methodology in TNA could respond effectively to circumstances and priorities in the particular country.

28. As an opportunity for exchanging experiences, training workshops can also help to validate TNA methodology. Through the regional workshops organized by CTI in collaboration with UNDP, UNEP and the UNFCCC secretariat, the TNA methodology and the handbook have been "field-tested" and further improved with input from country experts.[14] To date, 95 TNAs have been conducted by UNFCCC Parties, with technical assistance and capacity-building support from UNDP, UNEP, GEF and the UNFCCC secretariat in collaboration with CTI. In addition to the continued support for conducting TNA, the recent capacity-building and training on TNA under the UNFCCC has added new focus on "training-of-trainers" to develop project proposals for the implementation of TNA results.

[8] UNEP guide books for climate change adaptation and mitigation; http://tech-action.org/guidebooks.htm.

[9] Campbell, A. & Doswald, N. (2009). The impacts of biofuel production on biodiversity: A review of the current literature. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK. http://www.cbd.int/agriculture/2011-121/UNEP-WCMC3-sep11-en.pdf.

[10] The Potential Impacts of Biofuels on Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/26), http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-09/official/cop-09-26-en.pdf.

[11] The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture, FAO 2010, http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1820e/i1820e00.htm.

[12] See conclusions of the AHTEG meeting on technology transfer (2007), in UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-TTSTC/1/5, available at http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=EGTTSTC-02.

[13] As per decision X/16, paragraph 3 (a). See also the NBSAP Training Package, Version 2.1, http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b2-train-prepare-update-nbsap-revised-en.pdf.

[14] UNFCCC: TNA implementation, http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TNA.jsp.

29. The TNA progress achieved under the UNFCCC can be attributed largely to the support to building capacity of UNFCCC Parties over the past decade. The active involvement of developing countries in the development of the methodology and in exchanging knowledge and experiences is one of the key contributors to the remarkable implementation results.[15]

30. At a quite different stage, the TNA process under the CBD is yet to be developed, including defining the methodology and conducting the actual TNAs. Training and capacity-building at this stage could be designed to support these immediate tasks. The future TNA national teams should be a priority group for the training, as their knowledge and capacity would contribute to the effectiveness of technology identification, prioritization, transfer (including acquisition) and adaptation by receiving countries.

Conclusions and recommendations

31. Comprehensive TNAs by Parties can provide a "big picture" of technology needs for the implementation of the Convention with details of specific needs of individual countries. The TNA results thus can enhance the effectiveness of other supporting activities to technology transfer, based on the priorities identified. The lack of a defined methodology and capacity of Parties for conducting TNA are the gap areas where support is needed.

32. The following activities could be undertaken to address the identified gaps:

(a) **TNA methodology**

- To support the development of a methodology, relevant experiences could be drawn from other relevant processes, such as UNFCCC and ISSATD, taking into account the need for adjustments based on the specifics of the CBD (see subsections above on "existing activities" and "gap analysis"). Further exploration on the relevance and the need for adjustments to other TNA methodologies to adapt them to the CBD's context could be supported as a follow-up to the previous (tentative) analysis provided by the Secretariat (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/19). The methodology could build on previous guidance and decisions from the Conference of the Parties and recommendations from the AHTEG on technology transfer. Development of the methodology could also be informed, as applicable, by existing principles, guidelines and tools developed under the CBD thematic programmes and cross-cutting issues and adopted by Parties;

- User-friendly diagnostic tools to assist Parties to use the TNA methodology could be developed. Such tools could also be developed by expanding the functions of existing tools, such as the TNAssess and TechWiki described earlier, to address the needs of the CBD;

(b) **Capacity-building and training**

- Capacity-building and training workshops could be organized (1) to address the immediate need of developing and validating the TNA methodology for the CBD; (2) to address the mid-term need of assisting Parties, particularly the developing

[15] For example, one of the earliest TNA methodology paper produced by CTI in March 2002 received inputs from experts in a number of developing countries, including Malaysia, China, Guyana, Korea, Mexico, Botswana and Brazil (http://unfccc.int/ttclear/pdf/TNA/CTI/Tech%20Transfer%20Guidelines-12%20_final_.pdf).

country Parties, to apply the methodology to conduct TNAs; and (3) to assist Parties and relevant stakeholders to implement the TNA results;

- The TNA process could be linked to relevant CBD mechanisms, in particular national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBSAPs) and national reports. For instance, undertaking TNAs could be included as an item in revised NBSAPs to ensure that necessary resources are considered in national budgetary planning. The NBSAP could further map out a process for conducting a TNA, including the constitution of a national TNA team. Identified technology needs could be published and updated through the national reports and national clearing-house mechanisms;

- Financial and technical support is needed for capacity-building. Particularly, the agencies involved in TNA capacity-building and training under the UNFCCC may have accumulated valuable experience which could be useful for the CBD.

33. The ultimate goal of conducting a TNA is to support the implementation of the TNA results, i.e., to facilitate the transfer of technologies identified by Parties as priority needs. To this end, completed TNAs could be compiled and disseminated through the clearing-house mechanism, and linked to a match-making service which could be developed under the technology transfer programme of work (see pertinent recommendation below).

3.3 Pertinent capacity-building and training

Requirements and needs

34. In accordance with the **PoW-TT** (programme element four), capacity-building and training should be aimed at building or enhancing *technical*, *scientific*, *institutional* and *administrative* capacity towards achieving the following objectives:

(a) Effective and timely conduct of technology assessments;

(b) Building and strengthening of national or regional technology information systems;

(c) Creation of enabling environments for technology transfer and cooperation.

35. The **Implementation Strategy** recognizes the role of capacity-building for ensuring the "sustainability of technology transfer" (paragraph 19), and requests technology-providing parties to "recognize and act on any capacity-building needs of recipients" to this end. The Strategy also recommends that technology transfer as a cross-cutting tool be integrated into existing capacity-building and training programmes (paragraph 33).

36. Some specific needs for training and capacity-building have been identified by the **AHTEG-TT.** Experts reiterated the need for building capacity of developing countries to undertake technology needs assessments. They also pointed to the importance of building trust among key stakeholders and providing training to policymakers, which could be just as critical as training technology specialists. Some experts highlighted that capacity-building in relation to ABS requirements, such as prior informed consent and benefit sharing, were important for developed countries as well.

37. Clearly, the needs for capacity-building and training will keep evolving as new biodiversity issues arise and new technologies become available. For instance, a 2011 CBD workshop on Reducing

Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+)[16] identified a need to "further enhance technical capacity across African region to integrate safeguards into the planning and implementation of REDD+". Recent developments under the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization also reveal the new funding opportunities to support technology transfer and associated capacity-building through the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund as approved by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which would allow provider countries of genetic resources to introduce appropriate technology (including bioprospecting) under ABS agreements.

Existing activities: the compilation result

38. As a general remark, training and capacity-building forms about 53% of the total activities covered in this study. Measured by the number of identified activities distributed across the seven thematic programme areas of the CBD (agriculture, dryland and sub-humid land, forest, inland water, island, marine and mountain), agriculture by far enjoys the most active support in terms of technology-related capacity-building and training, as indicated in figure 3 below.

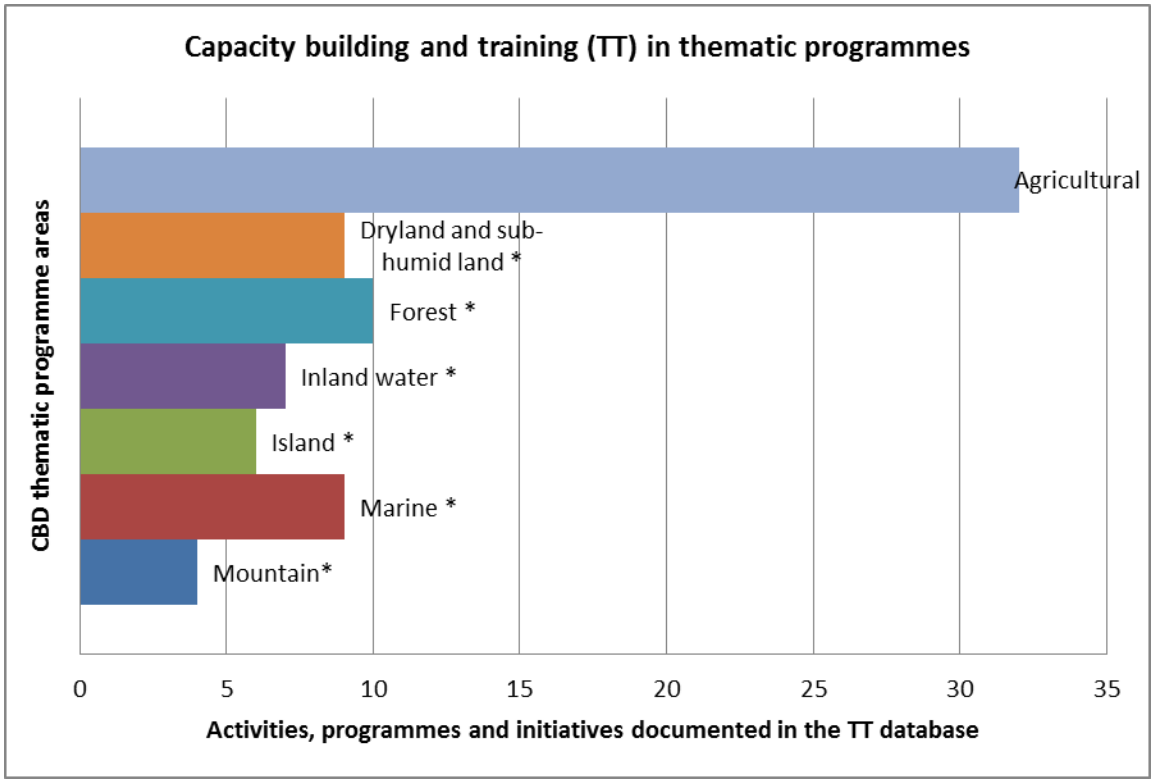

Figure 3. Support through capacity-building and training distributed across the thematic programmes

Note: In this graph, activities in the areas marked with an asterisk (*) also include relevant training activities categorized under "protected area" (marked as PA in the database). Due to the broad scope of "agriculture" applied in the programmes and activities of FAO and CGIAR, many activities under this category have links or overlaps with other areas; namely, forest, marine and fisheries and water.

[16] This workshop, held from 20-23 September 2011 in Cape Town, South Africa, was the fourth in a series of workshops organized by the CBD Secretariat to discuss biodiversity aspects of REDD+. The report is available at http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSCBREDD-AFR-01.

39. From the submissions in response to the notifications:

(a) Capacity-building and training was the most common approach for supporting technology transfer reported by Parties.

- In **Belgium**, most of the support provided is related to biodiversity information technologies (including CHM). Under the Belgian CHM Partnership Initiative, the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences has provided training to 36 countries since 1999;

- **Colombia** reported supporting activities undertaken by the Alexander von Humboldt Institute on biodiversity information management. Through this support, Columbia's National Information Program on Biodiversity (SiB) has evolved into a "national alliance" for biodiversity, involving over 100 institutions in various sectors. Within the capacity-building component, a permanent national training programme has been developed and 15 workshops were organized in 2010. The training on metadata relating to biodiversity has been extended to nine countries in Latin America under the framework of the Ibero-American Platform for Biodiversity Information;

- Since 2005, **France** has been supporting regional cooperation networks on marine biodiversity. Through the French Agency for Development (AFD), cooperation between Pacific Island countries and their regional partners, i.e., Australia, New Zealand and overseas France, is being reinforced;

- **Poland** cited the project "Developing joint information platform and training system in Poland's National Parks" as an example of support from the national government and the European Union;

- The **United Kingdom**'s survey of the country's 113 organizations indicates that *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and monitoring are the most frequently addressed components, followed by sustainable resource management, while technologies relating to the use of genetic resources appear to be rarely transferred. The United Kingdom's Darwin Initiative is focusing on the need for technical and scientific cooperation, as highlighted in Article 18 of the CBD. Under the support of this Initiative, nearly 700 projects in more than 150 countries have been implemented between 1993 and March 2010 (DEFRA 2010). However, within its broad overall scope, support to specifically address capacity-building related to the transfer of technology is relatively low (only 4% of a total of 724 projects in the Darwin Initiative database);

(b) Multilateral support under this item is largely concentrated on climate change under the **UNFCCC** technology transfer framework. Capacity-building and training workshops have been organized, from hands-on training for Parties on conducting TNAs to train-the-trainers workshops for developing project proposals and accessing financing for implementation. In addressing the long-term aspects of technology transfer, the support is further extended to climate technology centres and a Climate Technology Network through the GEF's Long-Term Program on Technology Transfer. In support of the synergies between the implementation of the CBD and UNFCCC, **UNEP-WCMC** is collaborating with UNEP, UNDP, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and developing country partners to provide technical support and training to decision makers in developing countries on planning for ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation. On agricultural biodiversity, **Bioversity International** is implementing a three-year training programme (2009-2012) on "building capacity for research on the conservation and use of Neglected and Underutilized Species of crops in West Africa, and Eastern and Southern Africa" supported by the EU-ACP.

40. From recent activities under the CBD: Training and capacity-building as a way to enhance the capacity of developing countries for the implementation of the CBD decisions are mostly being organized under each respective programme of work. Many regional and subregional capacity-building series organized under the CBD themes have some relevance to certain technologies (often "soft technologies"), such as the workshops related to the clearing-house mechanism, protected area management, NBSAP and national reporting skills, forest biodiversity and climate change, biosafety, marine biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, tourism, traditional knowledge, taxonomy, invasive alien species and issues related to access and benefit-sharing (ABS). Particular emerging issues addressed through capacity-building series include biodiversity safeguards and REDD+, biosafety and risk assessment of living modified organisms, description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), bushmeat, sustainable production and use of biofuel. Under the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, capacity-building is currently focusing on the early entry into force of the Protocol. Prior to the adoption of the Protocol, capacity needs were identified on the assessment and inventory of biological resources as well as information management, contract negotiation skills, legal drafting skills, and means for the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. Online e-learning modules and a number of guidelines, principles and tools are available on the CBD's website.

41. From web-based research, including CBD's TT database: Of many activities that are of relevance to the thematic programmes and issues of the CBD, training on "technology transfer" as a specialized expertise seems to be mostly available under the UNFCCC, where training and capacity-building is organized to support Parties and stakeholders in accessing resources, including funding opportunities, by formulating technology transfer projects in order to meet the needs specified in TNAs. With regard to the systematic support to technology transfer from researchers to end-users, the knowledge network of CGIAR presents another relevant example.

Box 2. CGIAR's global knowledge network supporting technology transfer

The CGIAR's global research network is powered by its 15 thematic research centres (the CGIAR Consortium). The System-wide Programs is an engine transferring technologies among its research members. Through building strategic partnerships with National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) and organizing annual Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD), the CGIAR's network is able to shape collectively a result-oriented research agenda which can address the end-user's technology needs. Through joint research, participatory learning and cooperation, technology recipients are engaging in identifying, introducing, adapting and further disseminating new technologies. The Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR) introduced by the African Rice Centre, for example, is adopted by every rice scientist within and beyond the subregion. By engaging local rice farmers and communities in research, this method can rapidly transfer new technologies and disseminate knowledge about complex issues relating to integrated crop and natural resource management in rice-based cropping systems. In Côte d'Ivoire, PLAR-trained farmers were able to increase their rice production by over half a tonne per ha in the first year of their use of this approach.

Over the past forty years, CGIAR's network approach has catalysed the intellectual capacity of around 8000 agricultural scientists and professionals around the world for transferring agricultural technologies from the lab to the field.

(Source: CGIAR, African Rice Center)

Gap analysis

42. Under the broad view on technologies adopted by the Convention, including both "hard" and "soft" technologies, almost all training and capacity-building activities could be considered relevant to technology transfer. The evidence indicates that capacity-building on certain "technologies" is already happening (at least under some programmes and issues). It is, however, noteworthy that there is currently no emphasis on supporting technology transfer as a coordinated, systematic process. For instance, specific

technology transfer training protocols, priority needs, implementation mechanisms, curricula and cooperating networks have not been defined under the CBD. Existing activities therefore do not correspond fully to the capacity-building objectives as specified in the PoW-TT, i.e., technology needs assessment, technology information system development and the creation of an enabling environment for technology transfer. Gaps can be described under three topics:

(a) **Training and capacity-building on technology needs assessment under the CBD.** As emphasized in previous meeting reports on technology transfer under the CBD, the gap in building national and sectoral capacity for identifying and prioritizing technology needs remains unaddressed (see also gap analysis in section 3.2 above);

(b) **Specialized technology transfer knowledge, operation and tools.** No examples were found of training on specialized technology transfer knowledge, operational skills and the application of practical tools, for example, on issues related to intellectual property rights, on traditional knowledge and technologies embedded in material transfer agreements (MTAs) in accordance with the principles of ABS, options for financing technology transfer projects and for technology adaptation. As a comparison, such specialized training for building capacity for effectively participating in technology transfer are provided within the Technology Transfer Framework under the UNFCCC as a matching component to the TNA implementation stages, funding criteria, project evaluation and other technical specifications that are developed under the same framework for maximum consistency;

(c) **Integrating technology transfer as a cross-cutting tool in other capacity-building activities under the CBD.** Although technology transfer is recognized as a cross-cutting tool for countries to choose and use to overcome certain barriers, technology transfer has not been widely integrated in capacity-building and training activities across the CBD themes and issues. Notable examples include training for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA), where the e-learning curriculum includes a chapter on appropriate technologies, and the CBD's Biodiversity and Tourism Network, with its User's Manual on the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development.

Conclusions and recommendations

43. The following activities could be undertaken to address the gaps identified:

(a) Support capacity-building and training for conducting **technology needs assessments** (see recommendations under section 3.2 above) for national and regional players positioned to carry out the assessments;

(b) Integrate "technology transfer" as **a common approach** into the **training materials** for capacity-building activities under all the thematic programmes and cross-cutting issues of the CBD. Good practice examples such as the PoWPA e-learning material on appropriate technology for protected area management could be expanded to other programmes and issues.

3.4 Pertinent seminars and symposia

Requirements and needs

44. In the report of the **AHTEG-TT**, seminars are considered as a **training format** for technology transfer. Therefore, many capacity-building and training workshops also fall under this category, and observations under section 3.3 above apply accordingly. As neither the **PoW-TT** nor the **Implementation Strategy** go into the details on the differences between seminars and symposia and other training and information dissemination methods, for the purpose of this study, seminars and symposia were considered

relatively short public information and knowledge dissemination events with a general training level – in contrast to in-depth training programmes offered for targeted and relatively small groups. Seminars and symposia could also be a forum to develop policy guidance.

Existing activities: the compilation result

45. In total, 30 supporting activities from the technology transfer database are categorized as supporting biodiversity related technology transfer through seminars and symposia.

46. From the submissions in response to the notifications: Although a few symposia and seminars might have touched to a small extent technology transfer during presentations and discussions, in general, there has not been any symposium or seminar reported as specifically focusing on technology transfer related to the Convention.

47. From recent activities under the CBD: On the specific issue of technology transfer, the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group Meeting on Technology Transfer and Scientific and Technological Cooperation (**AHTEG-TT**) was organized by the Secretariat of the CBD in cooperation with UNEP and UNCTAD in 2007, in response to decision VIII/12 of the Conference of the Parties. As a policy development and implementation strategy identification seminar, AHTEG-TT concluded with concrete recommendations to guide the implementation of the programme of work towards the 2010 Target.[17] Activities considered as seminars and symposia also include some public awareness-raising activities, such as the Ecosystem and Climate Change Pavilion (renamed as "Rio Conventions Pavilion" since June 2011), launched at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Pavilion, however, does not have a technology transfer focus.

48. From web-based research, including CBD's TT database: Most of the seminars and symposia are frequently organized with support or involvement of the private sector and industrial associations. Relevant technology fairs supported by the public sector and international organizations are found in the areas of agriculture and water management. The Global AgriKnowledge Share Fair, for instance, hosted by IFAD, typically provides a forum for participants to learn and share knowledge, experience and innovations on emerging trends relating to agriculture, climate change, food security, mobile technology, social media, and influence future rural development activities. In line with national strengths and priorities, some countries offer seminars and symposia through scientific and research institutes. For example, Korea's National Institute of Biological Resources hosts annual international symposia on ABS as a platform for knowledge exchange on the third objective of the Convention.

Gap analysis

49. **Pertinent seminars or symposia on the topic of biodiversity technology transfer**. Given that a significant number of training and capacity-building activities take the form of workshops, seminars or symposia, gaps observed in section 3.3 above apply accordingly.

50. **Links between other seminars/symposia and the CBD.** Some existing global and regional seminars and symposia touch upon technologies of relevance to the Convention, such as the Global AgriKnowledge Share Fair mentioned above, but do not seem to have an explicit focus on the Convention's objectives and needs. It could be useful to explore opportunities for closer cooperation and exchange of information (see "conclusions and recommendations").

[17] UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-TTSTC/1/5, report of meeting held 10-12 September 2007.

Conclusions and recommendations

51. Seminars and symposia have not yet been used under the CBD with the explicit goal of facilitating and catalysing technology transfer. On the other hand, a number of existing events address issues and technologies that are relevant to the Convention. Opportunities for closer cooperation and exchange of information could be explored with the organizations and initiatives organizing these relevant seminars and symposia, such as in the areas of access and benefit-sharing (ABS) (e.g., the ABS international symposium organized by the Korean National Institute of Biological Resources), agricultural knowledge and technologies (e.g., the annual Global AgriKnowledge Share Fair organized by IFAD); water resource management (e.g., the Water Technology Funding Platform and the International Symposium on Asia-Pacific Water Summit, organized by International Water Management Institute) and genetic engineering and biotechnologies (e.g., seminars, theoretical and practical courses organized by the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology).

3.5 Information dissemination

Requirements and needs

52. The **PoW-TT**, the **Implementation Strategy** and the **AHTEG-TT** emphasized information dissemination as an important element of an enabling environment for promoting and facilitating technology transfer.

53. According to the **PoW-TT**, critical support to strengthen national, regional and international information systems should include the development and use of common formats, standards and protocols, providing, *inter alia*, access to information on existing technologies for the purposes of the Convention. Improvement of the Convention clearing-house mechanism as a central gateway to such information systems is crucial for the implementation of Articles 16 to 19 of the Convention.

Existing activities: the compilation result

54. As would be expected from the relatively low investments required to build or replicate web-based information tools or sources, more than 62% of entries relate to information dissemination. The CBD's CHM and its national and regional CHM nodes are the main vehicle for biodiversity information sharing.

55. From the submissions in response to the notifications: Web-based information dissemination is mainly undertaken through Parties' links to the CBD's CHM. For example, a special section on technology transfer and cooperation is under development on the **Belgian** CHM. Other national information databases, such as the Darwin Initiative project database in the **United Kingdom**, also contain a wealth of information on technology transfer initiatives. Academic and research institutes are also a main source of technology information in almost all formats. The Humboldt Institute (see the submission by **Colombia**) has published a large series of books, booklets, audio-visual products and image documents in support of information dissemination.

56. From recent activities under the CBD: Under Article 16, the Secretariat is developing and improving the technology transfer database, a dedicated information system for biodiversity technology transfer practitioners, including information on available technologies, enabling environments, tools and other instruments. Supporting activities collected under this study have been incorporated into the database and made accessible through a dedicated search tool. The Secretariat also created a CHM toolkit (http://www.cbd.int/chm/capacity.shtml) in order to assist Parties in establishing and strengthening national information systems to be linked to the CBD's data centre and to promote the exchange of

biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge. Regional capacity-building workshops have been organized in collaboration with Parties and partners, namely Belgium, EU and ASEAN.

57. From web-based research, including CBD's TT database: Many international organizations are involved in building and maintaining information portals on environmentally sound technologies (EST). The best databases are not only well maintained with large collections on the latest technologies, but also linked to services facilitating their transfer. For instance, the US Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Technology Opportunity Portal provides technology advisory services funding options (e.g., small grants) as an incentive for the adoption of technologies. The Enterprise Europe Network technology database is Europe's largest database of cutting-edge technologies containing more than 13,000 profiles and offering information between "offer" and "request" sides. In developing countries, such comprehensive technology information systems are not available, thereby increasing the importance of those offered by international and regional organizations (such as ESCAP's ACPTT), which do not seem to receive sufficient support for updates.

Gap analysis

58. **Information capacity gaps in developing countries.** The lack of capacity to build and maintain technology information systems remains a challenge for many developing countries. Most of the supporting activities are found only on the technical aspects, such as data formatting and information system management tools (see examples of UNEP-IETC's "builder", and CBD's CHM Toolkit). There seems to be little support to enhance the quality and sustainability of the content of these information systems.

59. **Links between technology databases and the CBD.** Many active technology transfer platforms and updated technology databases do currently not have an explicit focus on technologies of relevance to the Convention. While a number of entries may be relevant, filtering and accessing those entries in a time-effective manner can therefore be a challenge, a challenge which also limits the implementation of interoperability. Alternative approaches could include, for example, increasing the support to updating and strengthening the CBD's technology transfer database, and/or investing in an extended advisory service that can overcome the limitations of purely web-based information dissemination (see the recommendation below on establishing a "TT-Helpdesk").

60. **Information dissemination format.** Web-based searchable tools and databases were found to be the dominant. The Implementation Strategy, however, has also recommended the use of other **offline formats**, such as through CDs or printed materials, which could be suitable for disseminating more permanent information (e.g., technology institution directories, technology catalogues, transfer regulations and case-studies) to developing countries and regions where internet access is still limited. Support on the production and dissemination of these types of information materials through the CBD was found to be very limited. To provide regular updates at low cost, the above materials could be produced in loose-leaf format and updates could be distributed at regular CBD events.

Conclusions and recommendations

61. Facilitating technology cooperation and transfer as a subcomponent to the CBD's clearing-house mechanism could be further strengthened with technical support provided by the Secretariat in cooperation with Parties. Many active technology information systems are hosted outside of the CBD and do thus not focus on CBD needs and objectives. On the other hand, many biodiversity-related "global information systems", such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, the Global Forest Information Service and the Global Invasive Species Database, provide useful information but are not designed with technology transfer in mind.

62. The following activities could be undertaken to address the identified gaps:

(a) **Information on available technologies that is tailored to specific needs,** together with other **advisory services**, could be made available by establishing a "**TT-Helpdesk**" operated by a dedicated biodiversity technology transfer specialist. This service could add value to the current technology transfer database and CHM by bringing together, in a user-oriented manner, the currently widely dispersed wealth of knowledge, experiences and information on biodiversity. Specific advisories and information could include, for example, the range of technologies available to address certain problems; the economic, social and environmental impacts of particular technologies; possible risks and long-term impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, learned from existing experiences; costs and availability compared across the CBD Parties; possible funding options through multilateral and bilateral funding mechanisms; and offer profiles. In light of the described current dispersal of relevant information, the compilation, updating and dissemination of relevant information would need to be undertaken on a timely (ideally day-to-day) basis, and an effective Helpdesk could then provide tailored assistance to particular requests, including catalysing matches and assisting in identifying funding sources as appropriate and needed. Additional resources would be needed for the establishment and operation of the Helpdesk.

(b) As support to developing countries with reduced internet connections, **offline materials** with low-cost updating could be produced by the helpdesk (CDs, loose-leaf binders, brochures, audiovisual tools, etc.). These materials could include technology institution directories, technology catalogues, transfer regulations, and case-studies.

3.6 Other implementation activities, including match-making, catalysing networks and facilitating twinning arrangements

Requirements and needs

63. The **Implementation Strategy** describes these activities, and underlines the importance of the work of **intermediate institutions, networks**, **research consortia** and **cooperative partnerships** with pertinent experience in different areas. **Match-making** programmes are emphasized for their particular merit of engaging the private sector in long-term cooperation and broad partnerships.

64. According to the **AHTEG-TT** report, experts recognized the good examples of long-term cooperation and partnerships between between governments, universities and research institutes, which "deserve more attention and visibility". The existing partnerships with **CGIAR centres** were particularly noted as providing a model of successful partnerships. Parties also pointed to the importance of introducing new concepts on "facilitating TT" at CBD meetings like the meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Subsidiary Body on Science, Technology and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), which "allow the exchange of ideas and facilitate contact building between future partners".

Existing activities: the compilation result

65. Match-making, facilitating cooperation and catalysing networks are common objectives of most of the existing technology transfer services and information network services. Activities and programmes identified under this category have an identifiable and involved "receiving end" and "providing end". Accordingly, 49 programmes and initiatives were found to be relevant and included in the database. Nearly all of them have other functions as well, categorized as "information dissemination" or "capacity-building", or both.

66. From the submissions in response to the notifications: Support to facilitate new partnerships and harness cooperation opportunities is frequently undertaken in the context of South-South cooperation.

Such support is provided by international organizations or bilaterally. For instance, **Bioversity International** supports two educational networks in Africa, ANAFE and RUFORUM, with participation of Benin, Ghana, Kenya and Malawi. Within the framework of the Ten-Year Strategy of the UNCCD, which emphasizes the role of South-South on technology transfer, the **Global Mechanism** of the UNCCD engages in facilitating partnership agreements between local authorities from developed and developing countries on food security and natural resource management. The **UNFCCC secretariat** organizes regional workshops for exchanging best practices and lessons learned on conducting TNAs among experts from non-annex I countries. The workshops have also brought together representatives of developing countries and the private sector with a view to explore new funding opportunities based on the TNAs. In **Belgium**, institutions and universities are involved in technology transfer through joining sectoral and global consortia, including the Consortium of Scientific Partners of the Convention, the Central African Botanic Gardens Network and the African Plant Initiative. **France**, through financial and technical support, has reinforced regional cooperation networks on marine biodiversity in the Pacific. In the **United Kingdom**, match-making and partnership-building activities are often associated with scientific cooperation or joint research.

67. From recent activities under the CBD: the Secretariat has organized three expert meetings in support of South-South cooperation on biodiversity with a view to facilitating knowledge exchange and technology transfer between centres of excellence in developing countries. A match-making exercise was carried out at one of the workshops which produced several project outlines. The Consortium of Scientific Partners of the Convention brings together twenty research institutes, botanic gardens and museums with a view to promoting closer scientific collaboration in support of the CBD's research agenda. LifeWeb is a reference match-making financial platform focused on the establishment or strengthening of protected areas. In addition, the friends of PoWPA, the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) and other similar programmes and initiatives under the Convention have the objective of promoting partnership building and catalysing cooperative networks, although not necessarily with a specific technology transfer perspective.

68. From web-based research, including CBD's TT database: This type of support is normally motivated by the need for scientific cooperation or for business partnerships. Sectoral associations and international organizations play the role of the facilitator in most cases. At the international level, UNDP supports the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) system, a public-private collaboration for facilitating technology transfer through professionalized "technology intermediaries" and a decentralized in-person contact through its network of 29 workstations distributed in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Web-based match-making mechanisms are more frequently adopted in the networks of OECD countries where information systems are more advanced and the technology market is better developed. The Enterprise Europe Network, for example, facilitates the exchange of research and commercial applications at the rate of about one thousand submissions per month, with "technology request" and "technology offer" received from 50 countries. On the other hand, the web-based match-making function of developing country-oriented technology transfer websites seems to be much less effectively used. The number of "offers/requests" under each technology cluster on the "technology market" page of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT, under UNESCAP) is as low as one-digit, while a "biotechnology" cluster is not yet available.

Gap analysis

69. **Knowledge networks.** As noted, scientific research and business cooperation are two drivers for technology transfer through match-making and partnership-building. In the sectors where large research networks exist, technology transfer seems to be more active. For instance, the global knowledge networks led by the CGIAR centres transfers a large number of agricultural technologies, including biotechnologies, rapidly from research centres to end-users through participatory research and learning. The network also enables technologies to flow more freely between the members. Building knowledge

networks is particularly important for the biodiversity area, which typically requires interdisciplinary, integrated solutions. Many of the activities analysed above, while being relevant to varying degrees, lack an explicit focus on technologies of relevance to the Convention (e.g., SS-GATE, EEN, APCTT), or focus only on a specific subset of relevant technologies (e.g., as mentioned above, Bioversity International and CGIAR more generally).

70. **Match-making functions**. Existing online match-making mechanisms, again, lack an explicit focus on technologies of relevance to the Convention (e.g., SS-GATE, EEN, APCTT). While technology-related general information and learning resources, as well as information on some available technologies, are made available through the CBD's technology transfer database, an explicit match-making function, directing technology-related inquiries to specific opportunities for technological cooperation, thus catalysing scientific and technological cooperation and technology transfer, has yet to be developed.

71. **TT match-making events.** As web-based mechanisms may not provide sufficient match-making support for developing countries, match-making events can offer in-person contact opportunities. They include technology transfer fairs, exhibits, seminars, capacity-building and training workshops. Again, a number of existing events are relevant (see discussion under seminars and symposia above), but they typically lack an explicit focus on the objectives and needs of the Convention.

Conclusions and recommendations

72. Many organizations and mechanisms, including bilateral agencies, are already involved in such supporting activities. Parties may wish to consider the following recommendations, which seek to harness and strengthen existing mechanisms by seeking opportunities for enhanced focus on the Convention's objectives and on Parties' needs to implement the Convention.

(a) In line with the recommendation above, opportunities could be explored with the organizations and initiatives organizing relevant seminars and symposia, to strengthen a match-making component for technologies of relevance to the Convention at these events;

(b) Important existing match-making initiatives and processes could be invited, as appropriate, to make the linkages of their work to technologies of relevance to the Convention more explicit, for instance by amending classification systems and search functions by introducing technology markers, for instance as search descriptors, based on Convention language (technologies for conservation of biodiversity; technologies for sustainable use of biodiversity; technologies that make use of genetic resources);

(c) Opportunities for arranging similar match-making events arising at the margins of existing meetings under the Convention could also be taken;

(d) Building on existing processes under the Convention, such as South-South cooperation or the Consortium of Scientific Partners, as well as outside of the Convention, such as CGIAR, opportunities could be explored for building a knowledge network dedicated to strengthen scientific and technological cooperation and transfer of technologies of relevance to the Convention, Given the wide range of technologies of relevance to the Convention, such a network would be decentralized in nature (a "network of networks"), perhaps with geographical centres of excellence on particular subsets of technologies as its core.

3.7 Other findings

Technology transfer in relevant economic sectors

73. **Agriculture and food.** This sector relies heavily on biotechnological research innovation and commercialization, and relevant technology transfer and cooperation is associated with these activities. Agriculture, cattle ranching and other livestock industries, as well as related business chains, are arguably the largest and most clearly involved, since their output is purely biodiversity-based. It is therefore no surprise they figure so significantly in this database (although only part of this broader sector – that directly related to agriculture – reports most of the entries).

74. **Biotechnology.** Figure 4 shows that biotechnology leads the number of exchanges, and many related technologies are being transferred through business transactions or research cooperation. Most of these activities occur outside of Convention processes. Support to transfer of biotechnologies of direct relevance to the Convention seems to be provided in three particular areas (biosafety, agricultural biodiversity and ABS), with a focus on regulatory aspects as well as impact and risk assessments. BioTrack, for instance, is an identification system adapted from the database of the Biosafety Clearing-House of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The adapted system was developed under the cooperation agreement between the secretariats of the OECD and the CBD, and seeks to assist OECD members to easily share information on products derived from the use of biotechnology in terms of food, feed and environmental safety.

75. **Pharmaceutical and cosmetics.** These industries are among the most important users of biotechnologies that are transferred through licences along the business value chains. The pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries rely directly on biodiversity, for instance, as a source of genetic variability or insurance for the diversity of sources of components. Available support to technology transfer in these areas is usually found at the level of non-sector-specific information dissemination or online match-making. The Nagoya Protocol on ABS offers a window of opportunity to promote technology transfer as a means to share benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable manner. The GEF Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund has specified technology transfer as an area for support with multilateral funds, with the intention to encourage the engagement of private sector in the implementation of ABS.

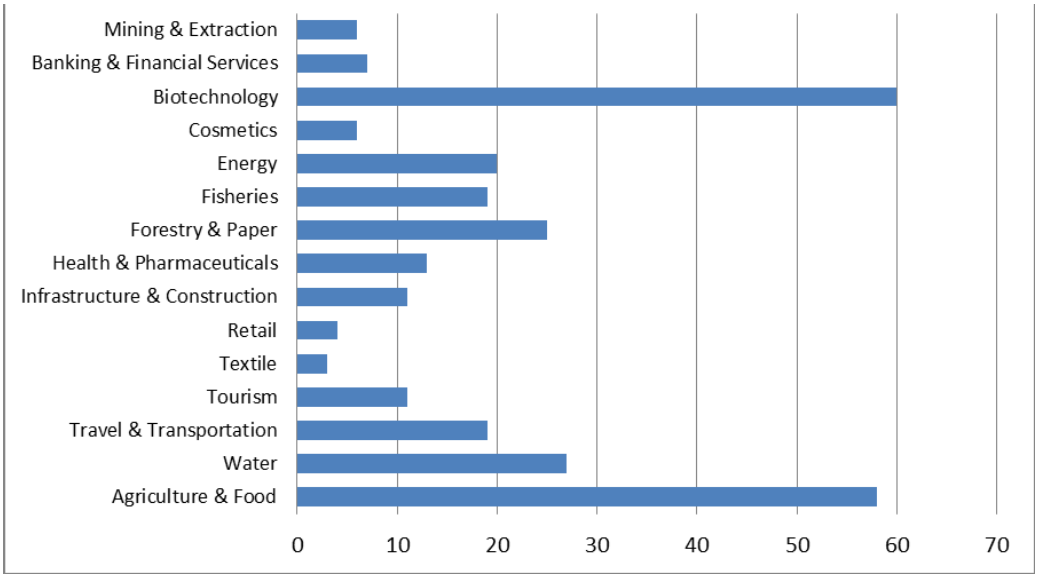

Figure 4. Support to technology transfer by economic sector

76. **Infrastructure**, **construction** and **mining**. With expanding urbanization and efforts to enhance accessibility of rural areas, industries involved in construction and infrastructure development arguably occupy the centre stage in terms of biodiversity footprints. In spite of their very significant impact on biodiversity, these sectors presently do not seem to be involved in promoting biodiversity-friendly technology transfer and cooperation. However, the success of voluntary associations such as the Cement Sustainability Initiative indicates the potential value resulting from a concerted effort from these industries, including technological cooperation and exchange of relevant information on how to avoid or minimize ecological footprints of operations.

77. **Tourism.** A number of sustainable and biodiversity-friendly tourism policies and programmes already exist, relating to cleaner production and consumption, the reduction of carbon emissions, development and poverty eradication, and even biodiversity directly (through IUCN). Knowledge sharing for sustainable tourism, including technological aspects, is incentivized by sustainability criteria and certification schemes. Sustainability criteria have been defined considering the CBD's guidelines for sustainable tourism (decision VII/14).

78. **Banking** and **finance**. These sectors, including insurance, have clear and growing links to biodiversity as they finance and insure several direct users (agriculture, pharmaceutics, timber and fisheries, just to take a few) and indeed, through credit and risk analysis and feasibility studies, have an opportunity to incorporate and mainstream biodiversity in financing and insuring decisions for many other sectors with significant impacts (land and urban development, infrastructure and housing, waste management, transportation). Enhanced involvement of these sectors in sharing pertinent information on, and transfer relevant techniques that are applied, could be promoted, for instance through the UNEP-supported Finance Initiative.[18]

79. **Energy** relates to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use through: (i) the mitigation effect of ecosystems as carbon sinks; (ii) ecosystem-based disaster-risk reductions, including those associated with climate change; (iii) possible impacts of biofuel production on biodiversity and ecosystems, and avoiding or mitigating negative effects. Technological aspects play a role in all three areas, and technology transfer and cooperation will be critical in achieving progress therein.

80. **Fisheries and aquaculture**, **water**, **forestry**, **textile** and **paper** industries are direct users of components of biodiversity and some actors have already assumed a stewardship role toward nature, by adopting biodiversity-friendly policies and undertaking associated, voluntary initiatives.

(a) As the technology transfer needs of fisheries are shifting from productivity towards sustainability today, extending information and technical advice on available biodiversity-friendly technologies, in cooperation with relevant partner organizations, could be useful;

(b) For the textile industry, in spite of progress in certain areas (organic cotton, fair trade products, the engagement of the fashion/retail sectors), the potential of sustainable production, consumption and public procurement has still not been fully harnessed. The low percentage of reported exchanges in sectors closer to consumers, such as retail and textile, points also to the need for awareness-raising on their links to biodiversity;

(c) With regard to the technology transfer in sectors of water, forestry and paper, support comes mainly through climate change mechanisms and activities, which promote low-carbon technologies primarily, although biodiversity-related practices are critically important. As the role of forest biodiversity in REDD+ under the UNFCCC is being increasingly recognized, technological

[18] http://www.unepfi.org/.

approaches for identifying, prioritizing and transferring appropriate technologies to safeguard forest biodiversity become increasingly important;

(d) Finally, the prospecting, production, management and distribution of freshwater through landscape-level watershed management, have wide-ranging links to biodiversity. Technology transfer is largely embedded in the umbrella programme on integrated water resource management supported through UN agencies and other institutions specialized in freshwater issues. The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), for example, supports capacity-building, education, training and institutional development related to water towards achieving MDGs.

Key actors and their role

81. An overview of key actors (divided as per their "provider" of "facilitator" roles, and by their origin as developed or developing Party or international organization) involved in the existing activities (see figure 5) and their respective roles identifies a priority to build the capacity of technology transfer organizations in developing countries, which are shifting from being only the technology **recipients** to regional technology **disseminators**, exchange **facilitators** and even technology **providers** through increased participation in joint research, South-South and triangular cooperation. Furthermore, the graph highlights the crucial role of international organizations as both facilitators and providers. These conclusions also correspond with the findings from the analysis on the needs for capacity-building, information dissemination and match-making support, as elaborated in the previous sections of this report.

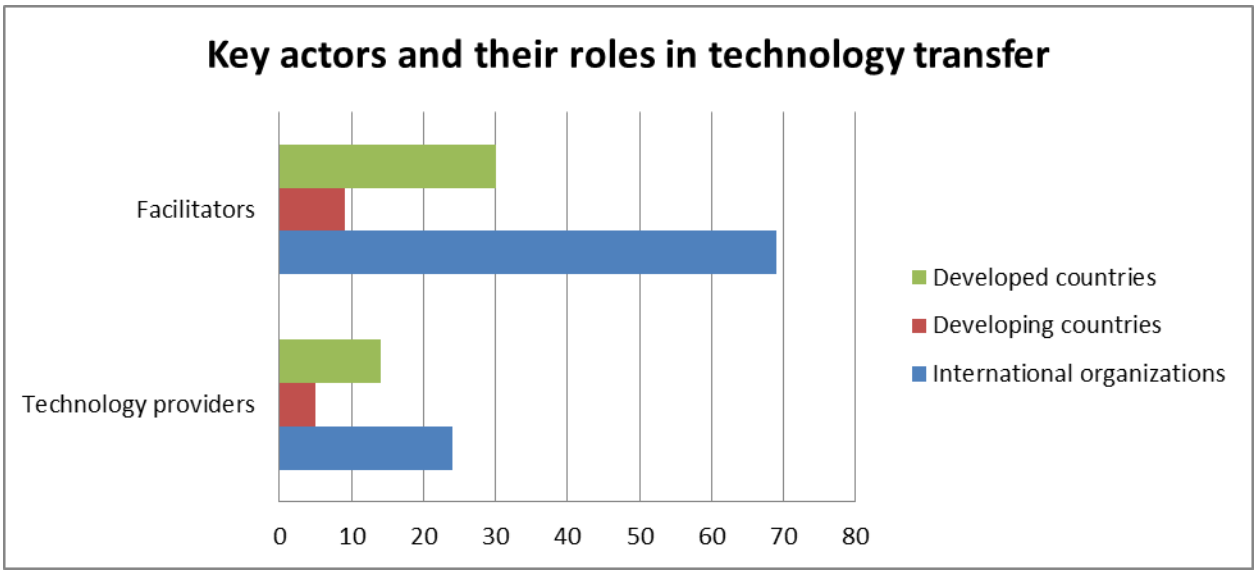

Figure 5. Key actors and their roles in technology transfer

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

82. There is a significant number of activities currently being undertaken by international, regional or national organizations and initiatives, which support, facilitate, regulate or promote technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation. Many of those activities also address, to varying but generally rather limited extent, technologies that are of relevance to the Convention; however, this is typically without an explicit purpose, meaning that support to meeting the technological objectives and needs of the Convention is more incidental. In some cases, activities only cover a specific subset for technologies of relevance to the Convention (e.g., agricultural biotechnologies in the case of CGIAR).

83. In consequence, relevant information on these supporting activities, including information on available technologies, is widely dispersed and therefore not readily accessible. An overall gap thus appears to be the lack of a mechanism that effectively bundles these widely dispersed but relevant elements of activities, which would make them more visible and, by ensuring that pertinent activities include an explicit focus on the technological objectives and needs of the Convention, more effective for the purpose of the Convention.

84. Specific gaps identified include:

(a) Technology needs assessments (TNA) highlighting, in a systematic and explicit manner, the technology needs of Parties to implement the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020), as well as the associated financial and capacity support needed to prepare TNAs, including the specific needs for the development of a TNA methodology;

(b) Capacity-building and training on specialized technology transfer knowledge, operational skills and the application of practical tools, for example, on issues related to intellectual property rights, traditional knowledge and technologies embedded in material transfer agreements (MTAs) in accordance with the principles of access and benefit-sharing, TT agreement drafting skills, project formulation and financing;

(c) Many information dissemination mechanisms, including online databases, contain relevant information but typically lack an explicit focus on technologies of relevance of the Convention, for instance in form of searchable descriptors. In consequence, while a number of entries in a particular technology database may be relevant, filtering and accessing those entries in a time-effective manner can be a challenge, a challenge which also limits the implementation of interoperability. On the other hand, the most dedicated information system for supporting and promoting technology transfer and cooperation of relevance to the Convention, namely, the clearing-house mechanism and its technology transfer database, lacks the support for sustaining a reasonably comprehensive and updated compilation of pertinent information, and for offering additional useful functions, such as the extension of advisory services responding to specific requests and indicated technology needs, possibly including match-making (see below);

(d) Existing global technology knowledge networks do not have a focus on technologies of relevance to the Convention, or only address a subset of relevant technologies. Hence, although there are several centres of excellence in biodiversity technologies, harnessing their full potential for supporting technology transfer and cooperation under the Convention would require more effective coordination and networking support.

85. It is important to note that the five types of support listed in the introduction will be more effective if they build on each other. The result of technology needs assessments, for instance, can provide useful information for designing targeted capacity-building and training. Information dissemination can be more focused if needs are clear. Some form of coordination mechanism would be useful. Building on existing processes under the Convention, such as South-South cooperation or the Consortium of Scientific Partners, as well as outside of the Convention, such as CGIAR and other relevant actors, opportunities could be explored for building a knowledge network dedicated to strengthening scientific and technological cooperation, with geographical centres of excellence on particular technological areas as its core. As the transfer of technologies of relevance to the Convention is typically not an on-off activity, but is embedded in long-term scientific and technological cooperation, such a network of partners could also be an effective means to promote and strengthen the transfer of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

86. Important functions of such a network could include (a) bundling existing activities into a more focused framework to support more effective scientific and technological cooperation, thus contributing to more effective transfer of technologies of relevance to the Convention; (b) thus establishing a dedicated knowledge network (or "network of networks") as outlined above; and (c) supporting the provision of technical support and tailored solutions, in response to the specific technology needs of Parties, as specified in the following paragraph.

87. In addition, and with the active support of the network, support could be strengthened in the following areas:

(a) **Technology needs assessments.** A group of technology transfer experts could be established to provide guidance on the development of TNA methodology, on the preparation of actual TNAs in countries, and subsequent training formats. TNA could be linked to the CBD's national reporting and NBSAPs. Training on TNA could be organized by the CBD in collaboration with relevant international organizations. The result of the TNA would be the guiding reference for other activities facilitating technology transfer, including capacity-building and training, financing, information dissemination, technology match-making events, and others. TNAs could be submitted by Parties as an input to the review of implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan;

(b) **Strengthen the CHM support function for technology transfer and cooperation,** by increasing support to updating and strengthening the technology transfer database of the clearing-house mechanism, and, additionally, to invest in an extended advisory service that can overcome the limitations of a purely web-based information dissemination (see next subparagraph);

(c) **Establish a TT-Helpdesk to provide specialized support to Parties.** Advisory services could be made available by establishing a "TT-Helpdesk" operated by a dedicated biodiversity technology transfer specialist. This service could add value to the current technology transfer database and CHM by bringing together, in a user-oriented manner, the currently widely dispersed wealth of knowledge, experiences and information on biodiversity-related technologies, and respond to requests for information and support in a tailored manner, possibly including match-making;

(d) In order to complement the database and helpdesk and to facilitate direct contact and cooperation, **match-making events** could be convened at the margins of the major CBD meetings or as a part of existing matchmaking events;

(e) It could be another task of the TT-helpdesk to prepare **updates on latest technologies** and disseminate them through e-newsletters as well as non-electronic outlets such as loose-leaf fact-sheets to be distributed on the margins of meetings of the Convention.

Annex

COMPILATION OF RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

The information compiled below is organized according to the classification of activities provided in decision X/16. Within each category, initiatives are listed in alphabetical order.

Given that many initiatives are supporting more than one type of activity, it should be noted that the compilation is redundant (40% redundancy on average). For further information on each initiative, please refer to the respective web links provided.

Coding in the matrix

Type of Support	
ASM-METH	Methodologies for technology needs assessments
ASM –NEED	Technology needs assessments
CBT	Pertinent capacity-building and training courses
MATCH	Other implementation activities including match-making and catalysing or facilitating the establishment of research-centre networks, alliances or consortia, joint ventures, twinning arrangements, or other proven mechanisms, on technologies of relevance to the Convention
OTH-TECH	Information dissemination
SUPP-TECH	Support for technology needs assessments and regulations, including capacity-building for technology assessments
SEMINARS	Pertinent seminars and symposia

In order to facilitate research and analysis, entries were indexed in accordance with the 7 thematic work programmes and 20 cross-cutting issues of the Convention. In addition, entries were also indexed in accordance with 16 different industrial sectors. Relevant business sectors were identified in accordance with the links between the possible value chain or chains of specific ecosystem services, bearing in mind life cycle analysis and the respective production/consumption processes. Some degree of overlap between the two classification systems was

accepted in light of the request by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to also include activities by "sectoral organizations and initiatives." This request also indicated the usefulness of implementing a retrieval by industry sectors.

Thematic Areas and Cross-Cutting Issues	
ABS	Access and benefit-sharing
AGR	Agricultural biodiversity
BTB	Biotechnology and biosafety
BIZ	Business and biodiversity
CC	Climate change and biodiversity
CITY	City biodiversity
DEV	Biodiversity for development
DSHL	Dryland and sub-humid land biodiversity
FOR	Forest biodiversity
GTI	Global Taxonomy Initiative
IAS	Invasive alien species
ISL	Island biodiversity
MAR	Marine and coastal biodiversity
PA	Protected area
SSC	South-South cooperation
TOUR	Tourism
TTC	Technology transfer and cooperation
WTR	Inland water biodiversity

Sectors	
BIZ-AGR	Agriculture & Food
BIZ-BANK	Banking & Financial Services
GEN-BT	Biotechnology
BIZ-COSM	Cosmetics
BIZ-ENERGY	Energy
BIZ-FISH	Fisheries
BIZ-FOR	Forestry & Paper
BIZ-HEALTH	Health & Pharmaceuticals
BIZ-INFRA	Infrastructure & Construction
BIZ-MINE	Mining & Extraction
BIZ-OTH	Other Industrial Sector
BIZ-RETAIL	Retail
BIZ-TEXTILE	Textile
BIZ-TOUR	Tourism
BIZ-TRANS	Travel & Transportation
BIZ-WATER	Water

Relevant activities from 71 international organizations and programmes, 32 regional organizations and agencies, and 45 development cooperation agencies of OECD countries as well as technology and research centres from developing countries were reviewed and included in the compilation. The research also reviewed relevant activities and mechanisms of major biotechnology business associations which are actively engaged in technology transfer at the international and regional levels. The compilation also includes a number of joint research and exchange programmes operated by universities that contribute to technology transfer and cooperation. In total, 122 programmes and initiatives as well as their supporting activities were included in the database.

Despite these efforts, the compilation is not claimed to be comprehensive, in particular as regards the numerous research-oriented scientific cooperation programmes and initiatives between and among public and private research institutions and the private sector. While many of those do presumably have strong components of technical and technological cooperation and transfer and those components may be of relevance to the Convention, their sheer number, coupled with the fact that many of those, in particular when the research is of potential commercial value, prefer to operate under a low public profile, makes a comprehensive and updated compilation exceedingly difficult to achieve.

The matrices below presents an offline summary version of the online compilation of the activities of international, regional or national organizations and initiatives, including sectoral organizations and initiatives, which support, facilitate, regulate or promote technology transfer and scientific and technological cooperation of relevance to the Convention.

A. SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND REGULATIONS, INCLUDING CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENTS

_Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)	ACTS is noted for being the first African independent think-tank on the application of science and technology to development.The Centre's aims at helping Africa asserting itself in the various fora that discussed emerging new technologies and issues…	http://www.acts.or.ke/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3&Itemid=25	CBT SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR DEV BTB CC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture – a collaborative initiative by FAO and Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR)	This report reflects the conclusions of a FAO and PAR collaborative initiative to explore the contribution of biodiversity in improving food security and agricultural sustainability, and in meeting the challenges of global change, particularly climate change…	http://agrobiodiversityplatform.org/files/2011/04/PAR-FAO-book_lr.pdf	ASM-METH ASM-NEED SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR	
Biodiversity Indicators Partnership	The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) was established by UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the CBD as a global initiative to further develop and promote indicators for the consistent monitoring and assessment of biodiversity. BIP facilitates regional…	http://www.bipindicators.net/	CBT SUPP-TECH	TTC SCIA NBSAP	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
Bioversity International: Assessment of Agrobiodiversity Education in Selected Countries	Bioversity International, together with university partners, has identified a number of entry points for mainstreaming ABD research in higher education through different options that will have potential in different settings. More information is available…	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/Bioversity%20International-en.pdf	CBT ASM-NEED	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
CBD- Cartagena Protocol Biosafety Clearing-House	The Clearing-House of the Biosafety Protocol provides information on biosafety issues, including, under "other resources", links to national and reginal, as well as other international, websites and web resources that are relevant to implementation of the	http://bch.biodiv.org/Pilot/Home.aspx	ASM-RISK IS-INT OTH-TECH CBT SEMINARS MATCH	BT CPB TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-TOUR
Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI)	CABI is a not-for-profit international organization that improves people's lives by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment. These include scientific publishing, development projects and	http://www.cabi.org/default.aspx?site=170&page=999	SUPP-TECH CBT	TTC AGR DEV EXS	BIZ-AGR

_Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
DIVERSITAS: Capacity-building and Assessment	DIVERSITAS builds capacity by focusing on the following needs: 1.Strenghtening biodiversity science worldwide; 2.Training young scientists on biodiversity and ecosystem services topics; and 3.Strenghtening the science-policy interface worldwide. To ach	http://www.diversitas-international.org	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH ASM-METH ASM-NEED	TTC AGR SCIA RS WTR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-WATER GEN-BT BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH
European Parlimentary Technology Assessment Network (EPTA)	The EPTA Partners advise the European parliaments on the possible social, economic and environmental impact of new sciences and technologies. The common aim is to provide impartial and high quality accounts and reports of developments in issues such as fo	http://www.eptanetwork.org/	ASM-METH ASM-NEED OTH-TECH	TTC	
FAO: BioDeC	FAO-BioDeC is a database meant to gather, store, organize and disseminate, updated baseline information on the state-of-the-art of crop biotechnology products and techniques, which are in use, or in the pipeline in developing countries. The data base incl	http://www.fao.org/biotech/inventory_admin/dep/default.asp	TEC-DB IS-INT OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH	AGR BT BTB	BIZ-AGR
FAO: Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)	FAO launched the SPFS in 1994 as a flagship programme to boost food production in order to decrease rates of hunger and malnutrition. Initially, the programme focused on helping countries promote and disseminate simple, low-cost technologies to improve th	http://www.fao.org/spfs/about_spfs/mission_spfs/en/	MATCH OTH-TECH CBT SUPP-TECH	AGR TTC SSC	
GBIF: Capacity Enhancement Programme for Developing Countries (CEPDEC)	The Capacity Enhancement Programme for Developing Countries (CEPDEC) is a GBIF initiative that helps create effective capacity in developing countries to integrate the use of biodiversity data in education, science and decision-making at all levels.	http://www.gbif.org/participation/participant-nodes/cepdec/	OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH MATCH	STC TTC	
German Clearing House Mechanism (CHM): technology transfer	The German Clearing House offers a webpage on technology transfer which provides elected documents on technology transfer and a list of selected institutions and organizations working on specific areas of technologies which are of interest and could perfo	http://www.biodiv-chm.de	TEC-DB IS-NAT OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-NEED	TTC	
Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)	The CBD's programme of work on GTI consists activities of: assessing taxonomic needs and capacities at national, regional and global levels; global and regional capacity-building to support access to and generation of taxonomic information; strengthening	https://www.cbd.int/gti/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-NEED	GTI TTC	

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD)	The International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD, 2008) examines the role of agricultural science and technology in meeting development and sustainability goals, argues that acknowledging the multifunc	http://www.agassessment.org/	ASM-NEED ASM-METH SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA): Training for technology transfer	ICARDA's training activities are designed to improve the capabilities of national agricultural research scientists in the developing countries to assist them in conducting their research independently. These activities also foster transfer of technology a	http://www.icarda.org/Training.htm	CBT SEMINARS SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR DSHL	BIZ-AGR
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)	ICGEB conducts innovative research in life sciences for the benefit of developing countries. It strengthens the research capability of its Members through training and funding programmes and advisory services and represents a comprehensive approach to pro	http://www.icgeb.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV ASM-RISK TEC-DB CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH	BT TTC BTB	BIZ-AGR BIZ-COSM BIZ-BANK BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)	The International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA) is a not-for-profit organization that delivers the benefits of new agricultural biotechnologies to the poor in developing countries. It aims to share these powerful technology…	http://www.isaaa.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV ASM-RISK TEC-PRJ MATCH OTH-TECH	AGR BTB	BIZ-AGR
OECD BioTrack	OECD's BioTrack Online focuses on information related to the regulatory oversight of products of modern biotechnology, including genetically engineered organisms or transgenic organisms, in the field of the environmental safety and the food and feed safety	/doc/case-studies/tttc/OECDBioTrack.htm	ASM-RISK IS-INT TEC-DB OTH-TECH	BT CPB BTB	BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR)	The Platform is an independent entity which provides a framework for interaction and collaboration between those working in different areas of agrobiodiversity research and share a common concern to maximize its contribution to human well-being….	http://agrobiodiversityplatform.org	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH ASM-NEED ASM-CBNO TEC-PRJ TEC-AV	TTC AGR	
Royal Tropical Institute (The Netherlands): KIT portal on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS)	This information portal provides access to free, full-text electronic documents on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS), both as an analytical concept and a development tool. It is also a unique entry point for all other Internet sources on RIS, including newsl	http://portals.kit.nl	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH IS-INT TEC-AV TEC-PRJ	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER

_Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Science and Development Network (SciDev.Net)	SciDev.Net provides a free online technology transfer resource for developing country policymakers that includes, among other things, information and policy briefs on how to take advantage of foreign direct investment, how to help firms build their own te	http://www.scidev.net/techtransfer	ENB-ENV IS-INT ASM-RISK OTH-TECH	TTC BT AGR BTB	BIZ-AGR
UNCCD:The Global Mechanism	The Global Mechanism (The GM) facilitates the implementation of the operational objective of the UNCCD's 10 Year Strategic Plan (10YSP) – facilitating access to technology. The GM's support in technology transfer is mainly through facilitating access to t	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/The%20Global%20Mechanism%20of%20the%20UNCCD-en.pdf	MATCH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH	DSHL FIN TTC SSC	
UNEP:Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) Project	This Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) Project of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), on behalf of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), will assist select countries wo	http://tech-action.org/	ASM-NEED ASM-METH	TTC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-OTH BIZ-TRANS
UNFCCC: TT Clear portal	The technology information portal provides access to a broader scope of technology transfer information sources, including information on technology projects and financing. The portal further provides an overview of documenst and publications, organizatio	http://ttclear.unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/index.jsp	TEC-DB ENB-ENV IS-INT ASM-METH ASM-NEED OTH-TECH	CC	
UNFCCC:Technology Mechanism and Climate Technology Centre and Network	A Technology Mechanism, under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties (COP), was established in 2010. The Technology Mechanism is expected to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer	http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TechnologyMechanism.jsp	ASM-METH SUPP-TECH CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS ASM-NEED	TTC CC SSC STC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FOR BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-AGR BIZ-INFRA
UNIDO: Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Service (BINAS)	BINAS is a service of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). BINAS monitors global developments in regulatory issues in biotechnology. It also offers access to a database of national regulations on biotechnology and to provides a	http://binas.unido.org	ASM-RISK IS-INT ENB-ENV CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH	CPB BTB SSC	BIZ-HEALTH GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
University of Gent: Institute of Plant Biotechnology (IPBO)	The Institute of Plant Biotechnology (IPBO) of the University of Gent contributes to sustainable socio-economic development in low and middle income countries, by enabling access to the latest technologies in plant science and by assisting in the design o	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT MATCH SUPP-TECH	TTC BTB RS	GEN-BT

_Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
World Agroforestry Centre: training and capacity development	Capacity development through various training and education activities is a high priority for the World Agroforestry Centre.The global Training Unit located at the headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya strives to assist scientists and their partners in developi	http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/learning/overview	CBT SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR FOR STC RS	BIZ-FOR BIZ-AGR

(28 results are found)

B. PERTINENT CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TRAINING COURSES

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
African Biodiversity Information Centre (ABIC)	The purpose of ABIC study visits is to promote, organize and disseminate information, and provide technical and scientific assistance to African researchers in the inventory and sustainable management of their biodiversity. Training in scientific collecti	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH
African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)	ACTS is noted for being the first African independent think-tank on the application of science and technology to development.The Centre's aims at helping Africa asserting itself in the various fora that discussed emerging new technologies and issues to d	http://www.acts.or.ke/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3&Itemid=25	CBT SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR DEV BTB CC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
African Rice Center (AfricaRice): Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR)	AfricaRice has a long history in developing learning methodologies and tools with its national partners and farming communities. Over the years, we expanded our range aiming to build synergies between learning methodologies. Intensive methodologies, such	http://www.africarice.org/warda/p3-rurallearning.asp	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR
Belgian Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA): support to the use of FishBase tools	The Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) is part of the FishBase Consortium and responsible for the fresh-and brackish water fishes of Africa. FishBase is currently the most important online encyclopaedia on fishes and incorporates also many tools for i	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	OTH-TECH CBT	TTC GTI MAR WTR	BIZ-FISH
Belgian Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) Partnership Initiative	Since 1999 the Belgian Clearing House Mechanism offers a capacity-building program for technical and scientific cooperation and information exchange through the Clearing House Mechanism under the Convention on Biological Diversity. This partnership initia	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT IS-NAT	TTC	
Belgium: GTI Capacity Building	The Belgian capacity-building in taxonomy and/or collection management provides access to Belgian-based natural history collections and research infrastructure. So far, 26 projects have been selected and supports ranged from the in-situ transfer of knowle	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC GTI	BIZ-OTH
Benefit-sharing fund projects on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture	The International Treaty, through its Benefit-sharing Fund, supports projects aimed at smallholder farmers in developing countries who conserve and sustainably use plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Within the priority areas of the Global P	http://www.itpgrfa.net/International/fact_sheet	CBT MATCH	TTC ABS AGR	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Biodiversity Indicators Partnership	The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) was established by UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the CBD as a global initiative to further develop and promote indicators for the consistent monitoring and assessment of biodiversity. BIP facilitates regiona	http://www.bipindicators.net/	CBT SUPP-TECH	TTC SCIA NBSAP	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
Bioversity International: Assessment of Agrobiodiversity Education in Selected Countries	Bioversity International, together with university partners, has identified a number of entry points for mainstreaming ABD research in higher education through different options that will have potential in different settings. More information is available	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/Bioversity%20International-en.pdf	CBT ASM-NEED	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
Biological Collection Access Service for Europe (BioCase): Central Africa Biodiversity Information Network	CABIN is based on the Biological Collection Access Service for Europe (BioCASE), a transnational network of biological collections of all kinds. BioCASE enables widespread unified access to distributed and heterogeneous European collection and observation	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT	TTC	
Bioversity International Training and Educational Programme	Bioversity International works with a global range of partners to provide a comprehensive programme of training materials, courses and support. This programme is to develop the capacity of both individuals and institutions within its key areas of researc	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/Bioversity%20International-en.pdf	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
Botanic Garden Networks	In some country, botanic gardens have longstanding tradition of international cooperation on botanic biodiversity.For example, the National Botanic Gard of Belgium (NBGB) has a range of activities dealing with most branches of botany and research issues a	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	EXS STC TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH
CBT on Neglected and Underutilized Crop Species	With support from the EU-ACP (2009-2012), Bioversity International is providing capacity-building for research on the conservation and use of Neglected and Underutilized Species of crops in West Africa, and Eastern and Southern Africa, including the tra	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/Bioversity%20International-en.pdf	CBT SEMINARS	AGR TTC	BIZ-AGR
CATIE: Training programme	CATIE is a regional center of excellence working since 1973 to improve the livelihoods of rural people in Latin America and the Caribbean through integrated management of agriculture and natural resources. It is among a handful of regional institutions in	http://www.catie.ac.cr	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC AGR STC RS	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
CBD- Cartagena Protocol Biosafety Clearing-House	The Clearing-House of the Biosafety Protocol provides information on biosafety issues, including, under "other resources", links to national and reginal, as well as other international, websites and web resources that are relevant to implementation of the	http://bch.biodiv.org/Pilot/Home.aspx	ASM-RISK IS-INT OTH-TECH CBT SEMINARS MATCH	BT CPB TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-TOUR
Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI)	CABI is a not-for-profit international organization that improves people's lives by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment. These include scientific publishing, development projects and	http://www.cabi.org/default.aspx?site=170&page=999	SUPP-TECH CBT	TTC AGR DEV EXS	BIZ-AGR
CGIAR: System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP)	The System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) unites the CGIAR's independent agricultural research Centres in a common effort to sustain biodiversity for current and future gene	http://sgrp.cgiar.org/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	AGR TTC	
CGIAR: Global Public Goods (GPF) Project of the Genebanks	The GPG Project, implemented under the aegis of the System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP), is a comprehensive programme of work to upgrade the CGIAR Centre genebanks and the standards of management of the collections to ensure efficiently and sus	http://sgrp.cgiar.org/?q=node/158	CBT MATCH	TTC AGR FOR	BIZ-FOR BIZ-AGR
China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)	CICETE coordinates some 30 research and training institutes specialized in fields such as small hydro power, solar energy, edible mushroom planting, biogas, freshwater fish, and etc. in a TCDC network, to promote cooperation between China and other develo	http://www.cicete.org	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH TEC-PRJ	TTC AGR BTB CHPO BIZ SSC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-INFRA BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-RETAIL BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER
China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center (CAEC)	With the approval of Chinese government, the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center was launched in 2010, aiming at becoming a unique and open platform for promoting environmental regional cooperation between ASEAN member states and China. The Coope	http://www.chinaaseanenv.org/	CBT	TTC BTB COOP ETI	BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH
Congo Biodiversity Initiative	Through structural support, and scientific training and research, the Congo Biodiversity Initiative wants to help increase and spread knowledge about the natural diversity that exists in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The work of the Congo Biodiversity	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT MATCH IS-NAT	TTC	

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Deutsche Gesellschaft Fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ): Technical cooperation on biodiversity	The organization's goal is to enhance the capabilities of people, organizations and institutional structures in the partner countries through technical cooperation, transferring knowledge and skills and mobilising and improving the conditions for their us	www.giz.de www.gtz.de http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/tttc/tttc-00038-en.pdf	TEC-PRJ TEC-AV ENB-ENV CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	DEV AGR CC BIZ COOP ICBD GLP TOUR STC TTC PA ISL ETI FOR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-INFRA BIZ-TOUR BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH BIZ-FOR BIZ-ENERGY
DIVERSITAS: Capacity Building and Assessment	DIVERSITAS builds capacity by focusing on the following needs: 1.Strenghtening biodiversity science worldwide; 2.Training young scientists on biodiversity and ecosystem services topics; and 3.Strenghtening the science-policy interface worldwide. To ach	http://www.diversitas-international.org	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH ASM-METH ASM-NEED	TTC AGR SCIA RS WTR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-WATER GEN-BT BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH
FAO: Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)	FAO launched the SPFS in 1994 as a flagship programme to boost food production in order to decrease rates of hunger and malnutrition. Initially, the programme focused on helping countries promote and disseminate simple, low-cost technologies to improve th	http://www.fao.org/spfs/about_spfs/mission_spfs/en/	MATCH OTH-TECH CBT SUPP-TECH	AGR TTC SSC	
Farmer Field School (FFS)	The Farmer Field School (FFS) is a group-based learning process that has been used by a number of governments, NGOs and international agencies to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The first FFS were designed and managed by the UN Food and Agricult	http://www.farmerfieldschool.info/	CBT	TTC AGR ABS	BIZ-AGR
Forum of Agricultural Research for Africa (FARA): Networking Support Functions (NSFs)	The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is an umbrella organization bringing together and forming coalitions of major stakeholders in agricultural research and development in Africa. FARA plays advocacy and coordination roles for agricultural	http://www.fara-africa.org/about-us/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)	The GCRMN involves monitoring experts in each of the GCRMN Nodes to train trainers in participating countries, to gather data on trends in the health of coral reefs and develop skills. Experienced marine institutes will assist in training, establishing of	http://www.gcrmn.org/about.aspx	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ISL MAR	BIZ-OTH
Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)	The CBD's programme of work on GTI consists activities of: assessing taxonomic needs and capacities at national, regional and global levels; global and regional capacity-building to support access to and generation of taxonomic information; strengthening	https://www.cbd.int/gti/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-NEED	GTI TTC	

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA): Technological Innovation Programme	IICA promotes the strengthening of national agricultural innovation systems by promoting the provision of relevant and efficient technological services. IICA also provides regional innovation system, agro-biotechnology and biosafety, organic farming and	http://www.iica.int/Eng/infoinstitucional/Pages/default.aspx	CBT MATCH IS-REG	TTC AGR BTB TKIP STC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA): Training for technology transfer	ICARDA's training activities are designed to improve the capabilities of national agricultural research scientists in the developing countries to assist them in conducting their research independently. These activities also foster transfer of technology a	http://www.icarda.org/Training.htm	CBT SEMINARS SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR DSHL	BIZ-AGR
International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT)	ICETT in Japan promotes activities for conservation of the global environment.	http://www.icett.or.jp	IS-INT CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-INFRA BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)-Participaotry Research Program and Seminars	The Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA) Program was initially established as a CGIAR Systemwide Program in 1997,now is a core activity of CIAT, gender and participatory research themes will be embraced to cover all aspects of CIAT's work ac	http://www.ciat.cgiar.org/AboutUs/Paginas/aboutus.aspx	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC AGR DSHL	BIZ-AGR
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)	ICGEB conducts innovative research in life sciences for the benefit of developing countries. It strengthens the research capability of its Members through training and funding programmes and advisory services and represents a comprehensive approach to pro	http://www.icgeb.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV ASM-RISK TEC-DB CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH	BT TTC BTB	BIZ-AGR BIZ-COSM BIZ-BANK BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) conducts agricultural research for development in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with a wide array of partners throughout the world. ICRISAT's Learning Systems Unit (LSU) is a res	http://www.icrisat.org/icrisat-learning-opps.htm	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC ABS AGR DEV DSHL	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM): training platform on organic farming	IFOAM is the worldwide umbrella organization for the organic movement, uniting more than 750 member organizations in 116 countries. IFOAM provides a platform for access to knowledge and capacity-building that are critical factors in the development of Org	http://www.ifoam.org/about_ifoam/index.html	CBT MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH TEC-AV	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
International Livestock Research Institute	The International Livestock Research Institute works with partners worldwide to help poor people keep their farm animals alive and productive, increase and sustain their livestock and farm productivity and find profitable markets for their animal products	http://www.ilri.org/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ABS AGR DEV BTB CC COOP DSHL HH GEND	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	CIMMYT is a non-profit research and training center headquartered in Mexico. In collaboration with other CG centers involved in maize and wheat research, most prominently IITA and ICARDA, CIMMYT has developed new strategies – the MAIZE and WHEAT CGIAR Pr	http://www.cimmyt.org/en/what-we-do/maize-and-wheat-cgiar-programs	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC AGR DEV CC SUSE	BIZ-AGR
International Potato Center	The International Potato Center (CIP) is a global center, with headquarters in Lima, Peru and offices in 30 developing countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Working closely with its partners, CIP seeks to achieve food security, increased well-	http://cipotato.org/about-cip	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT
International Rice Research Institute: training programme	Since 1964, over 15,000 scientists have been trained to conduct rice research. IRRI scholars have become ministers, secretaries, and leaders within the national research and extension systems (NARES). Many have also become leading scientists all over Asia	http://irri.org/knowledge/irri-training	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR
International Water Management Institute	IWMI is one of 15 international research centers of CGIAR. It is a non-profit organization with offices in over 10 countries across Asia and Africa and Headquarters in Colombo, Sri Lanka. IWMI works through collaborative research with many partners in the	http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/About_IWMI/Overview.aspx	OTH-TECH IS-INT CBT	TTC AGR CC IMPA ECOA XCH	BIZ-AGR BIZ-WATER
ITPGRFA, FAO, Bioversity International: Joint Capacity Building Programme for Developing Countries on ABS	The Joint Capacity Building Programme for Developing Countries was set up by the International Treaty, FAO and Bioversity International in 2009 to provide technical assistance with implementation of the Treaty and in particular its Multilateral System of	http://www.planttreaty.org	CBT MATCH	TTC ABS AGR	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
ITTO: support to technology transfer	The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) offers grants for training and technology transfer through its fellowship programme to promote human resource development, development of downstream timber industries and institutional strengthening in	http://www.itto.int/feature02/	CBT	TTC FOR	BIZ-FOR
Korean National Institute of Biological Resources	The NIBR offers all-level educational programs targeted to the general public to enhance public understanding of the true values of endemic species.The NIBR has singed a total of 39 MOUs with prominent biological institutes both at home and abroad on th	http://www.nibr.go.kr/eng/main/main.jsp	MATCH CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ABS GTI EXS XCH SSC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
Learning Network on Global Partnership of Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)	A learning framework provides strategies and channels for gathering information, providing insight into each individual's learning whilst working under the umbrella of the partnership, and providing opportunities for reflection at strategic times. It can	http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org/	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC FOR	BIZ-FOR
Mitigation and Adaptation Information Network (MAIN)	The Mitigation and Adaptation Information Network (MAIN) for sustainable communities is an Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-based initiative designed to enable the sharing of knowledge and experience for purposes of promoting innovation and	http://www.grida.no/green-economy/main.aspx	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC CC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-ENERGY
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR)	The Platform is an independent entity which provides a framework for interaction and collaboration between those working in different areas of agrobiodiversity research and share a common concern to maximize its contribution to human well-being. These inc	http://agrobiodiversityplatform.org	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH ASM-NEED ASM-CBNO TEC-PRJ TEC-AV	TTC AGR	
Practical Action	Practical Action was founded as ITDG (the Intermediate Technology Development Group) in 1966. It aims to demonstrate and advocate the sustainable use of technology to reduce poverty in developing countries.	http://www.itdg.org/	TEC-DB IS-INT CBT OTH-TECH	TTC AGR IAS MAR TKIP	
Ramsar Convention: training programme Wetlands for the Future (WFF)	Since 1997, the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), the United States State Department, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service have operated a special initiative, the Wetlands for the Future (WFF) training program, to benefit Lati	http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-activities-grants-rwff/main/ramsar/1-63-68-160_4000_0__	CBT MATCH	TTC SUSE PA	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Royal Miseum for Central Africa (RMCA): Training on the use of FishBase and African Fishery Taxonomy	The Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) is part of the FishBase Consortium and responsible for the fresh-and brackish water fishes of Africa. FishBase is currently the most important online encyclopaedia on fishes and incorporates also many tools for i	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-FISH
Royal Tropical Institute (The Netherlands): KIT portal on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS)	This information portal provides access to free, full-text electronic documents on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS), both as an analytical concept and a development tool. It is also a unique entry point for all other Internet sources on RIS, including newsl	http://portals.kit.nl	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH IS-INT TEC-AV TEC-PRJ	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
SCBD: E-learning curricula on protected areas	The Secretariat has developed learning modules for each goal of the Programme of Work. These modules are like short courses which take approximately an hour each, providing an overview of key terms, concepts, resources and approaches.		CBT	TTC PA	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-MINE BIZ-TOUR BIZ-WATER
UNCSTD: StDev	(StDev) is a gateway to UN system-wide information on science and technology for development. It is an initiative of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	http://stdev.unctad.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC BT	BIZ-OTH
UNCTAD: Training through Network of Centres of Excellence	UNCTAD´s Network of Centres of Excellence organizes long- and short-term training courses and seminars for scientists from developing countries, seeking to create links within the scientific community and strengthen the mobility of scientists from these c	http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=4132&lang=1	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC BTB SSC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH BIZ-INFRA
UNDP: South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE)	South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) is a virtual and physical platform where entrepreneurs in developing countries can interact and obtain needed technology, asset and finance in a secure environment. SS-GATE facilitates realizatio	http://www.ss-gate.org/gate/welcome.do	MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH CBT	TTC SSC BIZ	BIZ-AGR BIZ-BANK BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
UNEP-WCMC: Support to building the resilience to climate change for protected areas in West Africa	With support from the GEF, UNEP-WCMC is working to develop science-based national and regional-scale tools to support West Africa countries in improving management of protected area systems and building resilience to climate and other change impacts.	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/unep-wcmc-en.pdf	CBT	TTC CC PA RS STC SCIA	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
UNEP-WCMC: Technical support to the development of national capacities for ecosystem-based mitigation (including REDD+) and ecosystem-based adaptation	UNEP-WCMC is working with a range of developing country partners to provide technical support and training, including for spatial analyses, to support decision makers in the planning for multiple-benefits from ecosystem-based mitigation and ecosystem-base	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/unep-wcmc-en.pdf	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC CC FOR ECOA	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FOR BIZ-WATER
UNESCO: Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) training programme	IOC CD programme offers training on relevant issues.	http://www.ioc-cd.org/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC DEV MAR	BIZ-OTH
UNFCCC:Technology Mechanism and Climate Technology Centre and Network	A Technology Mechanism, under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties (COP), was established in 2010. The Technology Mechanism is expected to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer	http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TechnologyMechanism.jsp	ASM-METH SUPP-TECH CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS ASM-NEED	TTC CC SSC STC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FOR BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-AGR BIZ-INFRA
UNIDO: Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Service (BINAS)	BINAS is a service of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). BINAS monitors global developments in regulatory issues in biotechnology. It also offers access to a database of national regulations on biotechnology and to provides a	http://binas.unido.org	ASM-RISK IS-INT ENB-ENV CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH	CPB BTB SSC	BIZ-HEALTH GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
University of Gent: Institute of Plant Biotechnology (IPBO)	The Institute of Plant Biotechnology (IPBO) of the University of Gent contributes to sustainable socio-economic development in low and middle income countries, by enabling access to the latest technologies in plant science and by assisting in the design o	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT MATCH SUPP-TECH	TTC BTB RS	GEN-BT
UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)-training of trainers	UNW-DPC is committed to the support of capacity development efforts through the promotion of skills in those who train others, and as such has successfully organized several series of training-of-trainers (ToT) courses all over the world, on topics of Agr	http://www.unwater.unu.edu/article/read/training-of-trainers	CBT SEMINARS	TTC IMPA GLP DSHL CC	BIZ-WATER

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
USDA - Agricultural Research Service	ARS continually looks for opportunities to partner with businesses, other federal agencies, state and local governments, and universities. These partnerships are designed to augment research programs, expedite research results to the private sector, exch	http://www.ars.usda.gov/partnering/	IS-NAT TEC-DB CBT OTH-TECH	AGR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH
Wetlands Research Technology Center (WRTC)	The Wetlands Research and Technology Center (WRTC) consolidates administrative, technological, and research skills in the area of wetlands science and engineering. It provides access to an array of technical specialists and interdisciplinary teams in rese	http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/wetlands/	TEC-AV CBT	TTC WTR ECOA	BIZ-OTH
World Agroforestry Centre: training and capacity development	Capacity development through various training and education activities is a high priority for the World Agroforestry Centre.The global Training Unit located at the headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya strives to assist scientists and their partners in developi	http://www.worldagroforestrycentre.org/learning/overview	CBT SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR FOR STC RS	BIZ-FOR BIZ-AGR
WorldFish Center : transfer of aquacultural technologies	WorldFish Center research on sustainable aquacultural technologies contributes to achieving improved livelihoods and environmentally sustainable fisheries. The center works across a wide range of geographies in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, with the partn	http://www.worldfishcenter.org/our-research/research-focal-areas/sustainable-aquaculture-technologies	CBT TEC-AV	TTC MAR STC SUSE DEV	BIZ-FISH

(65 results are found)

C. PERTINENT SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIA

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
African Rice Center (AfricaRice): Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR)	AfricaRice has a long history in developing learning methodologies and tools with its national partners and farming communities. Over the years, we expanded our range aiming to build synergies between learning methodologies. Intensive methodologies, such	http://www.africarice.org/warda/p3-rurallearning.asp	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR
Bioversity International Training and Educational Programme	Bioversity International works with a global range of partners to provide a comprehensive programme of training materials, courses and support. This programme is to develop the capacity of both individuals and institutions within its key areas of researc	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/Bioversity%20International-en.pdf	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
CBT on Neglected and Underutilized Crop Species	With support from the EU-ACP (2009-2012), Bioversity International is providing capacity-building for research on the conservation and use of Neglected and Underutilized Species of crops in West Africa, and Eastern and Southern Africa, including the tra	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/Bioversity%20International-en.pdf	CBT SEMINARS	AGR TTC	BIZ-AGR
CATIE: Training programme	CATIE is a regional center of excellence working since 1973 to improve the livelihoods of rural people in Latin America and the Caribbean through integrated management of agriculture and natural resources. It is among a handful of regional institutions in	http://www.catie.ac.cr	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC AGR STC RS	BIZ-AGR
CBD- Cartagena Protocol Biosafety Clearing-House	The Clearing-House of the Biosafety Protocol provides information on biosafety issues, including, under "other resources", links to national and reginal, as well as other international, websites and web resources that are relevant to implementation of the	http://bch.biodiv.org/Pilot/Home.aspx	ASM-RISK IS-INT OTH-TECH CBT SEMINARS MATCH	BT CPB TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-TOUR
Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)	The CAS carries out omni-directional, multi-level and high-level bilateral and multilateral international exchanges in science and technology. Activities include International Talent Exchange Programmes, regional cooperative research programmes (e.g. the	http://www.bic.cas.cn/hzkw/	MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC BTB	BIZ-AGR BIZ-BANK GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-INFRA BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER BIZ-TEXTILE BIZ-COSM

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Deutsche Gesellschaft Fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ): Technical cooperation on biodiversity	The organization's goal is to enhance the capabilities of people, organizations and institutional structures in the partner countries through technical cooperation, transferring knowledge and skills and mobilising and improving the conditions for their us	www.giz.de www.gtz.de http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/tttc/tttc-00038-en.pdf	TEC-PRJ TEC-AV ENB-ENV CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	DEV AGR CC BIZ COOP ICBD GLP TOUR STC TTC PA ISL ETI FOR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-INFRA BIZ-TOUR BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH BIZ-FOR BIZ-ENERGY
DIVERSITAS: Capacity Building and Assessment	DIVERSITAS builds capacity by focusing on the following needs: 1.Strenghtening biodiversity science worldwide; 2.Training young scientists on biodiversity and ecosystem services topics; and 3.Strenghtening the science-policy interface worldwide. To ach	http://www.diversitas-international.org	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH ASM-METH ASM-NEED	TTC AGR SCIA RS WTR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-WATER GEN-BT BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH
EuropaBio	EuropaBio is Europe's biotechnology industry association whose board of management is made up of representatives of member companies. The three main segments of Biotechnology are represented through sectoral councils: Healthcare (Red Biotech), Industrial	http://www.europabio.org	OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC BTB BIZ AGR CC ETI	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
European Federation of Biotechnology (EFB)	Established by European scientists in 1978, the European Federation of Biotechnology (EFB) is Europe's non-profit federation of National Biotechnology Associations, Learned Societies, Universities, Scientific Institutes, Biotech Companies and individual b	http://www.efb-central.org/index.php	OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC	BIZ-OTH
Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)	The GCRMN involves monitoring experts in each of the GCRMN Nodes to train trainers in participating countries, to gather data on trends in the health of coral reefs and develop skills. Experienced marine institutes will assist in training, establishing of	http://www.gcrmn.org/about.aspx	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ISL MAR	BIZ-OTH
IFAD: Global AgriKnowledge Share Fair	The Global AgriKnowledge Share Fair, hosted by IFAD, provides a forum for participants to learn and share knowledge, experience and innovations on emerging trends relating to agriculture, climate change, food security, mobile technology, social media and	http://www.ifad.org/events/sharefair/index.htm	OTH-TECH SEMINARS	ABS AGR DEV TTC	BIZ-AGR
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA): Training for technology transfer	ICARDA's training activities are designed to improve the capabilities of national agricultural research scientists in the developing countries to assist them in conducting their research independently. These activities also foster transfer of technology a	http://www.icarda.org/Training.htm	CBT SEMINARS SUPP-TECH	TTC AGR DSHL	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT)	ICETT in Japan promotes activities for conservation of the global environment.	http://www.icett.or.jp	IS-INT CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-INFRA BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)-Participaotry Research Program and Seminars	The Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA) Program was initially established as a CGIAR Systemwide Program in 1997,now is a core activity of CIAT, gender and participatory research themes will be embraced to cover all aspects of CIAT's work ac	http://www.ciat.cgiar.org/AboutUs/Paginas/aboutus.aspx	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC AGR DSHL	BIZ-AGR
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)	ICGEB conducts innovative research in life sciences for the benefit of developing countries. It strengthens the research capability of its Members through training and funding programmes and advisory services and represents a comprehensive approach to pro	http://www.icgeb.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV ASM-RISK TEC-DB CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH	BT TTC BTB	BIZ-AGR BIZ-COSM BIZ-BANK BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) conducts agricultural research for development in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with a wide array of partners throughout the world. ICRISAT's Learning Systems Unit (LSU) is a res	http://www.icrisat.org/icrisat-learning-opps.htm	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC ABS AGR DEV DSHL	BIZ-AGR
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM): training platform on organic farming	IFOAM is the worldwide umbrella organization for the organic movement, uniting more than 750 member organizations in 116 countries. IFOAM provides a platform for access to knowledge and capacity-building that are critical factors in the development of Org	http://www.ifoam.org/about_ifoam/index.html	CBT MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH TEC-AV	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
International Livestock Research Institute	The International Livestock Research Institute works with partners worldwide to help poor people keep their farm animals alive and productive, increase and sustain their livestock and farm productivity and find profitable markets for their animal products	http://www.ilri.org/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ABS AGR DEV BTB CC COOP DSHL HH GEND	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	CIMMYT is a non-profit research and training center headquartered in Mexico. In collaboration with other CG centers involved in maize and wheat research, most prominently IITA and ICARDA, CIMMYT has developed new strategies – the MAIZE and WHEAT CGIAR Pr	http://www.cimmyt.org/en/what-we-do/maize-and-wheat-cgiar-programs	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC AGR DEV CC SUSE	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
International Potato Center	The International Potato Center (CIP) is a global center, with headquarters in Lima, Peru and offices in 30 developing countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Working closely with its partners, CIP seeks to achieve food security, increased well-	http://cipotato.org/about-cip	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT
Korean National Institute of Biological Resources	The NIBR offers all-level educational programs targeted to the general public to enhance public understanding of the true values of endemic species.The NIBR has singed a total of 39 MOUs with prominent biological institutes both at home and abroad on th	http://www.nibr.go.kr/eng/main/main.jsp	MATCH CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ABS GTI EXS XCH SSC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
Royal Tropical Institute (The Netherlands): KIT portal on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS)	This information portal provides access to free, full-text electronic documents on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS), both as an analytical concept and a development tool. It is also a unique entry point for all other Internet sources on RIS, including newsl	http://portals.kit.nl	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH IS-INT TEC-AV TEC-PRJ	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
UNCSTD: StDev	(StDev) is a gateway to UN system-wide information on science and technology for development. It is an initiative of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	http://stdev.unctad.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC BT	BIZ-OTH
UNCTAD: Training through Network of Centres of Excellence	UNCTAD´s Network of Centres of Excellence organizes long- and short-term training courses and seminars for scientists from developing countries, seeking to create links within the scientific community and strengthen the mobility of scientists from these c	http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=4132&lang=1	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC BTB SSC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH BIZ-INFRA
UNDP: South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE)	South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) is a virtual and physical platform where entrepreneurs in developing countries can interact and obtain needed technology, asset and finance in a secure environment. SS-GATE facilitates realizatio	http://www.ss-gate.org/gate/welcome.do	MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH CBT	TTC SSC BIZ	BIZ-AGR BIZ-BANK BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
UNESCO: Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) training programme	IOC CD programme offers training on relevant issues.	http://www.ioc-cd.org/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC DEV MAR	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
UNFCCC:Technology Mechanism and Climate Technology Centre and Network	A Technology Mechanism, under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties (COP), was established in 2010. The Technology Mechanism is expected to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer	http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TechnologyMechanism.jsp	ASM-METH SUPP-TECH CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS ASM-NEED	TTC CC SSC STC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FOR BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-AGR BIZ-INFRA
UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)-training of trainers	UNW-DPC is committed to the support of capacity development efforts through the promotion of skills in those who train others, and as such has successfully organized several series of training-of-trainers (ToT) courses all over the world, on topics of Agr	http://www.unwater.unu.edu/article/read/training-of-trainers	CBT SEMINARS	TTC IMPA GLP DSHL CC	BIZ-WATER

(29 results are found)

D. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
African Biodiversity Information Centre (ABIC)	The purpose of ABIC study visits is to promote, organize and disseminate information, and provide technical and scientific assistance to African researchers in the inventory and sustainable management of their biodiversity. Training in scientific collecti	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH
African Rice Center (AfricaRice): Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR)	AfricaRice has a long history in developing learning methodologies and tools with its national partners and farming communities. Over the years, we expanded our range aiming to build synergies between learning methodologies. Intensive methodologies, such	http://www.africarice.org/warda/p3-rurallearning.asp	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR
Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT)	APCTT is a United Nations regional institution under the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The objective of APCTT is to strengthen the technology transfer capabilities in the region and to facilitate import/export of environ	http://www.apctt.org	IS-REG TEC-DB MATCH OTH-TECH	CC XCH TTC STC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-OTH BIZ-INFRA BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER BIZ-AGR
Austrian Environmental Technologies Database	Since, 1997, this webpage makes Austrian products, processes and system solutions related to environmental technology globally available.	http://www.umwelttechnik.at/	IS-NAT TEC-DB OTH-TECH	TTC	
Belgian Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA): support to the use of FishBase tools	The Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) is part of the FishBase Consortium and responsible for the fresh-and brackish water fishes of Africa. FishBase is currently the most important online encyclopaedia on fishes and incorporates also many tools for i	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	OTH-TECH CBT	TTC GTI MAR WTR	BIZ-FISH
Belgium: GTI Capacity Building	The Belgian capacity-building in taxonomy and/or collection management provides access to Belgian-based natural history collections and research infrastructure. So far, 26 projects have been selected and supports ranged from the in-situ transfer of knowle	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC GTI	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Botanic Garden Networks	In some country, botanic gardens have longstanding tradition of international cooperation on botanic biodiversity.For example, the National Botanic Gard of Belgium (NBGB) has a range of activities dealing with most branches of botany and research issues a	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	EXS STC TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH
CBD- Cartagena Protocol Biosafety Clearing-House	The Clearing-House of the Biosafety Protocol provides information on biosafety issues, including, under "other resources", links to national and reginal, as well as other international, websites and web resources that are relevant to implementation of the	http://bch.biodiv.org/Pilot/Home.aspx	ASM-RISK IS-INT OTH-TECH CBT SEMINARS MATCH	BT CPB TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-TOUR
CBD: Biodiversity and Tourism Network	The Biodiversity and Tourism Network is a web-based platform established to foster dialogue between tourism practitioners and disseminate support for the implementation of the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development. The network was launche	www.cbd.int	OTH-TECH	TTC TOUR	BIZ-TOUR
CBD: Global Platform on Business and Biodiversity	The Platform intends to give an overview of existing tools and mechanisms designed to assist companies in integrating biodiversity and sustainability considerations into corporate strategies and decision making.	http://www.cbd.int/business/	OTH-TECH ENB-ENV TEC-AV	TTC BIZ	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-BANK BIZ-COSM BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-INFRA BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-RETAIL BIZ-TEXTILE BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER
CGIAR: System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP)	The System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) unites the CGIAR's independent agricultural research Centres in a common effort to sustain biodiversity for current and future gene	http://sgrp.cgiar.org/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	AGR TTC	
CGIAR: System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER)	The System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER) is the germplasm information exchange network of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and its partners.	http://singer.grinfo.net/	IS-INT OTH-TECH MATCH	AGR BTB	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)	CICETE coordinates some 30 research and training institutes specialized in fields such as small hydro power, solar energy, edible mushroom planting, biogas, freshwater fish, and etc. in a TCDC network, to promote cooperation between China and other develo	http://www.cicete.org	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH TEC-PRJ	TTC AGR BTB CHPO BIZ SSC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-INFRA BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-RETAIL BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER
Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)	The CAS carries out omni-directional, multi-level and high-level bilateral and multilateral international exchanges in science and technology. Activities include International Talent Exchange Programmes, regional cooperative research programmes (e.g. the	http://www.bic.cas.cn/hzkw/	MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC BTB	BIZ-AGR BIZ-BANK GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-INFRA BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER BIZ-TEXTILE BIZ-COSM
Cleaner Production Germany - The Gateway for Environmental Technology Transfer	The Internet portal provides comprehensive information about the performance of German environmental technologies and environmental services.	http://www.cleaner-production.de	IS-NAT TEC-DB OTH-TECH		
CropBiotech.Net - Global Knowledge Center on Crop Biotechnology	CropBiotech Net is the home of the Global Knowledge Center on Crop Biotechnology (KC), an information service that provides regular updates and information about the global status of crop biotechnology, products and issues, regular news, communication mat	http://www.isaaa.org/kc/	IS-INT ENB-ENV OTH-TECH	AGR BTB	BIZ-AGR
Deutsche Gesellschaft Fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ): Technical cooperation on biodiversity	The organization's goal is to enhance the capabilities of people, organizations and institutional structures in the partner countries through technical cooperation, transferring knowledge and skills and mobilising and improving the conditions for their us	www.giz.de www.gtz.de http://www.cbd.int/doc/case-studies/tttc/tttc-00038-en.pdf	TEC-PRJ TEC-AV ENB-ENV CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	DEV AGR CC BIZ COOP ICBD GLP TOUR STC TTC PA ISL ETI FOR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-INFRA BIZ-TOUR BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH BIZ-FOR BIZ-ENERGY

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
DIVERSITAS: Capacity Building and Assessment	DIVERSITAS builds capacity by focusing on the following needs: 1.Strenghtening biodiversity science worldwide; 2.Training young scientists on biodiversity and ecosystem services topics; and 3.Strenghtening the science-policy interface worldwide. To ach	http://www.diversitas-international.org	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH ASM-METH ASM-NEED	TTC AGR SCIA RS WTR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-WATER GEN-BT BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH
Economic Commission of Africa (ECA): Science and Technology Network (ESTNET)	ECA's Science and Technology Network is a collaborative policy research network promoting the dissemination and exchange of information related to science and technology management and policy issues in Africa. ESTNET aims to increase the understanding of	http://www.uneca.org/estnet/	IS-REG ENB-ENV MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH
Enterprise Europe Network technology database	The site of the Enterprise Europe Network provides access to Europe's largest database of cutting-edge technologies, containing more than 13,000 profiles, the Network brings together research and commercial applications. The database is updated with new p	http://www.enterprise-europe-network.ec.europa.eu/services/technology-transfer	TEC-DB IS-REG MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-COSM BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-INFRA BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER BIZ-RETAIL BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-BANK BIZ-TEXTILE BIZ-FISH
Equator Initiative	The Equator Initiative is a partnership that brings together the United Nations, civil society, business, governments and communities to help build the capacity and raise the profile of grassroots efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sus	http://www.equatorinitiative.org/	TEC-PRJ ENB-ENV IS-INT TEC-DB MATCH OTH-TECH	TKIP SUSE	BIZ-OTH
EuropaBio	EuropaBio is Europe's biotechnology industry association whose board of management is made up of representatives of member companies. The three main segments of Biotechnology are represented through sectoral councils: Healthcare (Red Biotech), Industrial	http://www.europabio.org	OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC BTB BIZ AGR CC ETI	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
European Community Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism	The Europen Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (EC-CHM) network site is managed by the European Environment Agency, as part of the Biodiversity Information System for Europe - BISE. While BISE is the main portal serving as the EU Clearing House Mechani	http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/	OTH-TECH IS-REG	TTC CHM	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-BANK BIZ-COSM BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
					WATER BIZ-OTH
European Federation of Biotechnology (EFB)	Established by European scientists in 1978, the European Federation of Biotechnology (EFB) is Europe's non-profit federation of National Biotechnology Associations, Learned Societies, Universities, Scientific Institutes, Biotech Companies and individual b	http://www.efb-central.org/index.php	OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC	BIZ-OTH
European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI)	The major objective of ENBI is to establish a strong European network which pools the relevant technical resources and human expertise in Europe and identifies the biodiversity information priorities to be managed at the European level. Other objectives	http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/enbiintro.php	OTH-TECH IS-REG	TTC CHM	
European Parlimentary Technology Assessment Network (EPTA)	The EPTA Partners advise the European parliaments on the possible social, economic and environmental impact of new sciences and technologies. The common aim is to provide impartial and high quality accounts and reports of developments in issues such as fo	http://www.eptanetwork.org/	ASM-METH ASM-NEED OTH-TECH	TTC	
European Technology Platforms (ETP) for Bio-Economy	ETP provides a framework for stakeholders, led by industry, to define research priorities and action plans on a number of technological areas where achieving EU growth, competitiveness and sustainability requires major research and technological advances	http://cordis.europa.eu/technology-platforms/home_en.html	MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-FOR BIZ-AGR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH
FAO: BioDeC	FAO-BioDeC is a database meant to gather, store, organize and disseminate, updated baseline information on the state-of-the-art of crop biotechnology products and techniques, which are in use, or in the pipeline in developing countries. The data base incl	http://www.fao.org/biotech/inventory_admin/dep/default.asp	TEC-DB IS-INT OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH	AGR BT BTB	BIZ-AGR
FAO: Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)	FAO launched the SPFS in 1994 as a flagship programme to boost food production in order to decrease rates of hunger and malnutrition. Initially, the programme focused on helping countries promote and disseminate simple, low-cost technologies to improve th	http://www.fao.org/spfs/about_spfs/mission_spfs/en/	MATCH OTH-TECH CBT SUPP-TECH	AGR TTC SSC	
Forum of Agricultural Research for Africa (FARA): Networking Support Functions (NSFs)	The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is an umbrella organization bringing together and forming coalitions of major stakeholders in agricultural research and development in Africa. FARA plays advocacy and coordination roles for agricultural	http://www.fara-africa.org/about-us/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
FreePatentsOnline	FreePatentsOnline.com provides fast, free access to all US patents and patent applications, partial European data, free PDF	http://freepatentsonline.com/	TEC-DB IS-INT OTH-	BT	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
	downloading, free account features, and more.		TECH		
GBIF: Capacity Enhancement Programme for Developing Countries (CEPDEC)	The Capacity Enhancement Programme for Developing Countries (CEPDEC) is a GBIF initiative that helps create effective capacity in developing countries to integrate the use of biodiversity data in education, science and decision-making at all levels.	http://www.gbif.org/participation/participant-nodes/cepdec/	OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH MATCH	STC TTC	
German Appropriate Technology and Ecoefficiency Programme (GATE)	For more than 25 years (till late 1990s), GATE had concentrated on introducing, disseminating and adapting technologies in partner countries for the small and medium-sized enterprises, communities. The GATE programme provided solutions by offering infor	currently not available	OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH BIZ-ENERGY
German Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ): technology transfer	The pages provide information on a number of biotechnologies with specific environmental applications.	http://www.ufz.de/index.php?en=636	TEC-AV OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-INFRA BIZ-FOR
German Clearing House Mechanism (CHM): technology transfer	The German Clearing House offers a webpage on technology transfer which provides elected documents on technology transfer and a list of selected institutions and organizations working on specific areas of technologies which are of interest and could perfo	http://www.biodiv-chm.de	TEC-DB IS-NAT OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-NEED	TTC	
Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	GBIF enables free and open access to biodiversity data online, for scientific research, conservation and sustainable development. GBIF provides (1) an internet-based index of a globally distributed network of interoperable databases that contain primary b	http://www.gbif.org	OTH-TECH	TTC	
Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)	The GCRMN involves monitoring experts in each of the GCRMN Nodes to train trainers in participating countries, to gather data on trends in the health of coral reefs and develop skills. Experienced marine institutes will assist in training, establishing of	http://www.gcrmn.org/about.aspx	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ISL MAR	BIZ-OTH
Global Directory for Environmental Technology	The webpage seeks to provide a practical reference source on companies and other organizations working on envrionmental technologies for government departments, utility companies, engineering consultants, development agencies, importers and traders, educa	http://eco-web.com/	IS-INT TEC-DB MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)	The CBD's programme of work on GTI consists activities of: assessing taxonomic needs and capacities at national, regional and global levels; global and regional capacity-building to support access to and generation of taxonomic information; strengthening	https://www.cbd.int/gti/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-NEED	GTI TTC	
Honey Bee Network	The Network is committed to a fair and reasonable share of local traditional knowledge and innovation.	http://www.sristi.org/hbnew/aboutus.php	OTH-TECH	TTC TKIP	
IFAD: Global AgriKnowledge Share Fair	The Global AgriKnowledge Share Fair, hosted by IFAD, provides a forum for participants to learn and share knowledge, experience and innovations on emerging trends relating to agriculture, climate change, food security, mobile technology, social media and	http://www.ifad.org/events/sharefair/index.htm	OTH-TECH SEMINARS	ABS AGR DEV TTC	BIZ-AGR
International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT)	ICETT in Japan promotes activities for conservation of the global environment.	http://www.icett.or.jp	IS-INT CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-INFRA BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)-Participatory Research Program and Seminars	The Participatory Research and Gender Analysis (PRGA) Program was initially established as a CGIAR Systemwide Program in 1997,now is a core activity of CIAT, gender and participatory research themes will be embraced to cover all aspects of CIAT's work ac	http://www.ciat.cgiar.org/AboutUs/Paginas/aboutus.aspx	CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC AGR DSHL	BIZ-AGR
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)	ICGEB conducts innovative research in life sciences for the benefit of developing countries. It strengthens the research capability of its Members through training and funding programmes and advisory services and represents a comprehensive approach to pro	http://www.icgeb.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV ASM-RISK TEC-DB CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH	BT TTC BTB	BIZ-AGR BIZ-COSM BIZ-BANK BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) conducts agricultural research for development in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa with a wide array of partners throughout the world. ICRISAT's Learning Systems Unit (LSU) is a res	http://www.icrisat.org/icrisat-learning-opps.htm	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC ABS AGR DEV DSHL	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
(ICRISAT)					
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM): training platform on organic farming	IFOAM is the worldwide umbrella organization for the organic movement, uniting more than 750 member organizations in 116 countries. IFOAM provides a platform for access to knowledge and capacity-building that are critical factors in the development of Org	http://www.ifoam.org/about_ifoam/index.html	CBT MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH TEC-AV	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	IFPRI is committed to providing global food policy knowledge as an international public good; that is, it provides knowledge relevant to decision makers both inside and outside the countries in which it undertakes research. New knowledge on how to improve	http://www.ifpri.org/ourwork/about	OTH-TECH	TTC BTB DEV AGR	BIZ-AGR
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	IITA is one of the world leading research partners on tropical agriculture, rewarding research for development (R4D).	http://www.iita.org/about	OTH-TECH MATCH	TTC AGR ABS	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT
International Livestock Research Institute	The International Livestock Research Institute works with partners worldwide to help poor people keep their farm animals alive and productive, increase and sustain their livestock and farm productivity and find profitable markets for their animal products	http://www.ilri.org/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ABS AGR DEV BTB CC COOP DSHL HH GEND	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	CIMMYT is a non-profit research and training center headquartered in Mexico. In collaboration with other CG centers involved in maize and wheat research, most prominently IITA and ICARDA, CIMMYT has developed new strategies – the MAIZE and WHEAT CGIAR Pr	http://www.cimmyt.org/en/what-we-do/maize-and-wheat-cgiar-programs	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC AGR DEV CC SUSE	BIZ-AGR
International Potato Center	The International Potato Center (CIP) is a global center, with headquarters in Lima, Peru and offices in 30 developing countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Working closely with its partners, CIP seeks to achieve food security, increased well-	http://cipotato.org/about-cip	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT
International Rice Research Institute: training programme	Since 1964, over 15,000 scientists have been trained to conduct rice research. IRRI scholars have become ministers, secretaries, and leaders within the national research and extension systems (NARES). Many have also become leading scientists all over Asia	http://irri.org/knowledge/irri-training	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC AGR DEV	BIZ-AGR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)	The International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA) is a not-for-profit organization that delivers the benefits of new agricultural biotechnologies to the poor in developing countries. It aims to share these powerful technol	http://www.isaaa.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV ASM-RISK TEC-PRJ MATCH OTH-TECH	AGR BTB	BIZ-AGR
International Water Management Institute	IWMI is one of 15 international research centers of CGIAR. It is a non-profit organization with offices in over 10 countries across Asia and Africa and Headquarters in Colombo, Sri Lanka. IWMI works through collaborative research with many partners in the	http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/About_IWMI/Overview.aspx	OTH-TECH IS-INT CBT	TTC AGR CC IMPA ECOA XCH	BIZ-AGR BIZ-WATER
Korean National Institute of Biological Resources	The NIBR offers all-level educational programs targeted to the general public to enhance public understanding of the true values of endemic species.The NIBR has singed a total of 39 MOUs with prominent biological institutes both at home and abroad on th	http://www.nibr.go.kr/eng/main/main.jsp	MATCH CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ABS GTI EXS XCH SSC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
Learning Network on Global Partnership of Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)	A learning framework provides strategies and channels for gathering information, providing insight into each individual's learning whilst working under the umbrella of the partnership, and providing opportunities for reflection at strategic times. It can	http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org/	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC FOR	BIZ-FOR
Mitigation and Adaptation Information Network (MAIN)	The Mitigation and Adaptation Information Network (MAIN) for sustainable communities is an Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-based initiative designed to enable the sharing of knowledge and experience for purposes of promoting innovation and	http://www.grida.no/green-economy/main.aspx	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC CC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-ENERGY
Multilateral Environment Agreement Information and Knowledege Management (MEA IKM)	The Multilateral Environment Agreement Information and Knowledge Management (MEA IKM) initiative seeks to develop harmonized and interoperable information systems in support of knowledge management activities among MEAs for the benefit of Parties and the	http://www.cbd.int/mea/ikm/	ENB-ENV OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-OTH
OECD Biotechnology Update (Newsletter)	The purpose of the OECD Biotechnology Update is to provide up-to-date information on the diverse activities at OECD related to biotechnology. The newsletter is mainly intended for delegates to OECD meetings who are familiar with OECD's work. However, we h	http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,3343,en_2649_34385_2078004_1_1_1_1,00.html	OTH-TECH	ABS AGR BTB CC	BIZ-OTH BIZ-AGR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-COSM BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FOR

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
OECD BioTrack	OECD's BioTrack Online focuses on information related to the regulatory oversight of products of modern biotechnology, including genetically engineered organisms or transgenic organisms, in the field of the environmental safety and the food and feed safet	/doc/case-studies/tttc/OECDBioTrack.htm	ASM-RISK IS-INT TEC-DB OTH-TECH	BT CPB BTB	BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR)	The Platform is an independent entity which provides a framework for interaction and collaboration between those working in different areas of agrobiodiversity research and share a common concern to maximize its contribution to human well-being. These inc	http://agrobiodiversityplatform.org	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH ASM-NEED ASM-CBNO TEC-PRJ TEC-AV	TTC AGR	
Practical Action	Practical Action was founded as ITDG (the Intermediate Technology Development Group) in 1966. It aims to demonstrate and advocate the sustainable use of technology to reduce poverty in developing countries.	http://www.itdg.org/	TEC-DB IS-INT CBT OTH-TECH	TTC AGR IAS MAR TKIP	
Royal Miseum for Central Africa (RMCA): Training on the use of FishBase and African Fishery Taxonomy	The Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) is part of the FishBase Consortium and responsible for the fresh-and brackish water fishes of Africa. FishBase is currently the most important online encyclopedia on fishes and incorporates also many tools for i	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-FISH
Royal Tropical Institute (The Netherlands): KIT portal on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS)	This information portal provides access to free, full-text electronic documents on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS), both as an analytical concept and a development tool. It is also a unique entry point for all other Internet sources on RIS, including newsl	http://portals.kit.nl	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH IS-INT TEC-AV TEC-PRJ	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
SCBD: Rio Conventions' Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion	The Rio Conventions' Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion is a collaborative outreach activity involving the Rio Convention secretariats, is a partnership platform for raising awareness and sharing information about the latest practices and scientific f	http://www.ecosystemspavilion.org/	OTH-TECH	TTC CC DSHL ECOA	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-MINE BIZ-TOUR BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH
SCBD: Traditional Knowledge Information Portal	Traditional Knowledge Information Portal has been developed by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to promote awareness and enhance access by indigenous and local communities and other interested parties to information on tr	www.cbd.int	OTH-TECH	TTC TKIP	

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Science and Development Network (SciDev.Net)	SciDev.Net provides a free online technology transfer resource for developing country policymakers that includes, among other things, information and policy briefs on how to take advantage of foreign direct investment, how to help firms build their own te	http://www.scidev.net/techtransfer	ENB-ENV IS-INT ASM-RISK OTH-TECH	TTC BT AGR BTB	BIZ-AGR
UNCSTD: StDev	(StDev) is a gateway to UN system-wide information on science and technology for development. It is an initiative of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	http://stdev.unctad.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC BT	BIZ-OTH
UNDP: South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE)	South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) is a virtual and physical platform where entrepreneurs in developing countries can interact and obtain needed technology, asset and finance in a secure environment. SS-GATE facilitates realizatio	http://www.ss-gate.org/gate/welcome.do	MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH CBT	TTC SSC BIZ	BIZ-AGR BIZ-BANK BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
UNEP: ESTIS	ESTIS is a multi-language, Information System (IS) management tool to assist the transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST). In particular, the ESTIS Global internet portal provides users with a single search mechanism where selected and approve	http://www.estis.net/	TEC-AV OTH-TECH	CHM	
UNEP-WCMC: Technical support to the development of national capacities for ecosystem-based mitigation (including REDD+) and ecosystem-based adaptation	UNEP-WCMC is working with a range of developing country partners to provide technical support and training, including for spatial analyses, to support decision-makers in the planning for multiple-benefits from ecosystem-based mitigation and ecosystem-base	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/unep-wcmc-en.pdf	CBT OTH-TECH	TTC CC FOR ECOA	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FOR BIZ-WATER
UNESCO: Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) training programme	IOC CD programme offers training on relevant issues.	http://www.ioc-cd.org/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1	CBT SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC DEV MAR	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
UNFCCC: TT Clear portal	The technology information portal provides access to a broader scope of technology transfer information sources, including information on technology projects and financing. The portal further provides an overview of documenst and publications, organizatio	http://ttclear.unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/index.jsp	TEC-DB ENB-ENV IS-INT ASM-METH ASM-NEED OTH-TECH	CC	
UNFCCC:Technology Mechanism and Climate Technology Centre and Network	A Technology Mechanism, under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties (COP), was established in 2010. The Technology Mechanism is expected to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer	http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TechnologyMechanism.jsp	ASM-METH SUPP-TECH CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS ASM-NEED	TTC CC SSC STC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FOR BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-AGR BIZ-INFRA
UNIDO: Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Service (BINAS)	BINAS is a service of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). BINAS monitors global developments in regulatory issues in biotechnology. It also offers access to a database of national regulations on biotechnology and to provides a	http://binas.unido.org	ASM-RISK IS-INT ENB-ENV CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH	CPB BTB SSC	BIZ-HEALTH GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
USDA - Agricultural Research Service	ARS continually looks for opportunities to partner with businesses, other federal agencies, state and local governments, and universities. These partnerships are designed to augment research programs, expedite research results to the private sector, exch	http://www.ars.usda.gov/partnering/	IS-NAT TEC-DB CBT OTH-TECH	AGR	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH
World Bank Institute(WBI): South-South Knowledge Exchange Facility	The World Bank Institute (WBI) supports the Task Team for South-South Cooperation (TTSSC) with knowledge, advice, and financing. A searchable online "map" serves as an information exchange platform and dissemination portal on practices and experiences fro	http://wbi.worldbank.org/sske/	MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC SSC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR

(77 results are found)

E. OTHER IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES INCLUDING MATCH-MAKING AND CATALYSING OR FACILITATING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESEARCH-CENTRE NETWORKS, ALLIANCES OR CONSORTIA, JOINT VENTURES, TWINNING ARRANGEMENTS, OR OTHER PROVEN MECHANISMS, ON TECHNOLOGIES OF RELEVANCE TO THE CONVENTION.

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT)	APCTT is a United Nations regional institution under the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The objective of APCTT is to strengthen the technology transfer capabilities in the region and to facilitate import/export of environ	http://www.apctt.org	IS-REG TEC-DB MATCH OTH-TECH	CC XCH TTC STC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-OTH BIZ-INFRA BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER BIZ-AGR
Benefit-sharing fund projects on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture	The International Treaty, through its Benefit-sharing Fund, supports projects aimed at smallholder farmers in developing countries who conserve and sustainably use plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Within the priority areas of the Global P	http://www.itpgrfa.net/International/fact_sheet	CBT MATCH	TTC ABS AGR	BIZ-AGR
Bio-Tech e-newsletter (Edinburgh)	Bio-Tech e-newsletter is a monthly technology transfer bulleting published by Edinburgh Research and Innovation, highlighting a selection of technologies available to license as well as collaborative research opportunities available at the University of E	http://www.research-innovation.ed.ac.uk/information/biotech.asp	MATCH	BTB	BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-AGR
Bioversity International Training and Educational Programme	Bioversity International works with a global range of partners to provide a comprehensive programme of training materials, courses and support. This programme is to develop the capacity of both individuals and institutions within its key areas of researc	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/Bioversity%20International-en.pdf	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
Botanic Garden Networks	In some country, botanic gardens have longstanding tradition of international cooperation on botanic biodiversity.For example, the National Botanic Gard of Belgium (NBGB) has a range of activities dealing with most branches of botany and research issues a	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	EXS STC TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH
Canada: International Science & Technology Partnerships Program (ISTPP)	The International Science & Technology Partnerships Program (ISTPP) was announced by the Government of Canada in June 2005, to promote international collaborative research and development activities. The five-year, $20-million program will increase the in	http://www.istpcanada.ca/WhoWeAre/ISTPP/index.php	MATCH	TTC	GEN-BT BIZ-AGR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
CATIE: Training programme	CATIE is a regional center of excellence working since 1973 to improve the livelihoods of rural people in Latin America and the Caribbean through integrated management of agriculture and natural resources. It is among a handful of regional institutions in	http://www.catie.ac.cr	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC AGR STC RS	BIZ-AGR
CBD- Cartagena Protocol Biosafety Clearing-House	The Clearing-House of the Biosafety Protocol provides information on biosafety issues, including, under "other resources", links to national and reginal, as well as other international, websites and web resources that are relevant to implementation of the	http://bch.biodiv.org/Pilot/Home.aspx	ASM-RISK IS-INT OTH-TECH CBT SEMINARS MATCH	BT CPB TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-TOUR
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR): Consortium Research Programme	The Consortium Research Program - 'Forests, Trees and Agroforestry: Livelihoods, Landscapes and Governance' - is an initiative of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the World Agroforestry Centre, the International Center for Tropical	http://www.cifor.org/crp6/crp.html	MATCH	TTC AGR CC BIZ ETI FOR GEND GLP STC SUSE	BIZ-AGR BIZ-BANK BIZ-FOR
CGIAR: System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP)	The System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) unites the CGIAR's independent agricultural research Centres in a common effort to sustain biodiversity for current and future gene	http://sgrp.cgiar.org/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	AGR TTC	
CGIAR: Global Public Goods (GPF) Project of the Genebanks	The GPG Project, implemented under the aegis of the System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP), is a comprehensive programme of work to upgrade the CGIAR Centre genebanks and the standards of management of the collections to ensure efficiently and sus	http://sgrp.cgiar.org/?q=node/158	CBT MATCH	TTC AGR FOR	BIZ-FOR BIZ-AGR
CGIAR: System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER)	The System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER) is the germplasm information exchange network of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and its partners.	http://singer.grinfo.net/	IS-INT OTH-TECH MATCH	AGR BTB	BIZ-AGR
China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)	CICETE coordinates some 30 research and training institutes specialized in fields such as small hydro power, solar energy, edible mushroom planting, biogas, freshwater fish, and etc. in a TCDC network, to promote cooperation between China and other develo	http://www.cicete.org	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH TEC-PRJ	TTC AGR BTB CHPO BIZ SSC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-INFRA BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-RETAIL BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
					WATER
Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)	The CAS carries out omni-directional, multi-level and high-level bilateral and multilateral international exchanges in science and technology. Activities include International Talent Exchange Programmes, regional cooperative research programmes (e.g. the	http://www.bic.cas.cn/hzkw/	MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH	TTC BTB	BIZ-AGR BIZ-BANK GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-INFRA BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER BIZ-TEXTILE BIZ-COSM
Congo Biodiversity Initiative	Through structural support, and scientific training and research, the Congo Biodiversity Initiative wants to help increase and spread knowledge about the natural diversity that exists in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The work of the Congo Biodiversity	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT MATCH IS-NAT	TTC	
Economic Commission of Africa (ECA): Science and Technology Network (ESTNET)	ECA's Science and Technology Network is a collaborative policy research network promoting the dissemination and exchange of information related to science and technology management and policy issues in Africa. ESTNET aims to increase the understanding of	http://www.uneca.org/estnet/	IS-REG ENB-ENV MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH
Enterprise Europe Network technology database	The site of the Enterprise Europe Network provides access to Europe’s largest database of cutting-edge technologies, containing more than 13,000 profiles, the Network brings together research and commercial applications. The database is updated with new p	http://www.enterprise-europe-network.ec.europa.eu/services/technology-transfer	TEC-DB IS-REG MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-COSM BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-INFRA BIZ-TOUR BIZ-TRANS BIZ-WATER BIZ-RETAIL BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-BANK BIZ-TEXTILE BIZ-FISH
Equator Initiative	The Equator Initiative is a partnership that brings together the United Nations, civil society, business, governments and communities to help build the capacity and raise the profile of grassroots efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sus	http://www.equatorinitiative.org/	TEC-PRJ ENB-ENV IS-INT TEC-DB MATCH OTH-TECH	TKIP SUSE	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
European Cooperative Programme for Crop Genetic Resources Networks	ECP/GR is a collaborative Programme among European countries, aimed at facilitating the long-term conservation on a cooperative basis and the increased utilization of plant genetic resources in Europe.	http://www.ecpgr.cgiar.org/	IS-REG TEC-PRJ MATCH	BTB EXS GSPC	
European Technology Platforms (ETP) for Bio-Economy	ETP provides a framework for stakeholders, led by industry, to define research priorities and action plans on a number of technological areas where achieving EU growth, competitiveness and sustainability requires major research and technological advances	http://cordis.europa.eu/technology-platforms/home_en.html	MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-FOR BIZ-AGR BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH
FAO: Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)	FAO launched the SPFS in 1994 as a flagship programme to boost food production in order to decrease rates of hunger and malnutrition. Initially, the programme focused on helping countries promote and disseminate simple, low-cost technologies to improve th	http://www.fao.org/spfs/about_spfs/mission_spfs/en/	MATCH OTH-TECH CBT SUPP-TECH	AGR TTC SSC	
Forum of Agricultural Research for Africa (FARA): Networking Support Functions (NSFs)	The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) is an umbrella organization bringing together and forming coalitions of major stakeholders in agricultural research and development in Africa. FARA plays advocacy and coordination roles for agricultural	http://www.fara-africa.org/about-us/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
GBIF: Capacity Enhancement Programme for Developing Countries (CEPDEC)	The Capacity Enhancement Programme for Developing Countries (CEPDEC) is a GBIF initiative that helps create effective capacity in developing countries to integrate the use of biodiversity data in education, science and decision-making at all levels.	http://www.gbif.org/participation/participant-nodes/cepdec/	OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH MATCH	STC TTC	
GBIF: Mentoring Programme	This programme brings different GBIF Participant Nodes together to share their experiences – and expertise. It enables the quick transfer of information technologies, experiences, best practices and know-how between Nodes based on how they fit in terms of	http://www.gbif.org/participation/participant-nodes/mentoring/	MATCH	TTC	
Global Directory for Environmental Technology	The webpage seeks to provide a practical reference source on companies and other organizations working on envrionmental technologies for government departments, utility companies, engineering consultants, development agencies, importers and traders, educa	http://eco-web.com/	IS-INT TEC-DB MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)	The CBD's programme of work on GTI consists activities of: assessing taxonomic needs and capacities at national, regional and global levels; global and regional capacity-building to support access to and generation of taxonomic information; strengthening	https://www.cbd.int/gti/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-NEED	GTI TTC	
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA): Technological Innovation Programme	IICA promotes the strengthening of national agricultural innovation systems by promoting the provision of relevant and efficient technological services. IICA also provides regional innovation system, agro-biotechnology and biosafety, organic farming and	http://www.iica.int/Eng/infoinstitucional/Pages/default.aspx	CBT MATCH IS-REG	TTC AGR BTB TKIP STC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY
International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)	ICGEB conducts innovative research in life sciences for the benefit of developing countries. It strengthens the research capability of its Members through training and funding programmes and advisory services and represents a comprehensive approach to pro	http://www.icgeb.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV ASM-RISK TEC-DB CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH	BT TTC BTB	BIZ-AGR BIZ-COSM BIZ-BANK BIZ-HEALTH BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM): training platform on organic farming	IFOAM is the worldwide umbrella organization for the organic movement, uniting more than 750 member organizations in 116 countries. IFOAM provides a platform for access to knowledge and capacity-building that are critical factors in the development of Org	http://www.ifoam.org/about_ifoam/index.html	CBT MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH TEC-AV	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	IITA is one of the world leading research partners on tropical agriculture, rewarding research for development (R4D).	http://www.iita.org/about	OTH-TECH MATCH	TTC AGR ABS	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT
International Livestock Research Institute	The International Livestock Research Institute works with partners worldwide to help poor people keep their farm animals alive and productive, increase and sustain their livestock and farm productivity and find profitable markets for their animal products	http://www.ilri.org/	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ABS AGR DEV BTB CC COOP DSHL HH GEND	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	CIMMYT is a non-profit research and training center headquartered in Mexico. In collaboration with other CG centers involved in maize and wheat research, most prominently IITA and ICARDA, CIMMYT has developed new strategies – the MAIZE and WHEAT CGIAR Pr	http://www.cimmyt.org/en/what-we-do/maize-and-wheat-cgiar-programs	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC AGR DEV CC SUSE	BIZ-AGR
International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA)	The International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications (ISAAA) is a not-for-profit organization that delivers the benefits of new agricultural biotechnologies to the poor in developing countries. It aims to share these powerful technol	http://www.isaaa.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV ASM-RISK TEC-PRJ MATCH OTH-TECH	AGR BTB	BIZ-AGR
ITPGRFA, FAO, Bioversity International: Joint Capacity Building Programme for Developing Countries on ABS	The Joint Capacity Building Programme for Developing Countries was set up by the International Treaty, FAO and Bioversity International in 2009 to provide technical assistance with implementation of the Treaty and in particular its Multilateral System of	http://www.planttreaty.org	CBT MATCH	TTC ABS AGR	BIZ-AGR
Korean National Institute of Biological Resources	The NIBR offers all-level educational programs targeted to the general public to enhance public understanding of the true values of endemic species.The NIBR has singed a total of 39 MOUs with prominent biological institutes both at home and abroad on th	http://www.nibr.go.kr/eng/main/main.jsp	MATCH CBT OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC ABS GTI EXS XCH SSC	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-OTH
Laboratory of Tropical Crop Improvement	Research at the Laboratory of Tropical Crop Improvement is mainly focused on the improvement of the livelihood of subsistence farmers in the tropics through sustainable agriculture. The laboratory would like to act as the link between advanced biotechnolo	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	MATCH	AGR TTC	BIZ-AGR
Platform for Agrobiodiversity Research (PAR)	The Platform is an independent entity which provides a framework for interaction and collaboration between those working in different areas of agrobiodiversity research and share a common concern to maximize its contribution to human well-being. These inc	http://agrobiodiversityplatform.org	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH ASM-NEED ASM-CBNO TEC-PRJ TEC-AV	TTC AGR	
Ramsar Convention: training programme Wetlands for the Future (WFF)	Since 1997, the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), the United States State Department, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service have operated a special initiative, the Wetlands for the Future (WFF) training program, to benefit Lati	http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-activities-grants-rwff/main/ramsar/1-63-68-160_4000_0__	CBT MATCH	TTC SUSE PA	BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
Royal Tropical Institute (The Netherlands): KIT portal on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS)	This information portal provides access to free, full-text electronic documents on Rural Innovation Systems (RIS), both as an analytical concept and a development tool. It is also a unique entry point for all other Internet sources on RIS, including newsl	http://portals.kit.nl	CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS SUPP-TECH IS-INT TEC-AV TEC-PRJ	TTC AGR	BIZ-AGR GEN-BT BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
UNCCD:The Global Mechanism	The Global Mechanism (The GM) facilitates the implementation of the operational objective of the UNCCD's 10 Year Strategic Plan (10YSP) – facilitating access to technology. The GM's support in technology transfer is mainly through facilitating access to t	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/organizations/The%20Global%20Mechanism%20of%20the%20UNCCD-en.pdf	MATCH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH	DSHL FIN TTC SSC	
UNCSTD: StDev	(StDev) is a gateway to UN system-wide information on science and technology for development. It is an initiative of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	http://stdev.unctad.org/	IS-INT ENB-ENV CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS	TTC BT	BIZ-OTH
UNCTAD: Training through Network of Centres of Excellence	UNCTAD´s Network of Centres of Excellence organizes long- and short-term training courses and seminars for scientists from developing countries, seeking to create links within the scientific community and strengthen the mobility of scientists from these c	http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=4132&lang=1	CBT SEMINARS MATCH	TTC BTB SSC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-OTH BIZ-INFRA
UNDP: South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE)	South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) is a virtual and physical platform where entrepreneurs in developing countries can interact and obtain needed technology, asset and finance in a secure environment. SS-GATE facilitates realizatio	http://www.ss-gate.org/gate/welcome.do	MATCH SEMINARS OTH-TECH CBT	TTC SSC BIZ	BIZ-AGR BIZ-BANK BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER
UNFCCC:Technology Mechanism and Climate Technology Centre and Network	A Technology Mechanism, under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties (COP), was established in 2010. The Technology Mechanism is expected to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer	http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/TechnologyMechanism.jsp	ASM-METH SUPP-TECH CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SEMINARS ASM-NEED	TTC CC SSC STC	BIZ-ENERGY BIZ-FOR BIZ-MINE BIZ-OTH BIZ-WATER BIZ-AGR BIZ-INFRA
UNIDO: Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Service (BINAS)	BINAS is a service of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). BINAS monitors global developments in regulatory issues in biotechnology. It also offers access to a database of national regulations on biotechnology and to provides a	http://binas.unido.org	ASM-RISK IS-INT ENB-ENV CBT MATCH OTH-TECH SUPP-TECH ASM-METH	CPB BTB SSC	BIZ-HEALTH GEN-BT BIZ-OTH

Title	Description	Web Link	Type of support	Thematic area	Sector
University of Gent: Institute of Plant Biotechnology (IPBO)	The Institute of Plant Biotechnology (IPBO) of the University of Gent contributes to sustainable socio-economic development in low and middle income countries, by enabling access to the latest technologies in plant science and by assisting in the design o	http://www.cbd.int/tttc/doc/gap-analysis/parties/belgium-en.pdf	CBT MATCH SUPP-TECH	TTC BTB RS	GEN-BT
World Bank Institute(WBI): South-South Knowledge Exchange Facility	The World Bank Institute (WBI) supports the Task Team for South-South Cooperation (TTSSC) with knowledge, advice, and financing. A searchable online "map" serves as an information exchange platform and dissemination portal on practices and experiences fro	http://wbi.worldbank.org/sske/	MATCH OTH-TECH	TTC SSC	BIZ-AGR BIZ-WATER BIZ-OTH BIZ-FISH BIZ-FOR

(47 results are found)

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE COMPILATION RESULT

In total, **122** programmes and mechanisms providing relevant support were compiled in the database. The majority of entries (about 80%) are found to provide more than one of the types of support identified in decision X/16. Among the five types, programmes and mechanisms supporting **information dissemination** account for the largest portion (77 entries, or 63% of the total), and are usually operated through web-based approaches, in particular making technology-related information available through websites or online databases, electronic newsletters etc.). Due to the emphasis put on training and online education by many research-focused international organizations, **capacity-building and training courses** come in second place (65 entries). Many information services and training programmes also provide **match-making and networking** opportunities, depending on their proposed objectives, so "other implementation options" comes as third with 47 entries. **Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)** for biodiversity apparently receives least support: from the 28 entries under this category, most of the support activities are somewhat relevant to biodiversity, but not necessarily responding directly to the objectives and needs of the CBD. See below for a graphical representation.