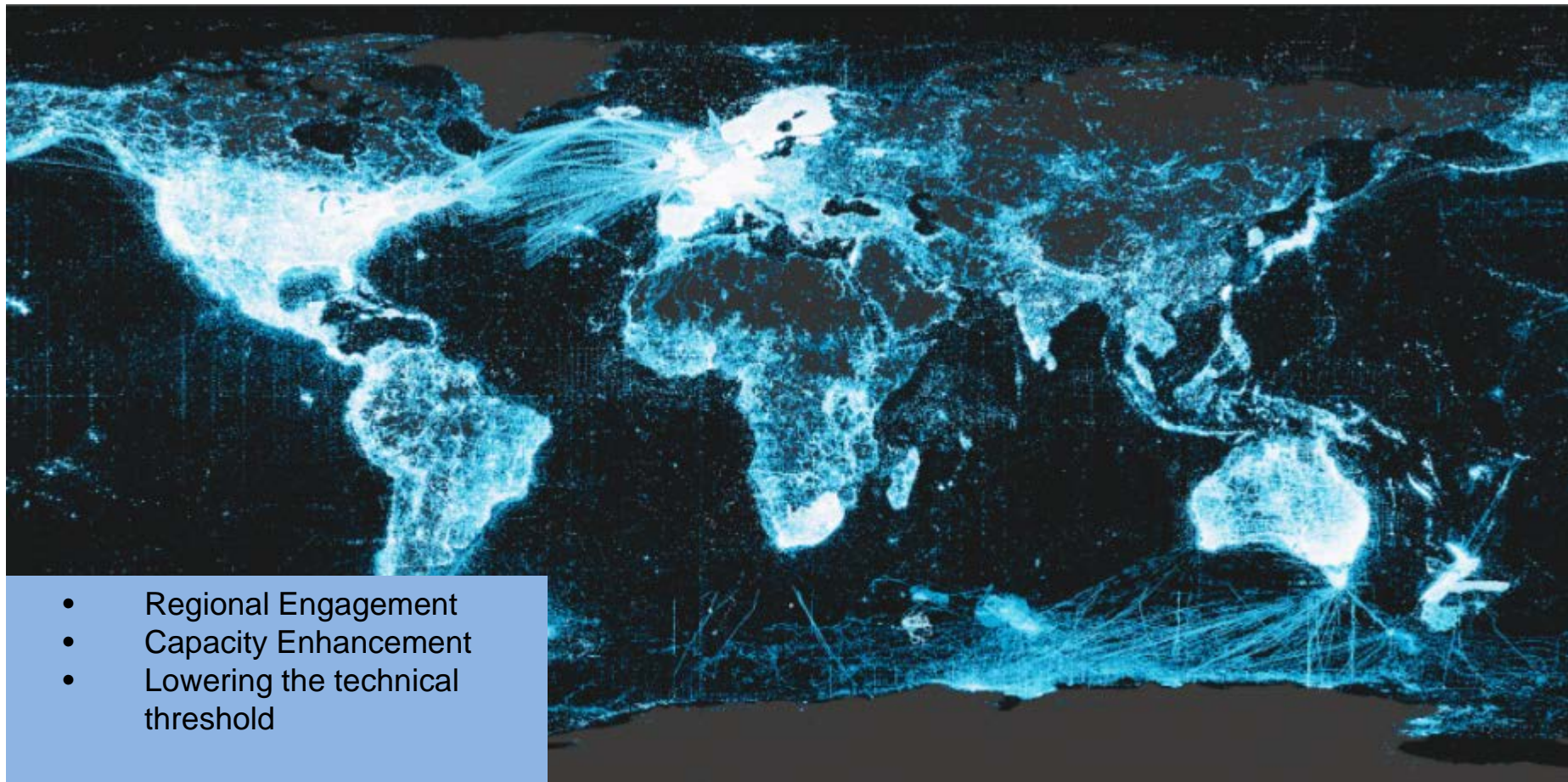


Planning for the future

Andrew Rodrigues



Enabling GBIF to be truly Global in scope



- Regional Engagement
- Capacity Enhancement
- Lowering the technical threshold



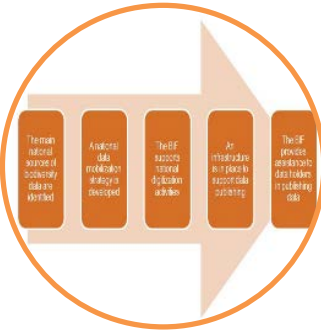
Regional Strategic engagement

Through the Nodes Steering Group

Prioritisation of regional activities including

- Increasing regional participation
- Data mobilization
- Regional policy engagement
- Capacity building

Capacity Enhancement



Capacity self-assessments



Core capacity enhancement programme



Supplementary funded programmes



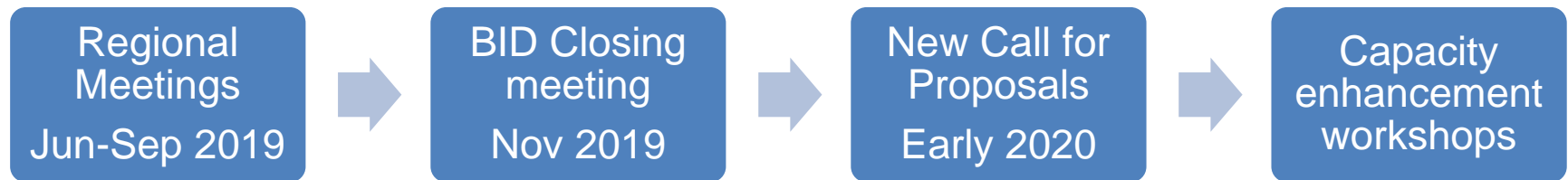
Capacity enhancement workshops



Community of practice

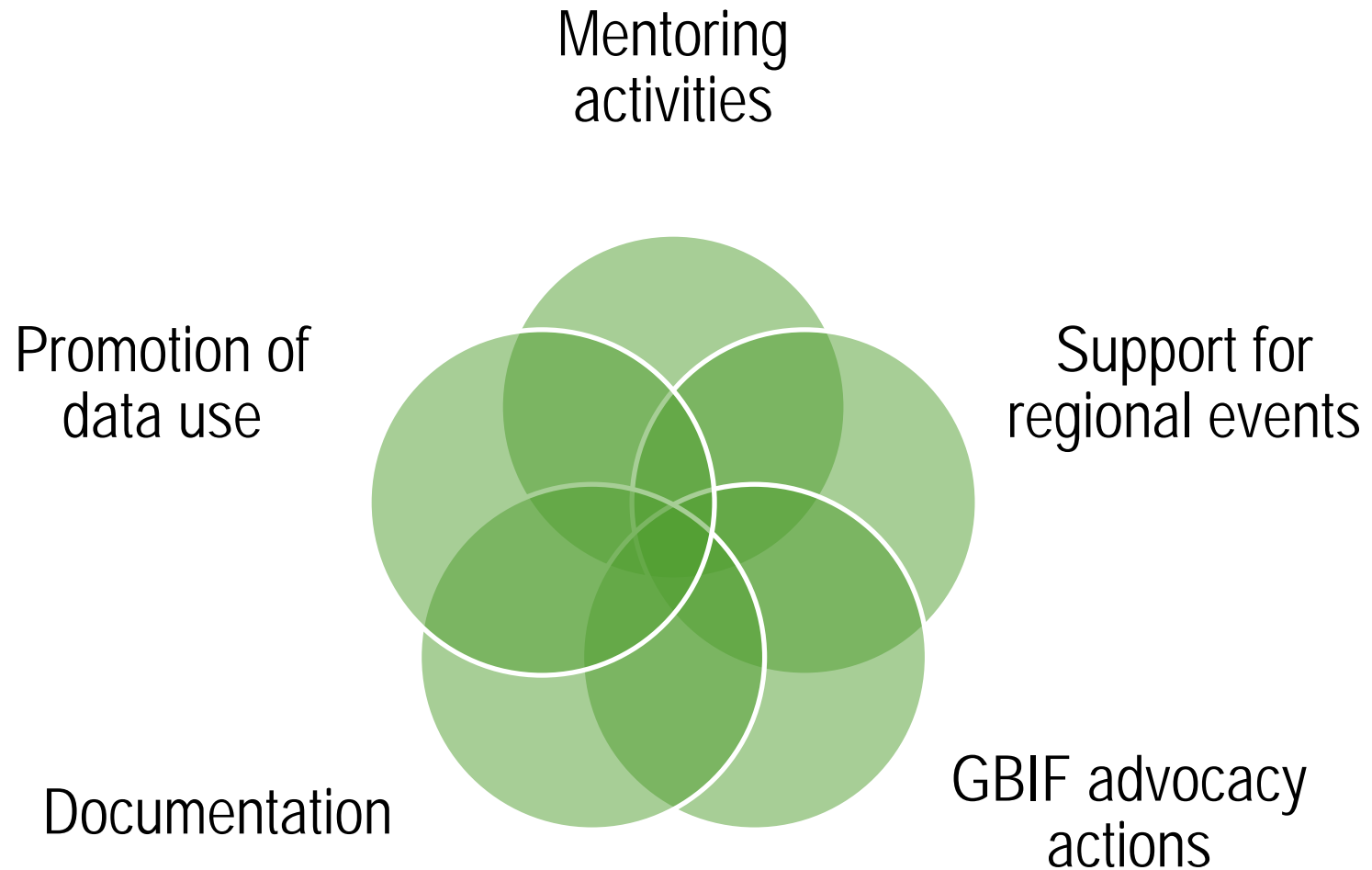


BID – next steps



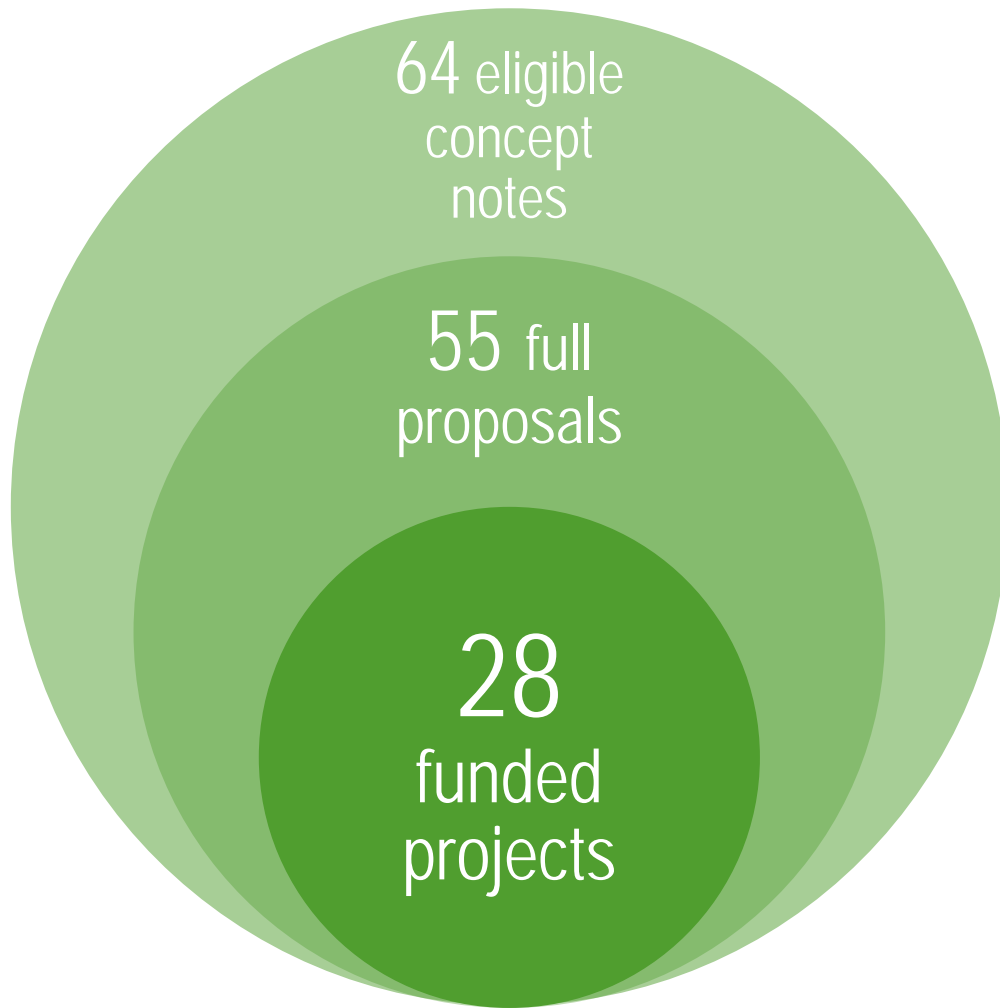











GBIF capacity enhancement support programme





Five calls for proposals 2014-2018



	Mentoring of Nigerian Biodiversity Information Facility
	Workshops on usage of the Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) and GBIF.org data portals
	Increasing capacities to develop National Species Checklists in the Latin America and the Caribbean Region
	Mentoring of GBIF Togo
	Training in participatory biodiversity monitoring: Building locally, connecting globally
	Extending tools for improving biodiversity data quality to Spanish-speaking communities
	Establishing a national node for Chile to enhance Latin America regional capacity
	European Bireme: EU Nodes in biodiversity reporting mechanisms
	Mentoring between GBIF Benin and GBIF France

Community of Practice - Skills Certification

Personal capacity
badges:

BASIC & ADVANCED

PERFORMANCE LEVELS

	Minimal performance - 1	Basic performance - 2	Sufficient performance - 3	Outstanding performance - 4
A. Knowledge about BI data standards (DwC, DwC-A, GBIF EML profile)	Shows limited or no knowledge about which data standards are accepted by GBIF.	Knows the standards accepted by GBIF but does not know where to find information on how to use them. Cannot identify which terms are compulsory.	Knows the standards accepted by GBIF. Can find a list of the accepted data cores and extensions. Remembers the GBIF compulsory data & metadata terms and how to find the definitions of the terms.	Shows understanding about the characteristics and limitations of the DwC-A and the star schema.
B. Capacity to analyze the suitability of a biodiversity dataset for publishing through GBIF.	Shows limited or no knowledge of the formal criteria that a dataset needs to meet to be publishable through GBIF.	Knows the formal criteria that a dataset needs to meet to be publishable through GBIF but cannot assess if a given dataset meets them.	Can correctly assess if a dataset can be currently published through GBIF. Can assign at least one valid data type (name) to a dataset based on the description provided by the data holder and after having analysed the dataset.	Can identify more than one publishing option for a dataset (where possible).
C. Knowledge about GBIF data publishing mechanisms.	Shows limited or no knowledge of the currently recommended data publishing mechanisms in GBIF.	Can list all the existing mechanisms but cannot assess which are suitable for which case.	Can list all the existing mechanisms and knows the applicability of the simple spreadsheet publishing tools and the IPT.	Knows all the mechanisms and their applicability, including the simple spreadsheet publishing tools, the IPT and the web tools to create customized DwC-A.
D. Capacity to analyze the formal quality of a dataset prior to publishing.	Only uses visual checks to analyze quality. Can detect missing values in required fields. Can detect evident, severe data inconsistencies.	Can only use very basic techniques (e.g. sorting) to analyze data quality. Can detect inconsistencies between field names and content. Can detect evident, severe data inconsistencies.	Can use specific tools and techniques to assess quality. Recognizes the minimum level of disaggregation needed for publishing. Can detect inconsistencies within a dataset. Can detect data format inconsistencies.	Uses a systematic approach to dataset analysis covering all major data domains. Can detect incorrect data values cross-checking data and metadata.
E. Capacity to perform data transformation and correction.	Can only make changes manually in the tables. Section describes the changes made.	Can use simple find & replace tools to fill blanks and automatically replace values. Doesn't describe changes made consistently.	Can use tools to automatically fill blanks, remove duplicates, check contents against checkboxes, split non-atomic values. Always remembers to describe changes made.	Can use advanced filters and clusters to address data quality issues. Can detect outliers. Can accurately describe changes made in a reproducible way.
F. IPT use: capacity to produce/analyze high quality metadata.	Shows limited or no knowledge about the characteristics of good metadata.	Knows the characteristics of good metadata but has difficulties recognizing them.	Knows the characteristics of good metadata and how to recognize them. Can produce recommendations on how to improve existing metadata.	Knows the characteristics of high-quality metadata and how to produce them.
G. IPT use: capacity to upload/connect data and map it to existing cores & extensions.	Can upload single file datasets into IPT but does not succeed to map them to any core.	Can only upload single file datasets into IPT and map to a single type of core with no extensions.	Knows how to produce suitable data files that facilitate connection of data. Can upload multiple files into an IPT as part of a single dataset and map them correctly to a core and at least one extension. Can use the IPT data translation and constant value features.	Knows how to perform a SQL data connection in IPT. Can map a dataset to a core and multiple extensions.
H. IPT use: capacity to use the tool to register and publish datasets.	Can update an existing, published dataset by uploading a new source file.	Can go through the publishing process with a error-free dataset from an already registered publisher.	Can successfully publish a simple dataset. Can understand and act upon publishing error messages in IPT. Can register publishers using the GBIF.org form.	Can understand and act upon the IPT publishing log. Shows understanding of dataset vetting in IPT.



mozilla

OpenBadges

SKILLS

GBIF VOLUNTEER MENTORS – EXPANDING BEYOND THE BID PROGRAMME



Volunteer Mentor: This badge is assigned to those who have volunteered to be part of the pool of mentors available to provide support to the GBIF funded projects and who have completed the webinar.



Project Mentor: This badge is awarded to those who have been assigned to mentor one or more GBIF funded projects, and have provided substantial remote or on-site support to their implementation.



Certified Trainer: This badge is awarded to those who have contributed to the development and delivery of capacity enhancement workshops.



LOWERING THE TECHNICAL THRESHOLD

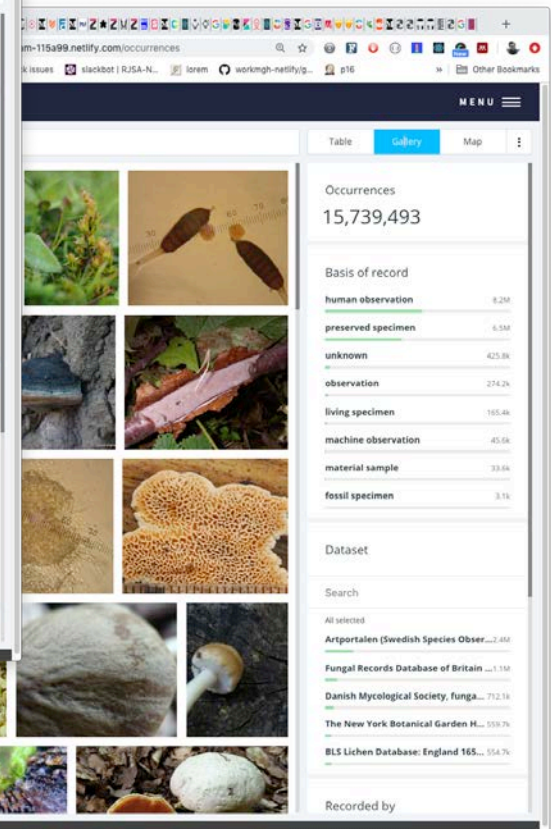
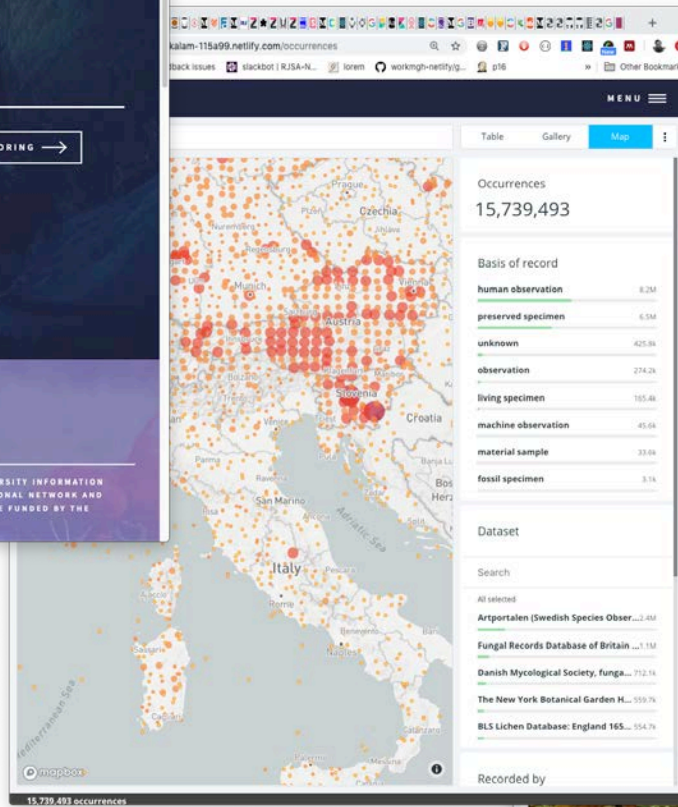
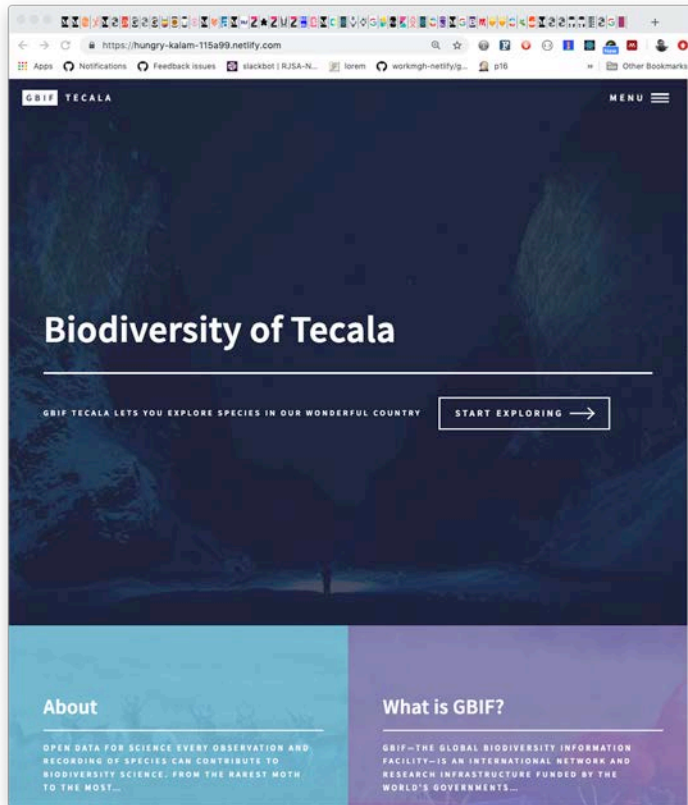
Lowering the technical threshold for data mobilization through hosted IPTs and community-based technical helpdesk support



BID IPT hosts 87 resources from project teams in the ACP regions

Secretariat hosted IPTs

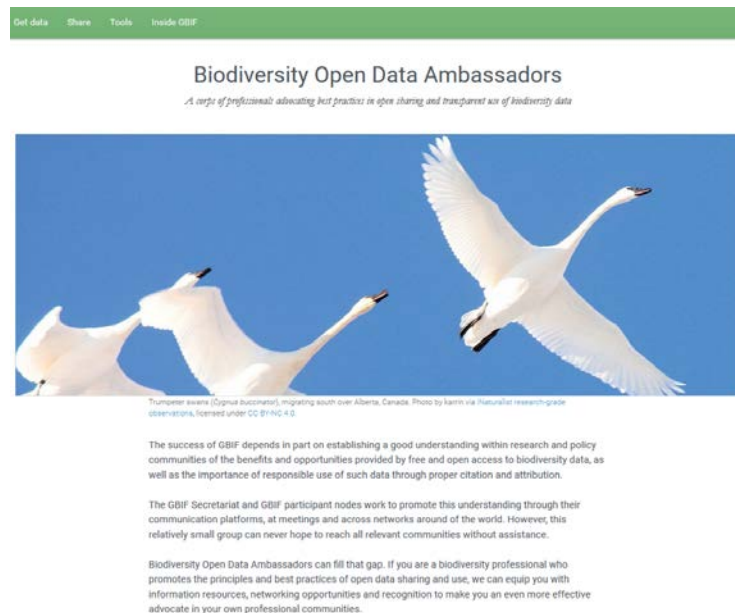
Lowering the technical threshold for serving regional, national and thematic user groups through hosted portal services



BIODIVERSITY OPEN DATA AMBASSADORS

Community of volunteer biodiversity professionals to promote principles and best practices of open data sharing and use

- Data advocacy
- Conference presentations
- Best practice
- Data publishing, use and citation
- Presentation support from GBIF



<https://www.gbif.org/en/article/6dNF1d0tgcl4cmgeoS2sQ4/biodiversity-open-data-ambassadors>



Regional Statement

Data is the currency of the information age, and biodiversity data must provide the foundation for evidence-based decision-making in the conservation and management of natural resources. However, **critical data deficits impair decision-making** and in order to achieve sustainable development, we require relevant reliable biodiversity information as well as tailored products and services to be made available to researchers, natural resource managers and policymakers in consumable forms. We can only achieve this through **regional cooperation that can spur coordinated action** to pool resources, share expertise and enhance capacity.

We the participants of the BID Caribbean regional meeting, held in University of West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad from 25 to 28 June 2019, agree that the BID programme has, to date, made significant achievements in the region to mobilize and use data within decision-making and build capacity for the mobilization and use of data to ensure the long-term sustainability of activities. However, regionally, there is still an urgent need to:

[Bullet point list to be agreed upon in the plenary session on day 2 using the below prompts.]

[Data Mobilisation]

[Data Use]

[Capacity Enhancement]

[Sustainability]

We hereby declare our commitment to supporting existing and future activities that address these needs and ensure that biodiversity information contributes fully to sustainable development in the Caribbean.

For more information, contact bid@gbif.org •



Data Mobilisation - Summary

Main Outcomes

Acknowledged the benefits of access to the GBIF infrastructure for publishing valuable open access, standardised, conservation-relevant datasets on the Pacific by Pacific-based organisation and strengthened regional and global collaboration and increasing regional awareness and engagement in data publishing.



Data Mobilisation - Priorities

- Engaging with new and ongoing data collecting activities in the region eg researchers, rangers, community conservation, BLOWRAPS
- Increasing the range and relevance of data published through GBIF eg non-invasive species, collections, key regional and legacy datasets, local knowledge, new data holders eg fisheries and forestry
- Advocating the benefits of sharing data at a national and regional level - "contribution anxiety"
- Aligning data mobilisation efforts with national and regional policies

Dr. Randolph R. Thaman
The University of the South Pacific
FIJI



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In your opinion, what would be some of the key activities that you would need to undertake to achieve desired objectives?

What do you see as being some of the key challenges in successfully undertaking those activities?



Data Use - Priorities

Researchers

- Increase trust in the quality of data
- Advocating the benefits of sharing data at a national and regional level
- Incorporate GBIF within secondary and tertiary curricula
- Lack of long term, vocational opportunities for researchers



Data Use - Priorities

Policy makers

Increasing awareness of GBIF to decision makers

Increasing awareness of the different levels of decision-making – practitioners vs policy makers

Integration of GBIF with regional data management platforms and science-policy organisations

Facilitating access to data for decision-makers eg through search, analysis and interpretation

Filimone Kata Lapao'o
Ministry of Meteorology, Energy,
Information, Disaster
Management, Environment, Climate
Change and Communications
(MEIDECC)
TONGA



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Capacity Enhancement - Priorities

- Ongoing skills development
- Training in key technical skills – R, GIS, georeferencing, data standard terms and the links between them
- Project planning and data management
- Application of standards across projects and research
- Communication
- Node management

Ainsof So'o

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional
Environment Programme
(SPREP)
SAMOA



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Sustainability- Priorities

Securing long-term human resources and funding dedicated to working with GBIF

Working with competing/complementary initiatives
e.g. BIOPAMA, GEF6, PROTEGE, INFORM, Living Atlas community

Address sensitive data concerns

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