

Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	
Minutes of the Meeting:	GBIF workshop
Date of Meeting:	24/08/2022
Location of Meeting:	Tomasi Puapua Convention Centre (Room 7 & 8 combine)
Time Meeting Started:	09:30 am
Time Meeting Finished:	12:30 pm
Meeting Chaired by:	IASP Coordinator Mr Sam Panapa
Welcome, Prayer and Introductions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IASP Coordinator Mr. Sam Panapa welcomed and acknowledged members for their attendance at this meeting. Mr. Panapa also mentioned the workshop is mainly focused on the overview of the GBIF system for Tuvalu. In addition, Mr. Panapa explains more about the importance of attending this meeting and all the discussions about GBIF. • The representative from the Vaitupu Community Mr. Timaio Auega started the meeting with a prayer • Mr. Sam Panapa officially opened the meeting by stating the purpose of the meeting (i.e to present and discuss more on GBIF). 	
Review and Acceptance of the Agenda	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agenda was attached with invitation letters to participants. Also, it was followed properly during the workshop 	
Updates and presentations on GBIF from the National Invasive Species Teams (Tuvalu)	
<p>Mr. Patuki Faletiuete (IASP Assistant Officer) presented on GBIF and its functions (Planning and Identification data for Mobilisation)</p> <p>Project Updates on GBIF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ GBIF is an Intergovernmental network and data infrastructure. It stored all types of biodiversity around the world. ✓ The system is free to anyone or any group around the world. ✓ Voluntary collaboration through a memorandum of understanding. Working together especially governments on agreement on certain terms. ✓ A window on evidence about where species have lived and when <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Digitized specimens ➢ Observation/ Surveys ➢ Literature ➢ Satellite tracking ➢ DNA sequencing ✓ The 5 ways of collecting biodiversity data mention above are all stored in a standardized set of terms known as Darwin Core. ✓ Data collected and published on GBIF can be used to support research and sustainable development ✓ A community of practice and capacity development ✓ Biodiversity for developing a program ✓ Project overview- started on the 1st of July 2021 and expected to finish on the 30th of June 2023 ✓ The job objective is to enhance capacity in the Pacific Region for GBIF ✓ The project team includes David Moverly as the Head of Delegation, Ainsof So'o as the SPREP Node Manager, Bradley Myer as the Project Manager, Isabell Rasch as the Project Coordinator, Wayne Asera as IT Officer, and lastly Jordan Schuster as the Communications Officer. ✓ There were 21 participants in 14 Countries 	



- ✓ The primary project activity is to mobilize biodiversity data from GBIF
- ✓ Operation schedule is still ongoing now until the first half of 2023 due to COVID-19.
- ✓ There were 3 types of data supported by GBIF
 - Occurrence- examples can range from specimens to fossil and natural history collection
 - Sample Event- examples include method and events and also provide greater details about a species occurring at a given location
 - Checklists- a catalog quick summary of a list of names for selected organisms.
- ✓ Basic Data Flow Chart
 - ❖ User used raw data
 - ❖ Raw data converted into excel spreadsheets re-organized data into the occurrence, sample data, and check -list
- ✓ Who has Data
 - Government employees in the Environment Department
 - Universities
 - Student
 - Citizen Scientists
 - Researchers
- ✓ How do I register as a Data Publisher in GBIF?
 - 🔗 Access to SPREP node and also to Integrated Publishing Toolkit (IPT) for registration
- ✓ Who owns Data?
 - The legal entity possessing the right resulting from the act (collaborative work) of creating a digital record on GBIF
 - The metadata should include who owns the data and who collected it using which Methodology
- ✓ Advantages of sharing data
 - Valuable to Pacific communities
 - Informed decision making
 - Easier to use
 - Address national priorities
- ✓ Why share data?
 - ❖ Raise the value of information
 - ❖ To support research and sustainable development
- ✓ Data protecting licensing
 - Aim to make the data accessible and as open as possible
 - Licencing includes CCO, CC BY, and CC BY-NC
- ✓ Data Capture
 - 🔗 Species Checklist
 - 🔗 Occurrence- only datasets
 - 🔗 Sampling- event datasets
- ✓ Ensuring Data Quality
 - The perspective of the creator and the perspective of the user
- ✓ Accessibility Accuracy
 - Data can be access
 - Easy to use
 - Accurate
 - Trusted
- ✓ What is data cleaning?
 - ❖ Check on formatting
 - ❖ Completeness

- ❖ Reasonableness
- ❖ Accepted standards
- ❖ Rules
- ❖ Conventions
- ✓ Why clean data?
 - To remove errors
 - Fit for use
- ✓ Data Cleaning Framework
 - ✚ Define and determine error types
 - ✚ Search and identify error instances
 - ✚ Correct the errors
 - ✚ Document error instances and error types
 - ✚ Modify data entry procedures to reduce future errors
- ✓ Why do we publish data?
 - To be accessible in a standardized format, via an online access point
- ✓ The benefits of publishing data
 - Security
 - Access
 - Preservation
- ✓ What is Darwin Core?
 - ❖ The Darwin Core standard will allow you to share Occurrence, Taxonomic, and Event Datasets
 - ❖ A Biodiversity Standard developed by the Biodiversity informatics Community
 - ❖ Primarily based on taxa, their occurrence in nature as documented by observations, specimens, samples, and related information.
- Overview of Publishing Data
- ✓ What you need
 - Integrated Publishing Toolkit (IPT)
 - User Account
 - Dataset
 - i. Metadata
 - ii. Knowledge of different licenses
 - iii. Knowledge of Darwin's core
 - GBIF Registration
- ✓ Step to publish your data
 - ✚ Login
 - ✚ Create New Resource
 - i. Source (CSV file)
 - ii. Mapping
 - iii. Metadata
 - iv. Archives
 - ✚ Publish
- ✓ Demonstration from IASP Officer to participants
 - <https://ipt.sprep.org>
- ✓ Creative Commons waiver and licenses
 - CCO - For data made available for any use without any restrictions
 - CC BY – For data made available for any use with appropriate attribution
 - CC BY-NC – For data made available for any non-commercial use with appropriate attribution

Challenges:

- Poor internet connectivity
- Limited support from the national community
- HDMI cable is not working properly. The HDMI cable provided by the ICT department of the venue

Way forward:

- Strengthening of partnership with stakeholders and communities especially those who collect and publish data
- Encourage training on GBIF

Matters arising**Ms. Valisi Tovia;**

- ❖ Asked a question about Tuvalu biodiversity in GBIF.
- ✚ Mr. Panapa describe briefly about Tuvalu's biodiversity. He explain the updated list of Tuvalu Pests and Plants that was sent to Ms. Shyama Paged in New Zealand, and Ms. Paged had published it on GBIF.

Mr. Panapasi Nelesone;

- ❖ Asked a question whether Tuvalu signed the Memorandum of Understanding that was signed by other countries to establish the GBIF.
- ✚ Acting Director of the Environment Ms. Tilia Tima answered that Tuvalu did not sign it. She further explained that Tuvalu is in the progress of becoming a voting participant in GBIF. She also mentioned that the workshop is all about GBIF. In addition, Ms. Tima said that there is an officer who will undergo training in Samoa very soon and the same officer will deliver the fee to SPREP for Tuvalu to become a voting participant.
- ❖ Also asked another question about misusing data for commercial purposes by others without the consent of the owner of the data and without sharing any financial benefits gained from the commercial use of the owner's data. He added that someone can misuse the data from GBIF for their benefit given the two types of licenses allowed for Tuvaluans.
- ✚ Mr. Panapa explains that the SPREP team from Samoa will monitor the use of data in GBIF properly especially when someone tries to use that information. Be mindful that this network is free.
- ✚ Mr. Faletiuete agrees with Mr. Panapa's explanation and also added more on the misuse of data in GBIF. Mr. Faletiuete mentions that the network is free to anyone, especially to those who collect and publish data but they all need to register on GBIF or use the IPT. Once you are registered in GBIF, the GBIF team from Samoa will inform you that a new user has been registered. All the data you publish will undergo certain waivers, and licenses plus the referencing of the data

need to give credits to the owner, if some of the data were taken from other occurrences or datasets otherwise you are not allowed to apply your reference because you will be caught in GBIF. It is ok to reference your data in GBIF if the data belong only to the publish.

Mr. Mataio Tekinene;

- ✚ Comments on how effective the workshop is. He added in his speech that now the GBIF will be a source of information to those who conduct research and other observation on biodiversity in Tuvalu. Mr. Tekinene also mention that this is the first time he heard about this reliable network. Plus, it is a good thing to know that GBIF contains all types of biodiversity.
- ❖ Asked a question about the report that was sent, and if the participants can have a copy for their reference.
- ✚ Mr. Panapa explains briefly the Plant and Pest report. However, he will send a copy to the participants and if they can assist in naming the local names.

Ms. Maseiga Ionatana;

- ❖ Asked a question about marine biodiversity in GBIF.
- ✚ Mr. Panapa describes that marine biodiversity is usually carried out by the Fisheries department. Thus, only two marine invasive species (Sargassum & Crown-of-thorns Starfish) were on the list that was submitted.

Closing of Meeting

- Mr. Panapa thanked each member for their attendance and participation during the meeting and officially closed the meeting.
- Mr. Panapa also gave a big “Fakafetai lasi” to members for the great effort they have put in.
- Mr. Mataio Tekinene closed the meeting with a prayer.

Lunch

- Catering vendor provided the lunch

