

IT-based Online System for Coordinated Multi-Institutional Administration of Research and Development

Wednesday, 6 March 2019 15:00 -15:45 p.m. (CET)

Dr. Hartmut Meyer

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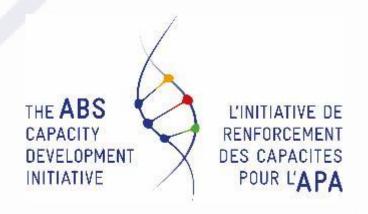
The events take place every second week,
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IT-based Online System for Coordinated Multi-Institutional Administration of Research and Development with Genetic Resources and Automated Monitoring of Results in International Databanks

Dr. Hartmut Meyer, ABS Capacity Development Initiative "Be part of giz.digital – Share your digital experiences" 06. 03. 2019













Basic concept Data sources Multi-Integration of Machine R&D and Lessons learnt International framework for tracking institutional data banks learning patent coordination landscapes

Content



- International framework: CBD and Nagoya Protocol on ABS
- Basic concept for ABS applications, permitting and providertriggered tracking utilisation
- Selection of data for tracking
- Multi-institutional coordination in Kenya
- Integration of international data banks
- Machine learning approach in India
- Analysis of R&D and patent landscapes
- Lessons learnt

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Objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity

- 1) Conservation of biological diversity
- 2) Sustainable use of its components
- 3) Fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources

via

Appropriate access to genetic resources

Appropriate transfer of technology and know how

Appropriate funding:

- Up-front payments
- Mile stone payments
- Licence fees / royalties







Basic concept

Data sources for tracking

Multiinstitutional coordination Integration of data banks

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R&D and patent landscapes

Lessons learnt

Nagoya Protocol on ABS



- Adopted in October 2010
- Entered into force in October 2014
- Currently 114 Parties
- Contribution to biodiversity conservation and better livelihoods

Legal certainty and transparency

- Preventing misappropriation (biopiracy) of genetic resources (GR) and associated traditional knowledge (aTK)
- For users: providing for clear and transparent procedures for access to GR and aTK
- For providers: ensuring benefit-sharing once GR and aTK leave the provider country for utilisation



International framework

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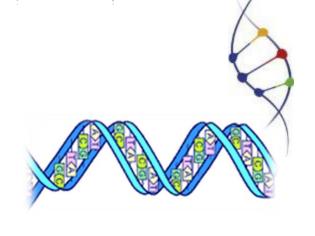
R&D and patent landscapes

Lessons learnt

Scope of the Nagoya Protocol

Genetic resources within the territory of a State and the benefits arising from the utilisation of such resources

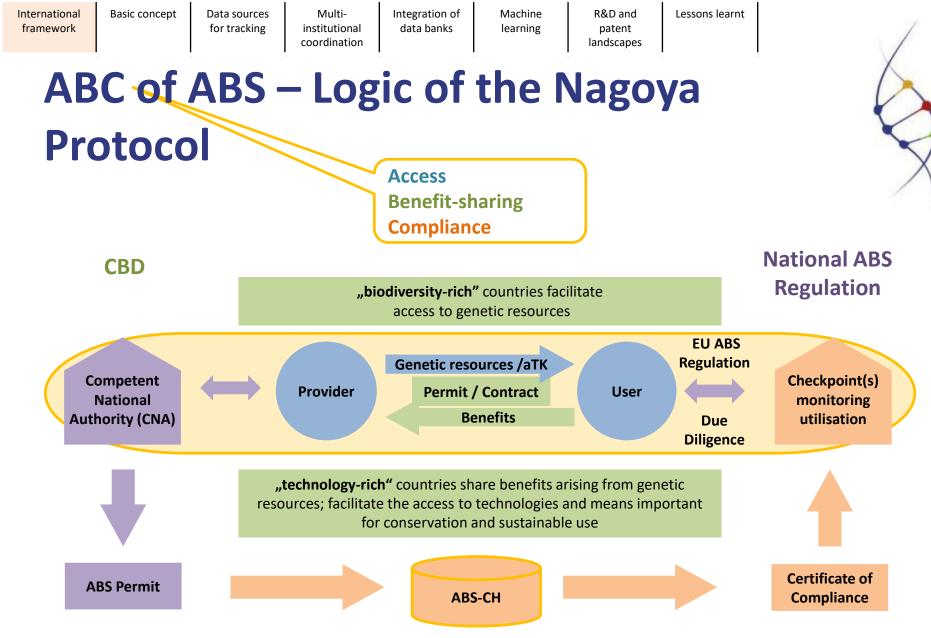
Genetic resource: Any organism and its parts



- Traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and the benefits arising from the utilisation of such knowledge
- **Utilisation** = research and development on the genetic and/or biochemical composition of genetic resources, including through the application of biotechnology







National ABS Regulation

ABS Clearing House

Nagoya Protocol International framework

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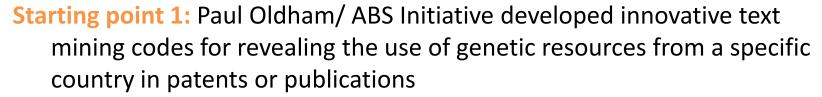
Machine learning

R&D and patent landscapes

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Development of basic concept

GEF4 / GEF6 projects for six African Countries & The Bahamas - 2012 - 2016



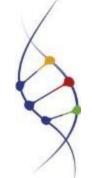
Starting point 2: The research permit system of The Bahamas with up to 100 applications annually offer a wealth of data on researchers and institutions having accessed genetic resources and undertaken research

The Idea: Using the permit data to screen public data (publications and patents) to follow critical points in the biodiversity-based value chain

The Concept: Using text mining codes and open source software in an automated system combining application and tracking process

The Effect: Increased clarity and transparency for access, increased confidence in and effectiveness of the benefit sharing system





- Kenya: Integrated application, permitting and tracking system within a
 highly complex institutional setting
 Innovative approach: Well-designed IT tools for simple user navigation,
 multi-institutional coordination and mobile surveillance by rangers
- India: Tracking module attached to existing online application and permitting system for one authority
 Innovative approach: Cutting-edge machine-learning approach for better tracking results in multi-million data sates
- The Bahamas: Integrated application, permitting and tracking system in a weak institutional setting
 Innovative approach: Effective IT tools for surveillance of extended marine territory, hundreds of islands and users who might never leave their ships or meet customs

Concept publically available

About

The Model *

Planning •

Schematics

Resources

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The Nagoya Protocol: A Model Online Research Permit and Monitoring System

This is the project site for a model Online Research Permit and Monitoring System to support national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

The idea behind the model is to assist Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity with implementing the Nagoya Protocol.

The model focuses on the creation of an online permit and monitoring system to make it easier for governments to administer research permit applications involving genetic resources and traditional knowledge and to monitor compliance under the Nagoya Protocol as well as making it easier to prepare national reports.

Download in Word and PDF

You can download Word versions of the sections in a .zip file here. For pdf versions go here.

You will also need to view the schematics which demonstrate the basic functions of the system. You can view them online from the Schematics menu or download them in powerpoint, keynote or pdf. The schematics are meant to be viewed as a slide show in presentation mode.

The draft workplan can be downloaded as headings to assist with project planning here.

Who Developed This?

The original model was written by Dr. Paul Oldham as part of work with Hartmut Meyer and Olivier Rukundo on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Bahamas. The updated version is a joint work in progress and much better for it.

Financial Support

The model was developed with the support of The Bahamas Environment, Science & Technology Commission (BEST) of the Government of the Bahamas under the UNEP/GEF project "Strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in the Bahamas" as set out in Oldham, P (2015) Concepts for an Electronic Monitoring Tool. UNEP/GEF project "Strengthening Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in the Bahamas". The present paper was written with the additional support of the multi-donor ABS Capacity Development Initiative hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. We express our sincere thanks to the BEST Commission, UNEP/GEF the ABS Capacity Development Initiative, BMZ and GIZ for their support. The views expressed are solely those of the authors and should not be interpreted as reflecting the views of the Government of The Bahamas, BMZ, GIZ or the ABS Initiative.

Suggested Citation

Oldham, P; Rukundo, O; Meyer, H (2016) An Online Research Permit and Monitoring System to Support National Implementation of the

http://abspermits.net/

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Core components of the concept



Authorities Provider

Online Front Page

Applicants User

Core System

Backups

Physical Archive

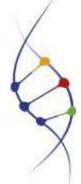
Mobile access

Monitoring

Reporting

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Two aspects of the providertriggered tracking concept



Starting point 1: Tracking the results of R&D where no attempt has been made to secure permission by ABS Permit and no ABS contract exists, commonly described as biopiracy

using external data from the public domain

Starting point 2: Tracking the results of R&D where a researcher or company has received permission by ABS Permit entered into an ABS contract

using internal data from administrative processes

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What are sources for external data?

coordination



- Scientific literature
- Patent documents
- Products (possibly)
- Samples in ex-situ collections
- DNA and protein sequences in data banks
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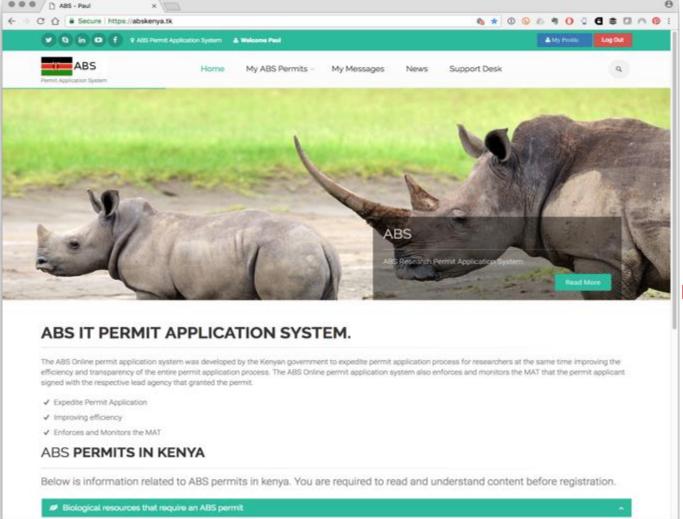
What are sources for administrative data?

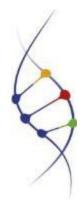


- National ABS permits / Internationally Recognised Certificate of Compliance
- Various permits for researchers to conduct research, collect material and transport the material across borders
- These administrative date consist of names, addresses, institutions, locations, types of species, sample types etc.
- These are "dormant" date because they usually not used for systematic monitoring purposes
 - > combining tracking results for external and administrative data provides a basis for detecting utilization which is non-compliant with the national ABS framework

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Step 1: Online application

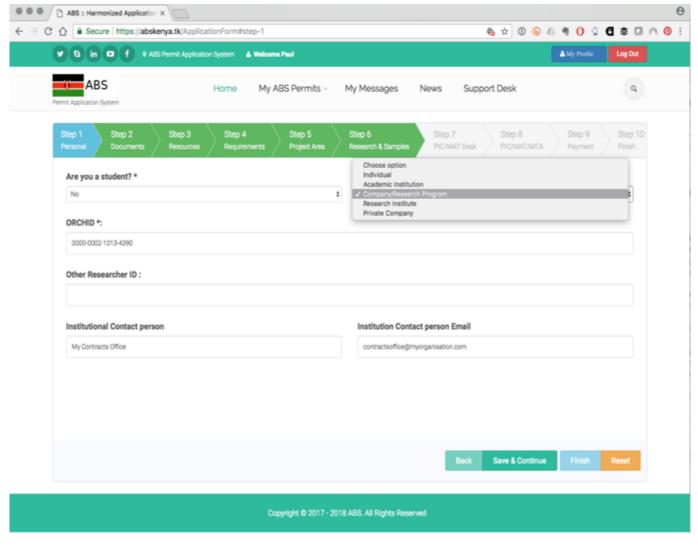


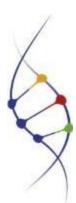


https://abskenya.tk/

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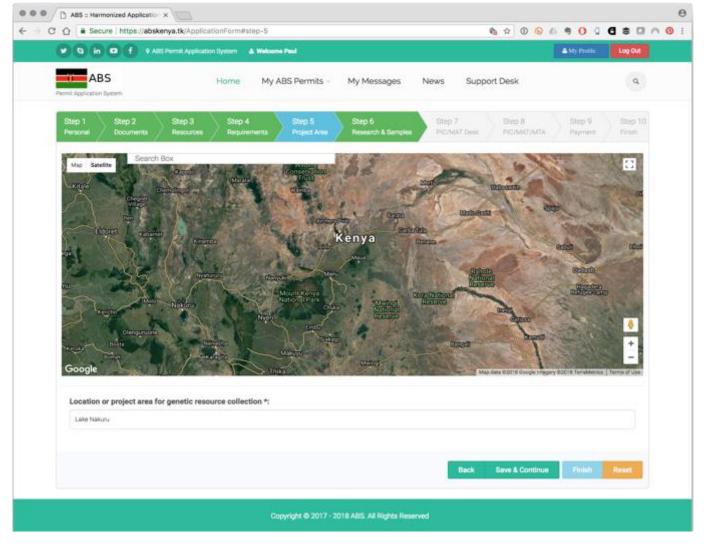
Personal data





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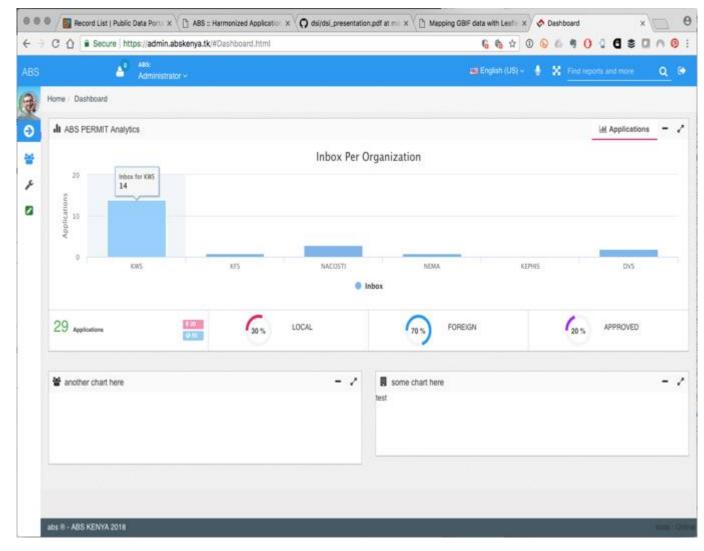
Location(s) of access

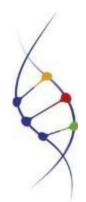




Integration of International Basic concept Data sources Multi-Machine R&D and Lessons learnt framework for tracking institutional data banks learning patent coordination landscapes

Integrated dashboard overview





Desk Officers at each Authority can view progress and consult inside the system by email International Basic concept framework

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Step 2: Agreed principle on synchronous permit issuing

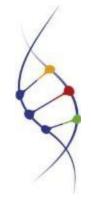


- Basic agreement of involved institutions:
 No permit is issued until all permits are issued
- The previous sequential permit system caused "escapes" of users
- The Unique Identifier e.g. KE20180605
 - appears on all documents and sample labels
 - has to be included in all publications and patent applications
 - is mentioned in the IRCC
- CNA in the country in which utilization will occur will be informed directly by Kenyan CNA
- This basic principle secures legality of access and utilization to the benefit of the provider as well as of the user

International Basic concept framework

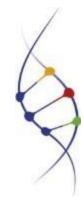
Data sources for tracking

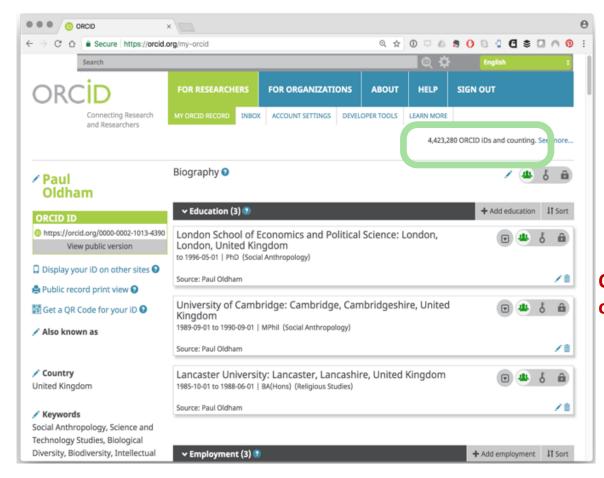
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- Online system requires an ORCID identifier, now commonly required by research funding agencies and major journals
- ORCID is a public researcher identifier that follows researchers throughout their careers
- Administrative data provided by applicants in the form of names,
 ORCID ID, organisations, species and locations become the basis for monitoring
- Using a combination of online web services (Application Programming Interfaces / APIs) to automate the retrieval of external data such as publications or patent documents

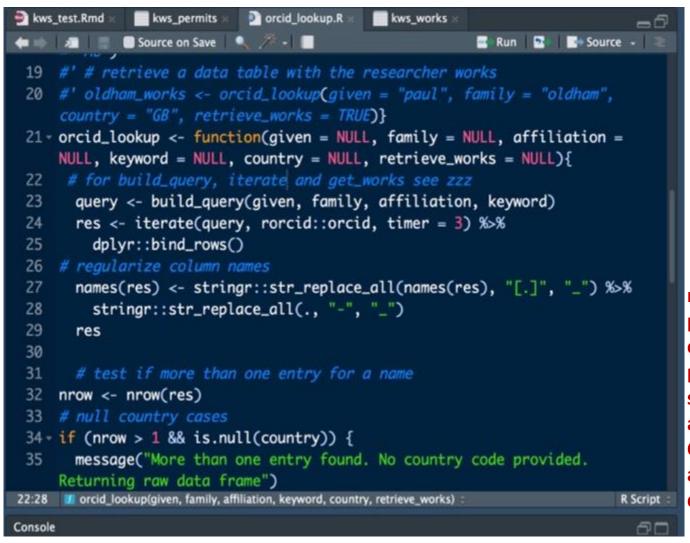
ORCID system





ORCID record of Paul Oldham

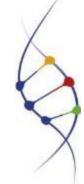
R code to screen ORCID records

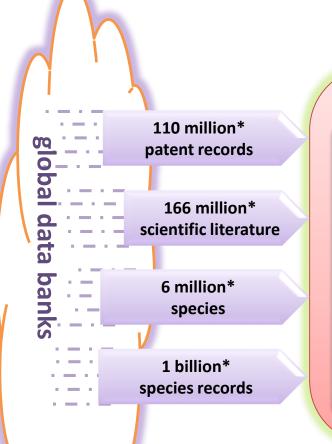




rOpenSci is a programming community providing open source tools to access ORCID, GBIF, CITES, CROSSREF and many other data sources using R

Tracking global data banks



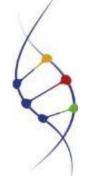


IT MONITORING TOOL **METADATA MANAGEMENT REPOSITORY** Admini-Scientific **Taxonomic Patent** strative Literature **Data Data** 0.2 million* 1.35 million* Indian/EU/US WOS, MAG, Patents, WIPO TKDL etc. Crossref etc. author uid, title journal_id etc. taxonomy etc. source etc.

* marked figures are approximate for India

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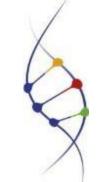
Supervised machine-learning



- Cooperation with Center for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in Chennai
- Using the Word2Vec concept by Mikolov et al. (Google)
- Applying Fasttext software (Facebook)
- Words in a text are numbered, word of interest (e.g. species name, country name) gets 1, neighboring words get 2, 3 etc.
- Analysis of labelled date with IT system
- Proximity analysis is performed
- Analysis of true and false answers
- Level of 94% correctness is easy, above becomes difficult

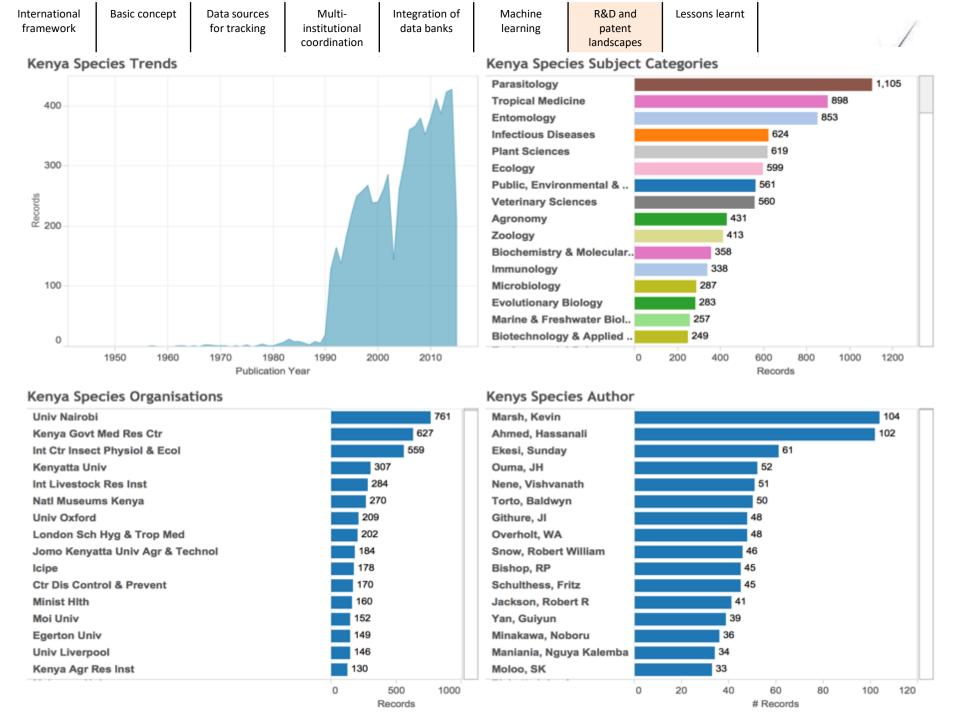
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Online system enables analysis of R&D and patent landscapes



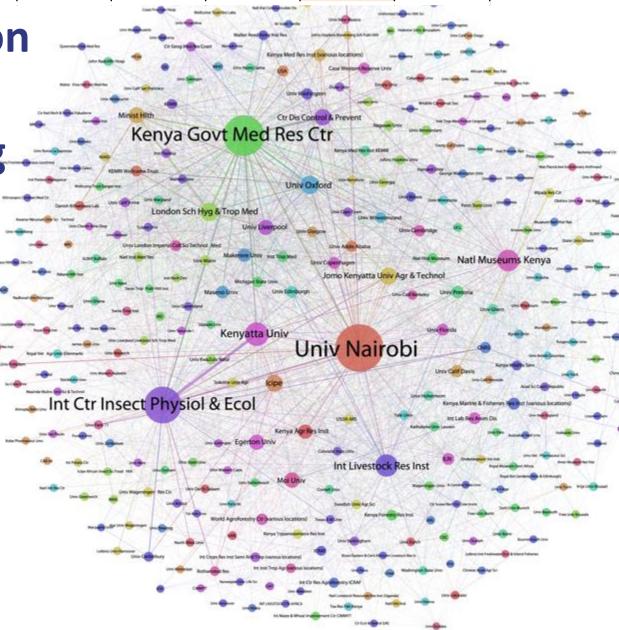
The ability to use web services for scientific literature, patent data, and geographic place names leads to:

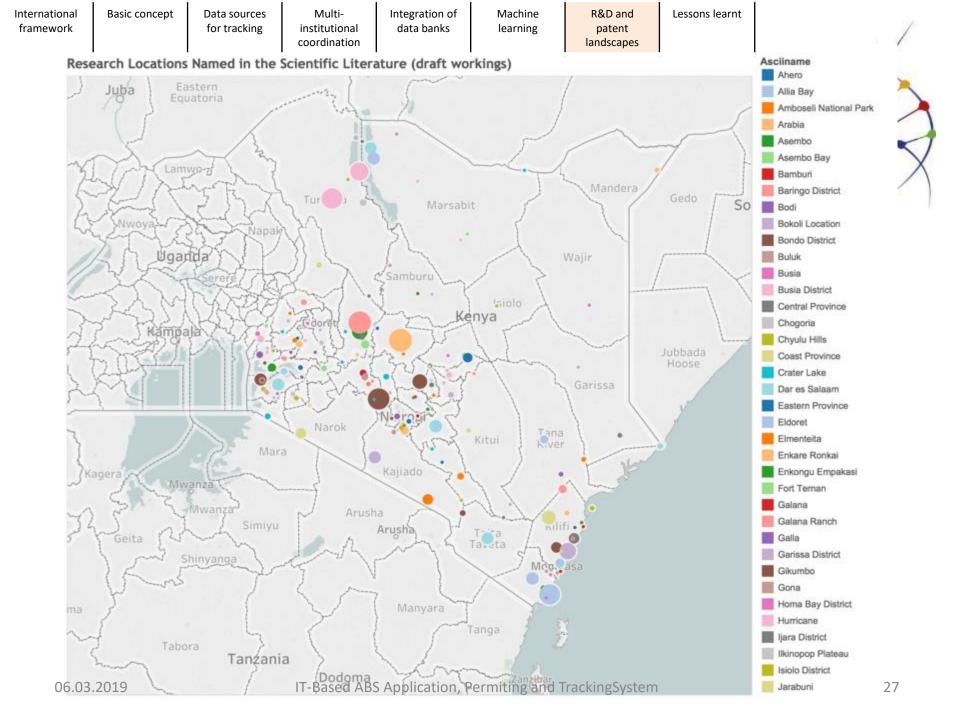
- Overview about ABS compliance and increased trust in the national and international ABS system
- Creation of a national electronic repository of publications about biodiversity in the country
- Increased understanding of the topics and focus of research effort in the country related to biodiversity and traditional knowledge
- Sound data basis for developing science policies and targeting funding



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Organisation network researching GR & TK in Kenya





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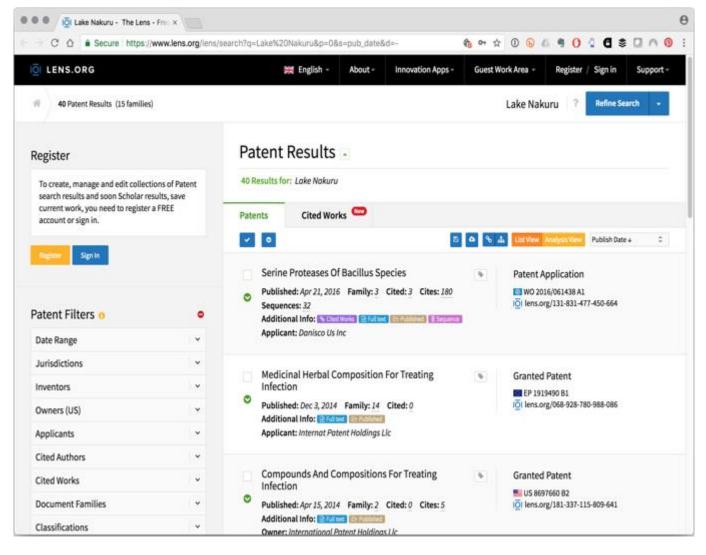
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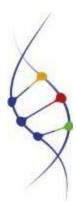
Machine learning

R&D and patent landscapes

Lessons learnt

Tracking patents on GR and aTK





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Lessons learned so far



- Interagency cooperation is essential through technical working group of ABS and IT officers, continuous information of the hierarchy and CEO involvement at milestone events
- Integrated systems do not change the legal system but aim to facilitate the exercise the mandates of involved institutions through logic processes, automatic notifications and easy communication
- Single-window systems accommodate needs of all players in a multiinstitutional system
- A sound analysis of the existing permit systems is key for development of a logic sequence of procedures in the integrated system
- Focus on a method that is good enough and improve later

Thank you very much for your attention!



Contact

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