Introduction

COP decision 14/25 requests the development of, in consultation with the CHM-IAC, a knowledge management component as a part of the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to guide, inter alia, future developments of the CHM, the ABS-CH and the BCH.

Preparatory Process for post-2020 global biodiversity framework and knowledge management

▶ Series of regional consultations held during early 2019 to receive input from stakeholders, including on issues of technical and scientific cooperation and knowledge management.

▶ Submissions received from Parties and other interested stakeholders relating to data, information and knowledge sharing.

Preparatory Process for post-2020 global biodiversity framework and knowledge management

▶ Parties and other Stakeholders are invited to think beyond 2030 to the 2050 vision and beyond. What milestones should we set for ourselves?

▶ How can we remain flexible in a fast-changing world of technology?

▶ The new framework is global in scope, not just a strategic plan for the CBD.
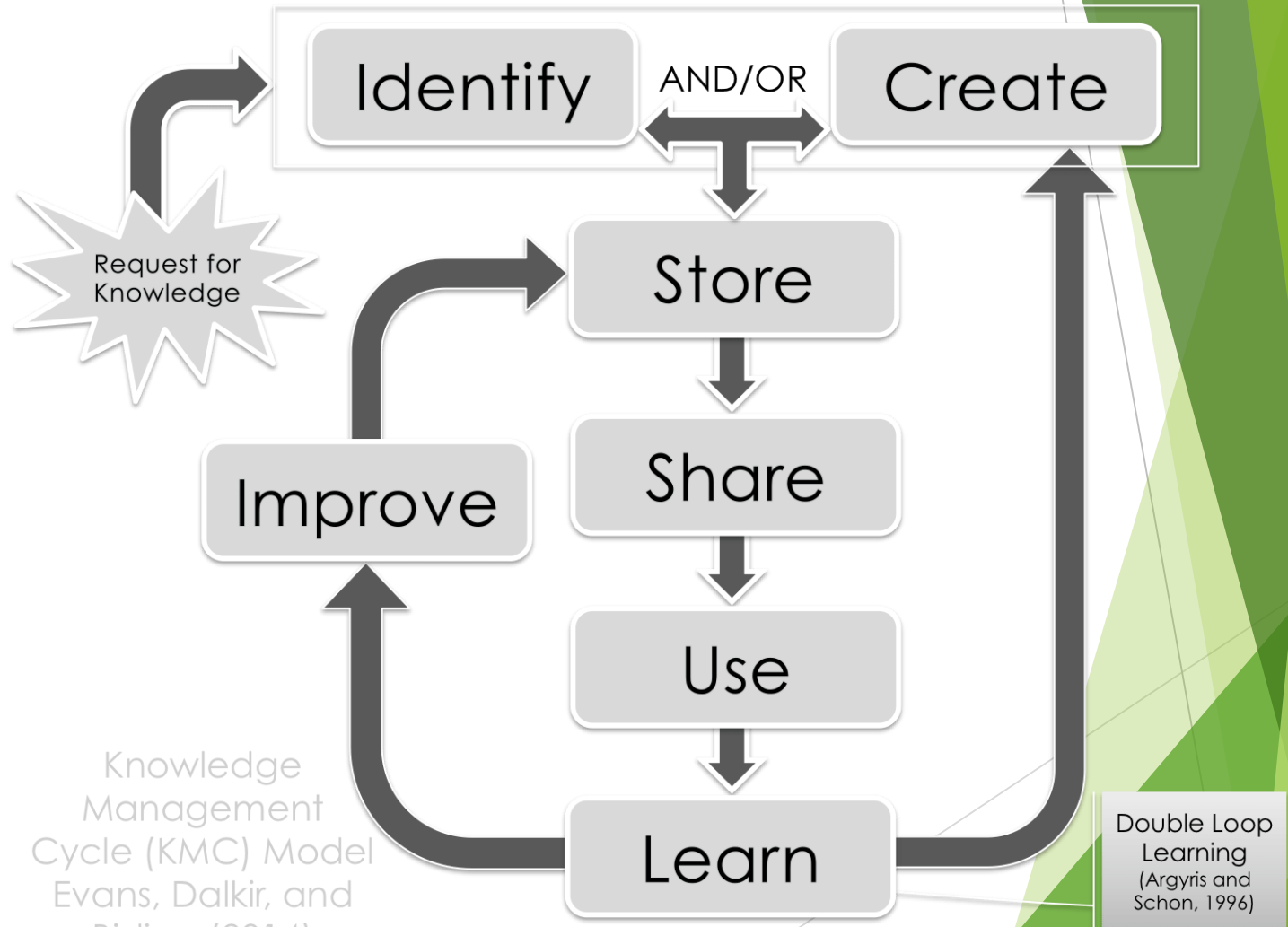
▶ Is this a KM component or a strategy?

Goal and objectives of the Knowledge Management Component

▶ The overall goal of the knowledge management component is to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention and its Protocols by ….

▶ The specific objectives of the KM component are:

   ▶ To encourage and promote a culture of information and knowledge sharing across the Convention through, *inter alia*, creation of enabling environments and guidance

   ▶ To strengthen knowledge creation, sharing and learning across the Convention.

   ▶ To strengthen the capacities of Parties and relevant stakeholders to access and utilise existing knowledge to effectively support implementation.

CHM

Knowledge Management Cycle

Identify — AND/OR — Create

Request for Knowledge

Store

Improve

Share

Use

Learn

Double Loop Learning
(Argyris and Schon, 1996)

Knowledge Management Cycle (KMC) Model
Evans, Dalkir, and Bidian (2014)

CHM

What does this mean for the CBD?

- ▶ Knowledge Management for Parties & Stakeholders
  - ▶ To share experiences / best practices
  - ▶ To facilitate implementation of the Convention and its Protocols
  - ▶ To know more about biodiversity
  - ▶ To make sound decisions

- ▶ Knowledge Management for SCBD
  - ▶ To know more and be more effective
  - ▶ To maintain the institutional memory
  - ▶ To facilitate SCBD operations

Existing CHM work programme 2011-2020

▶ Described in COP decision X/15

▶ The IAC may wish to consider how to continue the workplan past 2020, in line with the post-2020 global biodiversity strategy and related strategies and work programmes.

▶ The CHM is NOT disappearing.

CHM

Knowledge Generation

▶ Some of the possible actions for improvement include the following:

  ▶ Identify gaps in available knowledge and liaise with knowledge creators (especially academic and research institutions) to generate the data and information to fill those knowledge gaps.

  ▶ Increase outreach and inclusion of knowledge generating institutions into the work of the CBD and related processes.

  ▶ Reinforce efforts to incentivize the generation of new knowledge and innovations.

Knowledge Capture

- UNEP-WCMC's *Compendium* as a "living" document

- Increasing outreach within the academic and scientific communities to find further data resources, where available

- Capacity-building facilitation for Parties and sub-national governments on data collection and gathering methods

- Additional linkages through the Bioland tool

Knowledge Organization/Capture

▶ After knowledge is generated or captured, it must then be organized and catalogued according to a developed taxonomy and with standardized metadata. This has so far been done effectively through the clearing-house mechanism. However, further work needs to be done to facilitate findability of the existing knowledge resources. Some of the actions to be taken include:

  ▶ *Tagging*: Following the standards set out in the current web strategy and in line with international standards and best practices, knowledge objects must be tagged with appropriate descriptive metadata. Ensuring full and complete metadata tagging, including subject tagging of knowledge objects and consistent use of shared terminology, increases findability, as does full-text indexing.

  ▶ *Further cataloguing and expansion of common formats*: The variety of "common formats" already developed by the Secretariat to describe frequently collected information also need to be further catalogued and expanded so that they can be used and shared with external audiences, if needed.

  ▶ Furthermore, the Secretariat needs improve its work as a facilitating partner to those who both collect and maintain the knowledge resources and those who utilize them in their work.

CHM

Knowledge Sharing

- Promote open data access through policy incentives.

- Promote the use of common data standards.

- Invest in the digitization of natural history collections.

- Establish national biodiversity information facilities.

- Enhance national capacity in biodiversity informatics.

- Engage the public in biodiversity observation through citizen science networks.

- Encourage data sharing from the private sector.

- Develop national platforms for data discovery, visualization and use.

- Analyse data and information gaps to prioritize new data mobilization.

- Engage with and support regional and global networks for data mobilization and access.

Knowledge Utilization/Application

▶ Making available knowledge understandable and accessible to relevant stakeholders;

▶ Facilitating the integration and application of knowledge in a given context;

▶ Contextualizing the knowledge by maintaining a connection between the knowledge and those knowledgeable about that content, identifying the key elements of the knowledge content to better match to a variety of users and embedding new content in the work processes;

▶ Establishing or using existing communities of practice to facilitate the application of new and existing knowledge;

▶ Building the capacity of Parties and relevant stakeholders (through various capacity building and learning activities) to enable them to effectively utilise and apply existing knowledge assets;

▶ Create enabling environment for increasing the use existing knowledge; and

▶ Strengthening the science-policy interface to foster timely uptake and application of scientific knowledge by policy-makers.

CHM

Questions for further discussion

► Many of these elements have been requested through previous COP decisions but need to be supported through a more systematic framework with dedicate resources to facilitate implementation.

► The CHM-IAC may wish to provide advice on the above draft elements and other issues. For example, the Executive Secretary would welcome advice on the following questions:

   ► Should the knowledge management component be in form of a strategy with concrete actions and deliverables or a framework document to guide knowledge management in the post-2020 period?

   ► What elements of the proposed draft knowledge management component are missing? What gaps still need to be addressed?

   ► What tasks should be carried out by the Secretariat and which ones should be carried out by Parties and partner organizations?

   ► What should the role of the CHM-IAC or its successor with respect to knowledge management in the post-2020 period?

   ► How should other stakeholders be engaged for advice and input (GBIF, UN Environment, DOPA, UNEP-WCMC, IPBES knowledge management, academic institutions, etc.)?

   ► What are the next steps to improve this draft?

Next steps

A draft of the KM component must be submitted to SBI 3 in May 2020, in preparation for COP 15.

What further steps can we take to refine this component over the remainder of 2019?

- Inputs from a variety of stakeholders, including the ABSCH-IAC and the BCH-IAC

- Further environmental scan of existing KM-related biodiversity projects

- Increasing outreach and strengthening the science-policy interface

What have we forgotten or missed?

Next steps