



Convention on Biological Diversity

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Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Twelfth meeting

Geneva, 12–16 November 2023
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

Knowledge management component of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Updated draft knowledge management component of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In its decision [15/16](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity requested the Executive Secretary to further develop, in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations and with the support of the Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation, the draft knowledge management component of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹ for peer review by Parties and for review by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention at its twelfth meeting, and for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting and by the Conference of the Parties at its sixteenth meeting.
2. Accordingly, the Secretariat of the Convention, in consultation with the Informal Advisory Group, has prepared an updated draft of the knowledge management component of the Framework (see annex). The Secretariat has shortened and simplified the draft and taken into account the needs, gaps, challenges and opportunities identified by Parties in their national reports, as well as those expressed by them during consultations and webinars conducted by the Secretariat and partner organizations. In the light of the finalization and adoption of the Framework by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, the updated draft is referred to in the present note as the draft knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Framework.
3. During its review of the updated draft, the Working Group may wish to pay particular attention to aspects related to the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and to revise them as necessary.

* CBD/WG8J/12/1/Rev.1.

¹ CBD/COP/15/2, CBD/SBI/REC/3/10, annex.

II. Recommendations

4. The Working Group may wish to adopt a recommendation along the following lines:

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

1. *Takes note* of progress made in the development of the draft knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;
2. *Recommends* that the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, at its fourth meeting, and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its sixteenth meeting, review in particular issues related to the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities in their consideration of the further development and finalization of the strategy.

Annex

Draft knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*

I. Background and context

1. Knowledge management is one of the key strategic means of implementation that will underpin the achievement of the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as recognized in Target 21¹ and section K of the Framework.
2. The knowledge management strategy supports the effective implementation of the Framework and complements its monitoring framework, the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, the technical and scientific cooperation mechanism and the clearing-house mechanisms of the Convention.

II. Components

3. Knowledge management encompasses a range of processes, strategies and practices through which biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge are generated and collected; organized, curated, stored and shared; and used or applied to achieve biodiversity conservation-related objectives and outcomes.
4. The strategy recognizes the four interdependent components of knowledge management, namely: (a) people, including the various actors, such as knowledge holders, indigenous peoples and local communities, managers, curators and users; (b) processes, that is, the relevant procedures, standards and policies; (c) technology, including the technological tools, systems and platforms; and (d) content, that is, biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, including how it is managed, for example through cataloguing, tagging and indexing, digitization and organization.

III. Principles

5. The strategy recognizes that, to contribute to the achievement of the goals and targets of the Framework, it is important for data, information and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, to be available and accessible in a timely manner to decision makers, practitioners and the public. It is also important for knowledge to be fit for purpose in terms of content and transmission format.
6. Furthermore, it is important for Parties, other Governments and stakeholders to foster a culture of knowledge-sharing, continuous learning from experience, and knowledge retention and re-use to improve implementation processes and practices.
7. The strategy also recognizes that effective knowledge management requires acknowledging and optimizing the contributions of various governmental and non-governmental institutions, regional and international organizations, researchers, practitioners, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders to promote diverse and inclusive knowledge societies.

* Further to decision 15/16 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the draft will be subject to peer review by Parties before its submission for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its fourth meeting.

¹ Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

8. The strategy promotes the principles of findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability, with a view to promoting the open sharing of data, information and knowledge.

9. In addition, to ensure that access to the traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities is given with their free, prior and informed consent, the strategy also promotes the principles of collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility and ethics.

IV. Purpose

10. The strategy is aimed at addressing some of the challenges and needs identified by Parties in order to facilitate the effective implementation of the Framework and related decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including by achieving the following:

(a) Addressing disparities in data and information availability and accessibility across countries, and the barriers to the effective use of existing biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge;

(b) Strengthening national capacities, systems and mechanisms for biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge management to support evidence-based decision-making and action, and for the monitoring and reporting of progress towards the achievement of national targets as contributions to the goals and targets of the Framework;

(c) Increasing the level of standardization for greater harmonization and interoperability among national and regional biodiversity information systems, tools and platforms, so that data can flow seamlessly to support planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting;

(d) Developing appropriate national policies and strategies to create an enabling environment for data, information and knowledge management;

(e) Enhancing coordination and collaboration among various biodiversity knowledge initiatives, tools and platforms to avoid duplication and foster cost-effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability;

(f) Leveraging existing biodiversity knowledge management initiatives and networks by bridging the gaps that prevent their full and effective usage and enhancing coordination and collaboration among them.

11. Ultimately, the strategy is aimed at enhancing the accessibility and use of relevant data, information and knowledge, including traditional knowledge given access to with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, for informed policy development, planning, decision-making and action to support the implementation and monitoring of the Framework at all levels. It is also aimed at strengthening communication, awareness-raising, education, capacity development, knowledge-sharing and organizational learning.

V. Outcomes

12. The implementation of the strategy is expected to result in the increased capacity of Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders to capture, manage and use biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge; an expanded knowledge base; and the increased availability, accessibility and uptake of relevant data, information and knowledge at all levels, with a view to facilitating evidence-based programming and policy design, informed decision-making and the effective implementation and monitoring of the Framework.

13. The strategic objectives, component actions and main actors to achieve those outcomes are listed in the table below.

VI. Implementation

14. The strategy will be implemented, as appropriate, by Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders and the Secretariat in line with the priorities outlined in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the Framework and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

VII. Monitoring

15. The implementation of the strategy will be monitored using the information provided by Parties in their national reports and the indicators included in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Governmental and non-governmental actors may adapt and use the indicators to monitor, assess and report on the outcomes and impact of their knowledge management efforts at the national, regional and global levels. The information generated from the monitoring process will be used to inform the review and update of the strategy, as appropriate, in 2030.

Strategic objectives, actions and actors

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
A. Scoping and framing of the situation and the needs	(a) Map existing knowledge and sources ^a relevant to the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and national biodiversity strategies and action plans	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, Secretariat
	(b) Identify knowledge needs and priorities	Parties, organizations
	(c) Identify options for addressing knowledge gaps	Parties, organizations
	(d) Develop knowledge management strategies and plans	Parties
B. Promoting knowledge generation and synthesis	(a) Establish processes for knowledge co-creation	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, organizations
	(b) Enhance collaboration among organizations, initiatives and processes to promote knowledge generation	Parties, organizations
	(c) Enhance outreach to relevant research and academic communities and other institutions and communities to encourage them to share relevant research data, information and knowledge	Parties
	(d) Develop national capacity for knowledge generation and promote the collection of data, information and knowledge by private citizens at the local level	Parties
	(e) Promote the use of digital technology, including remote sensing, to collect data and information	Parties, organizations

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	(f) Identify and collect, where authorized, the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, with particular attention to the knowledge of indigenous women, with their free, prior and informed consent, and with clear acknowledgement of the source	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities
C. Facilitating knowledge discovery and collection	(a) Develop, enhance and use web-based tools to discover and collect data, information and knowledge from various sources	Secretariat, organizations
	(b) Promote the use of tools and technology for knowledge discovery, such as data mining and machine learning	Parties, organizations
	(c) Engage relevant stakeholders, including knowledge creators, brokers and private citizens, in the creation and collation of knowledge	Parties, organizations
D. Enhancing knowledge organization and sharing	(a) Review metadata and enhance the tagging and mapping of knowledge objects from various sources to increase findability	Parties, organizations
	(b) Develop and promote data, information and knowledge-sharing standards and protocols to ensure good quality data, compatibility and interoperability across biodiversity information systems, tools and platforms ^b	Parties, organizations
	(c) Improve data harmonization and interoperability among biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge systems	Secretariat, Parties, organizations
	(d) Strengthen the capacity of Governments to manage and share data, information and knowledge efficiently across conventions ^c	Parties
	(e) Develop a change management strategy to foster a culture of data, information and knowledge-sharing and application	Parties
	(f) Develop, showcase and disseminate tailored knowledge products, including at workshops, webinars and knowledge fairs	Secretariat, Parties, organizations
E. Promoting uptake and effective use and application of knowledge	(a) Develop and implement strategies to increase the uptake, use and application of existing biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge to inform biodiversity programming and policy and decision-making	Parties
	(b) Promote and facilitate the sharing, replication, scale-up, adaptation and systematization of data, information and knowledge, including documented good practices and lessons learned, to improve processes and practices	Parties, organizations

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
	(c) Create mechanisms to facilitate interactions and dialogue between policymakers and decision makers and the research community, practitioners, indigenous peoples and local communities	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities
	(d) Establish linkages between scientific networks and communication experts to enable the translation of scientific research outcomes into knowledge products	Parties
F. Conducting knowledge audits and reviews	(a) Undertake periodic surveys to assess, inter alia, the types of information and knowledge most frequently sought, the ease of access to the information needed, existing knowledge gaps, the level of knowledge-sharing and preferred channels	Parties
	(b) Analyse major knowledge gaps and identify options to address them	Parties
	(c) Conduct a comprehensive review of the knowledge management strategy	Parties
G. Developing capacity in data, information and knowledge management	(a) Undertake gap and need analyses of national knowledge management capacities in the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans	Parties
	(b) Develop or strengthen the enabling environment (policies, laws, norms, code of ethics and incentives) for biodiversity knowledge management, including for traditional knowledge	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities
	(c) Strengthen the institutional capacity of relevant national agencies in biodiversity informatics and knowledge management, including to support efforts by indigenous peoples and local communities to strengthen their secure indigenous knowledge systems of knowledge management	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, organizations
	(d) Strengthen national knowledge management systems and mechanisms for biodiversity conservation	Parties
	(e) Provide guidance on national database development and the sharing of experience in data access and use	Parties
	(f) Strengthen the capacities of decision makers, practitioners, the public, relevant stakeholders and knowledge holders to gain access to and use existing biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, organizations, Secretariat

<i>Strategic objectives</i>	<i>Component actions</i>	<i>Main actors</i>
H. Strengthening knowledge networks and partnerships	(a) Strengthen networks on biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge management	Parties, organizations
	(b) Link centres of expertise, communities of practice, indigenous peoples and local communities and other knowledge sources	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, organizations
	(c) Enhance coordination and collaboration among various biodiversity knowledge initiatives, tools, and platforms	Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, organizations, Secretariat

^a Including tools identified in the *Compendium of Guidance on Key Global Databases Related to Biodiversity-related Conventions* of the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

^b In the context of traditional knowledge, this involves the development and promotion of community protocols and biocultural community protocols for gaining access to and using traditional knowledge.

^c An example of an applicable tool to manage data, information and knowledge at the national level is the Data Reporting Tool for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (available at <https://dart.informea.org>).