



DRAFT KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT (STRATEGY) OF KUNMING MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Capacity Building & Knowledge Management Unit
Implementation Support Division

Mandate

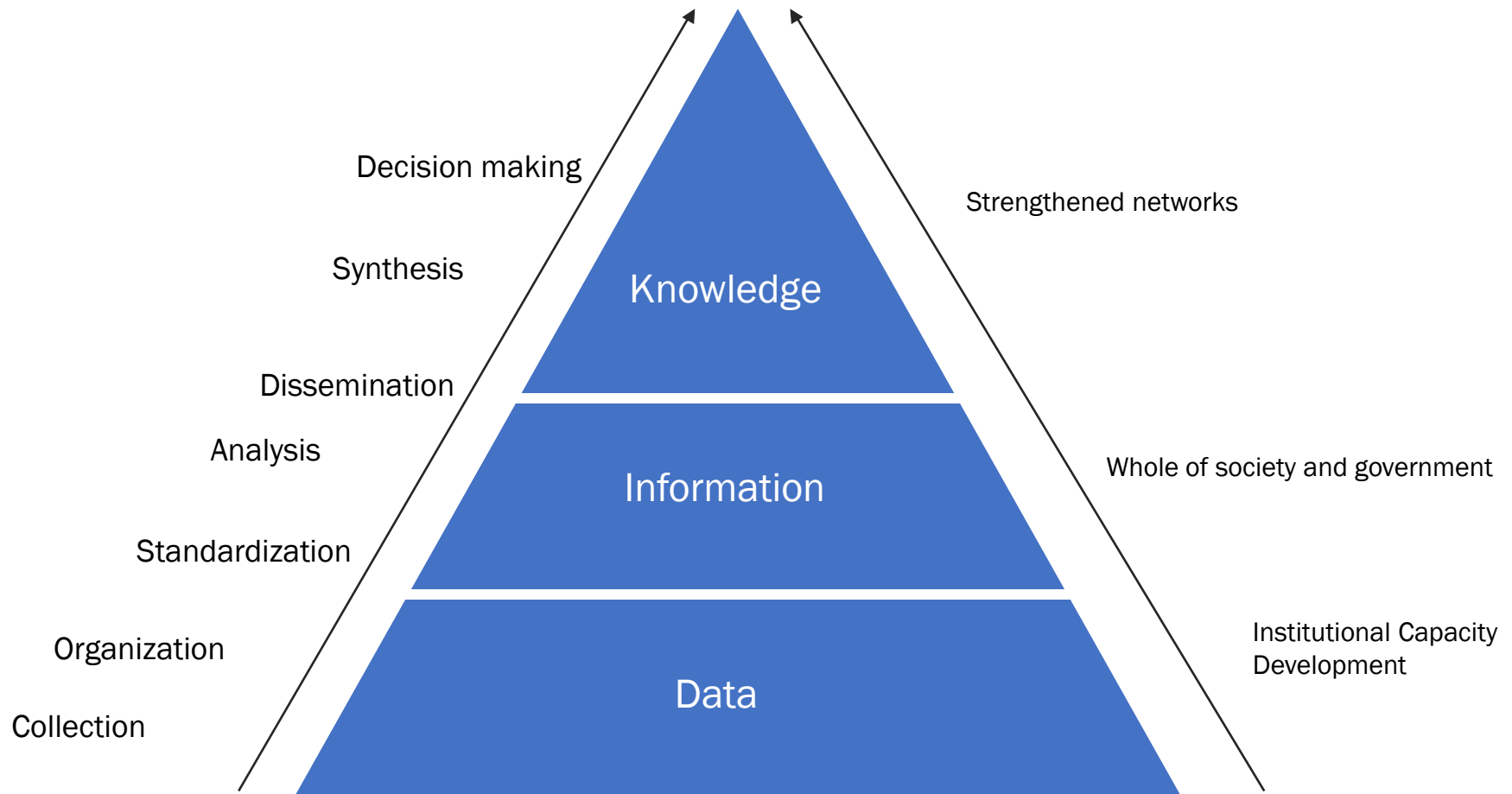
- Decision 14/25,
 - *Para 4(f): develop, in consultation with the informal advisory committees to the clearing-house mechanism, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit Sharing Clearing-House, a knowledge management component as a part of the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to, inter alia, guide future developments of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House and the Biosafety Clearing-House;*
 - *Para.4(g): use the experience gained from relevant knowledge management initiatives ... to inform the elaboration of the knowledge management component;*

Knowledge Management Component (Strategy)

Proposed Key Elements

1. Introduction (definition, framework – people, process, technology, content)
2. The component itself (rationale, objectives, expected outcomes)
3. Strategies to enhance KM (the cycle)
4. Implementation framework

Introduction to Knowledge Management Component (Strategy)



Objectives

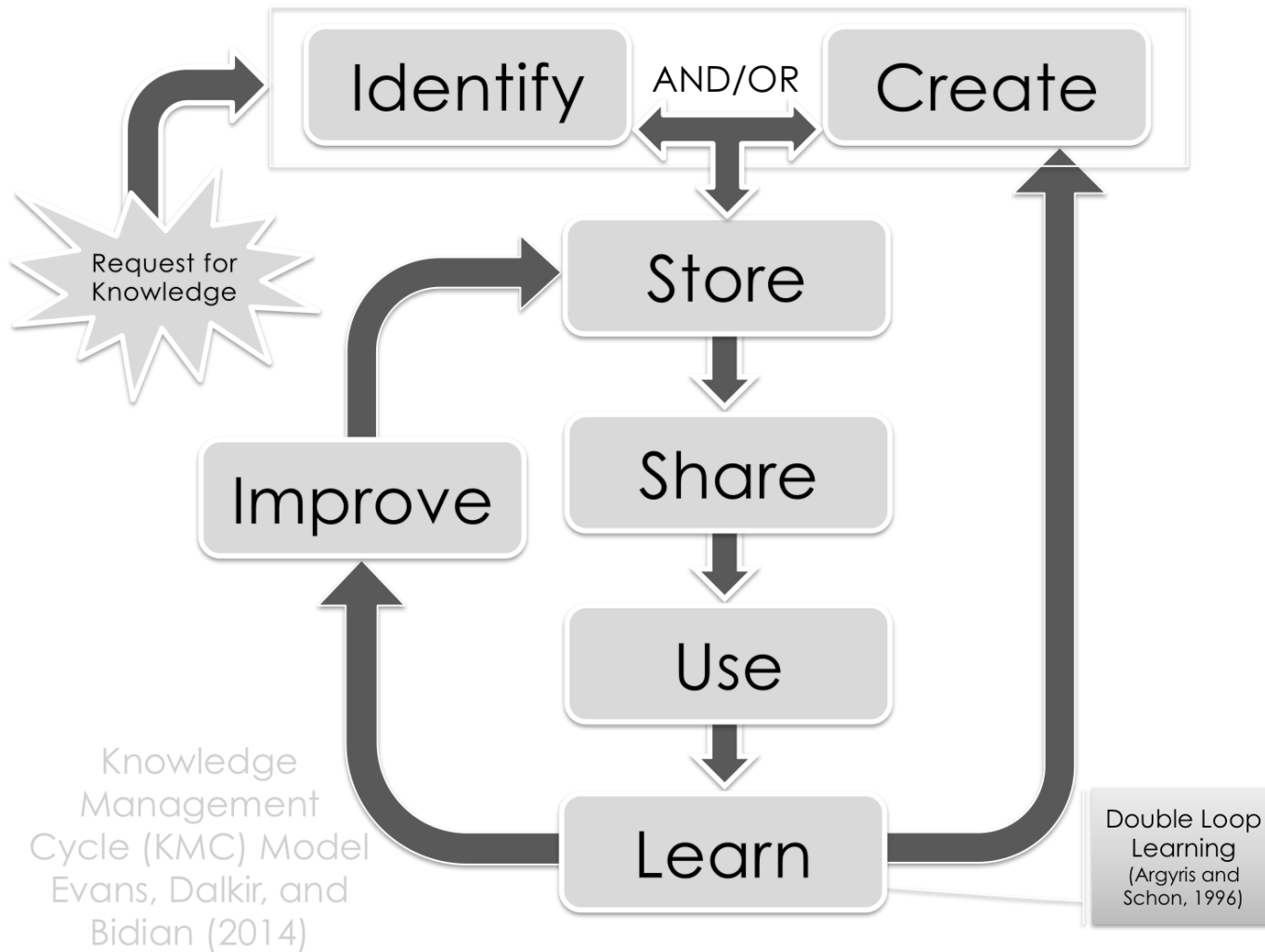
1. To promote and nurture a culture of knowledge sharing across the biodiversity-related Conventions, including cultural change with regard to ownership of data, information and knowledge.
2. To create enabling environments and efficient mechanisms for biodiversity knowledge management, including through enhanced interoperability and harmonization of data and information.
3. To increase discoverability of biodiversity-related data and information across multiple sources
4. To establish and maintain biodiversity knowledge network of practitioners to facilitate ongoing exchange of knowledge and experience through the clearing-house mechanism to support enhanced implementation.
5. To strengthen the capacities of Parties and relevant stakeholders to access and utilise existing data, information and knowledge at the national, regional and international levels to effectively support effective planning, policy and decision-making and implementation.

Expected Outcomes

The implementation of the KM component is expected to result in the following improvements:

- ❖ Increase in the number of biodiversity related knowledge assets identified and gathered under existing and new biodiversity knowledge streams
- ❖ Increase in biodiversity informatics capacity at the national and sub-national level
- ❖ Increase in uptake of existing data, information and knowledge for policy development use.
- ❖ Minimize potential risks of knowledge loss as individuals move on.

Knowledge Management Cycle



Next steps

Decision 15/16

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 Framework for peer review by Parties and for review by the Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions 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, with a view to its adoption; Rrecommendation 3/10 of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

Article 8 (j)

Each contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:

Subject to national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge innovations and practices.

Target 21

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,[2] in accordance with national legislation.

Target 21 Indicators

Headline Indicator

21.1
Indicator on biodiversity
information for the monitoring
the global biodiversity
framework

Component Indicator

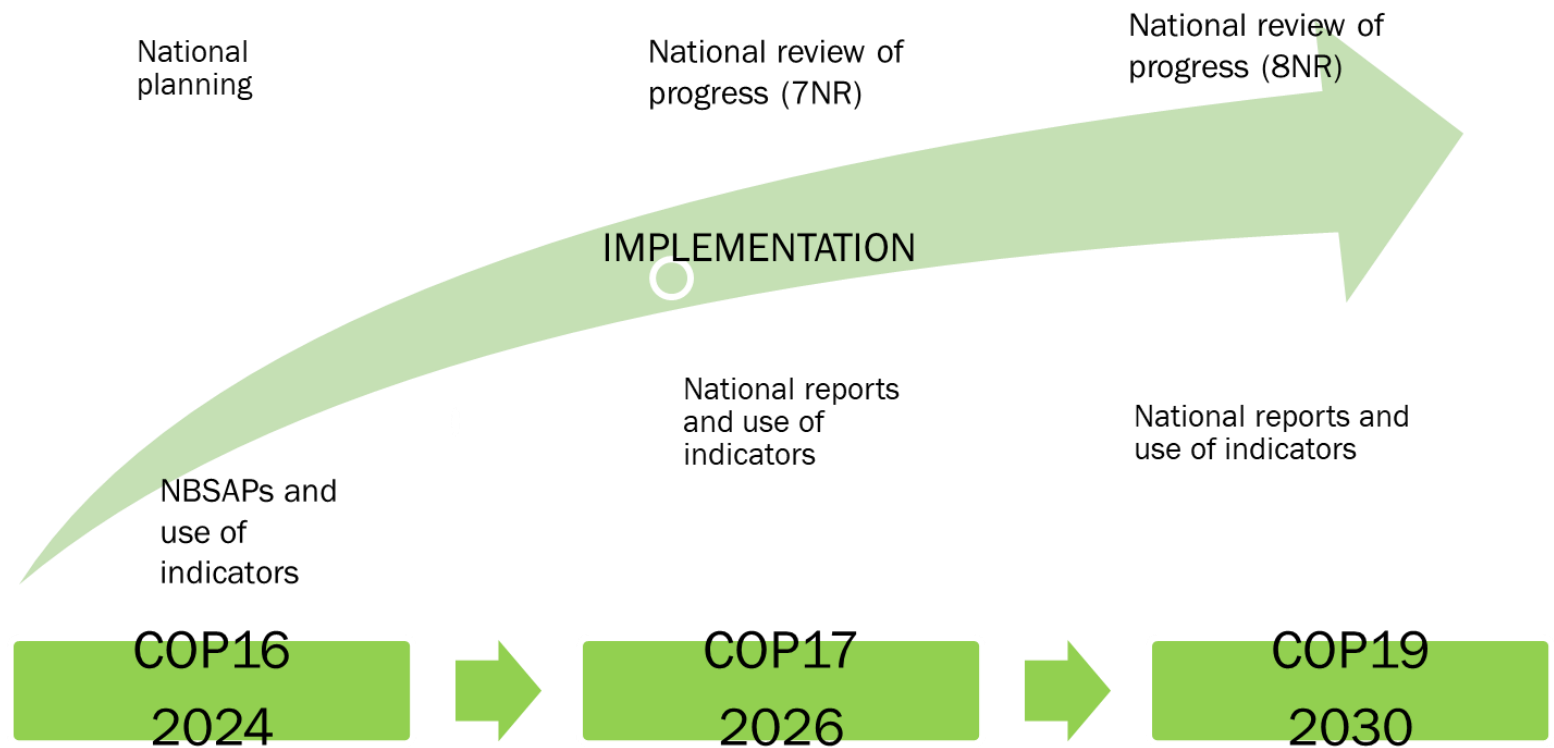
- a. Species Status Index
- b. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments

Complementary Indicator

- Growth in number of records and species in the Living Planet Index database
- Growth in species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility
- Growth in marine species occurrence records accessible through OBIS
- Proportion of known species assessed through The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
- Number of assessments on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
- World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) bio-literacy survey (Biodiversity literacy in global zoo and aquarium visitors)
- Species Status Information Index

Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity

Support for national processes





Thank You

For further information and suggestions contact:

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