

# Knowledge Management for Biodiversity (KM4B) - Webinar 1

#### Introduction to KM under the Convention and its Protocols

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## AGENDA

Knowledge Management in the context of Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversité Framework

Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Webinar Series

Implementation time table

### GBF - Target 21



(Wh&) Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision malors, practitioners and the public to (Why) guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awarenessraising, 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.

#### <u>QUALIFIER</u>

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.

### GBF - Target 21

#### **Related AICHI Target**

Target 19 - By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



#### **Related SDG Target**

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic **Commission Criteria and** Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the SD

### Biodiversity KM Landscape



Key initiatives and tools supporting the collection, curation and sharing of biodiversity data, information and knowledge:

- CBD <u>CHM</u> & KM tools of other biodiversity-related MEAs
- ✤ InforMEA (UN Information Portal on MEAs)
- ✤ <u>UNEP-WCMC</u>
- UNEP's World Environment Situation Room (<u>WESR</u>)
- ✤ <u>UN Biodiversity Lab (</u>UNDP)
- IPBES task force on knowledge and data
- GEOBON: Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network
- IUCN's Species Information Service (<u>IUCN red list</u>)
- ✤ Global Biodiversity Information Facility (<u>GBIF</u>),
- ✤ Encyclopedia of Life (<u>EOL</u>)
- ✤ International Barcode of Life Initiative (<u>iBOL</u>)

### Background



- <u>5<sup>th</sup> Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5) noted that:</u>
  - Progress has been made in the generation and sharing of biodiversity data, information and knowledge (DIK)
  - Digital technologies (e.g. big-data aggregation, modelling and artificial intelligence) have opened new opportunities for KM
  - Major imbalances remain (geographic and thematic coverage of available information) and digital divide Information gaps remain
  - Full use/ application of biodiversity knowledge in decision-making is still limited in some countries



Goal and objectives:

- To support effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
  - Promote a culture of knowledge sharing
  - Create enabling environment for biodiversity KM
  - Leverage existing KM initiatives and networks
  - Increase the discoverability & accessibility of biodiversity data, information and knowledge from multiple sources
  - Strengthen biodiversity knowledge networks and Communities of Practice
  - Strengthen national capacities to access and utilise existing biodiversity data, information and knowledge

## KM Component of the GBF



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#### Strategies to enhance biodiversity KM

- A. <u>Knowledge creation/generation</u>
  - New knowledge from research, case studies, etc.
  - Analysis and integration of existing DIK
- B. <u>Knowledge discovery and collection</u>
  - Identification of biodiversity DIK from various sources
  - Promotion of knowledge discovery technologies, e.g. data mining and machine learning
  - Proactive engagement of knowledge creators, brokers
  - Crowdsourcing of DIK
- C. Knowledge organization and sharing:
  - Organization, classification/cataloging and mapping using appropriate metadata and descriptors for easy findability, searchability, accessibility and retrieval

## KM Component of the GBF



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- Improvement of metadata quality, tagging & mapping
- Harmonization of data standards, protocols, formats
- Enhancement of interoperability across biodiversity-related information systems
- D. Knowledge uptake and use/application
  - Enhanced communication/marketing of existing DIK
  - Strengthening the science-policy interface (e.g. IPBES)
  - Creating spaces for dialogue between researchers & policy/decision-makers and practitioners
  - Promoting communities of practice and citizen science
- E. Knowledge audits and reviews
  - Evaluation of how and where DIK is accessed & used
  - Identification of user' information needs and gaps

### Key Observations and Lessons



- KM is one of the key means of implementation that will underpin the GBF goals and targets
- Easy and timely access to available biodiversity DIK is critical for effective biodiversity planning, policy/decision-making and implementation
- Significant biodiversity DIK exist but are often not readily accessible to potential users
- Need to facilitate the "discovery" and accessibility of existing biodiversity DIK from all sources

## Key Observations and Lessons



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There is also a need to:

- Leverage existing biodiversity KM initiatives and networks,
- Address the knowledge gaps,
- Identify and address factors that prevent full access to and usage of existing knowledge
- Enhance coordination and collaboration among relevant KM initiatives, including the KM4AgD

#### KM4B Webinar Series: Motivation



- Knowledge needs to be managed professionally across organisations to create vital and performative knowledge ecosystems.
- Qualified Knowledge Managers are needed in all sectors and at all levels, and they
  profit from joint learning and experience sharing.
- Due to the complexity and distribution of knowledge in the biodiversity they need to master the KM Challenges together.
- Solutions to be developed and implemented in partnership based on an integrated KM approach.



# **Knowledge Management for Biodiversity (KM4B) Initiative**

**Knowledge for Development Partnership** 





Knowledge Agenda for Biodiversity (initial idea)

#### Knowledge for Development Partnership



# KM4B Webinar Series – Scheduled Programme

https://km4b.cbd.int/webinars



### Appendix





- Knowledge is at the heart of the post-2020 biodiversity agenda
- KM for Biodiversity Challenge 2023
- Implementation time table





KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY CHALLENGE

**Concept brief** 

# **KM4B Initiative**



- A **joint programme** of the CBD, hosted by UNEP, and the Knowledge for Development Partnership
- National focal points of all CBD Parties to join the KM4B Challenge 2023
- Faculty with 20+ TOP KM experts with specialisations in biodiversity
- 20 training sessions of 1,5 hours and online learning material on organisational and sectoral Knowledge Management with strong interaction and peer collaboration.
- Participants will be guided to:
  - develop their own organisational Knowledge Management Strategies
  - co-create sectoral/national Knowledge Policy Briefs
  - jointly develop the Biodiversity Knowledge Agenda
- Participants shall be awarded "Certified Knowledge Managers for Sustainable Development"
- Solutions and findings are presented at regional conferences
- A Biodiversity KM Community of Practice (CoP) launched

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat, hosted by UNEP, K4DP and other partners will join forces in the implementation of the KM4D Challenge.
- CBD Parties will receive professional advice on pressing KM Challenges and build KM capacities in the sectors.
- The SCBD will facilitate the collaboration to formulate KM Challenges and provide background information, including various aspects like knowledge sharing practices, knowledge divide, technical aspects of linking data, use of Artificial Intelligence, etc.
- The CBD Parties will receive results and bring them to implementation where possible. The CBD Secretariat will communicate and mobilize participants from Parties to join the KM4B Challenge and arrange their participation.

# Faculty members (selected)

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- Benjamin Abugri MSc, FARA/University of Ghana, Accra
- Dr. Andreas Brandner K4DP/Knowledge Management Austria
- Sarah Cummings, Knowledge Ecologist/km4dev
- Prof. Dr. Kimiz Dalkir, McGill University, Canada
- Helen Gillman MSc, IFAD (tbc)
- Prof. Dr. Stefan Güldenberg, University of Liechtenstein
- Dr. Michael Heiss, Siemens
- Mag. Petra Herout, KMA / HORIZONT3000
- Prof. Dr. Kingo Mchombo, International University of Management, Namibia
- Prof. Dr. hc. Günter Koch, KM Austria, Humboldt Cosmos Multiversity
- Patricia Lumba MSc, African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
- Prof. Dr. Peter Pawlowsky, Technical University of Chemnitz, Germany
- Davide Piga MSc, World Bank (tbc)

# Faculty members (selected)

- Prof. Dr. Vincent Ribiere, Bangkok University
- Dr. Charles Savage, Knowledge Era Enterprises
- Dr. Claus Otto Scharmer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Cambridge, USA (tbc)
- Prof. Dr. Eric Tsui, Polytechnical University of Hongkong
- Mag. Birgit Gobi, Hewlett Packard Enterprise
- John Hovell, Stratactical, US
- Michael Victor MSc, ILRI (tbc)



Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Challenge 2023

# Timetable

Knowledge for Development Partnership

## Timetable



#### KM4B Webinar Series



#### Knowledge for Development Partnership





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