

Online Reporting Tool (ORT)

Commitment

Contact details

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Websites

Language	Url	Tags
English	Danmission website	

Geographical scope

Jurisdiction

Regional / Multilateral

Country(s)

United Republic of Tanzania

Myanmar

Cambodia

Lebanon

Denmark

Kenya

Syrian Arab Republic

Egypt

Region(s)

Africa - Eastern Africa

Africa - Northern Africa

Europe - Northern Europe

Asia - South-Eastern Asia

Asia - Western Asia

General Information

Title of commitment

Strengthening Accessibility, Recognition, and Policy Uptake of Community-Generated

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Description of commitment

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Danmission commits to advancing Target 21 of the KMGBF by strengthening the accessibility, quality, usability, and policy uptake of biodiversity knowledge generated through community-based monitoring (CBM) systems across Cambodia, Myanmar, Lebanon, Tanzania, and Kenya. The commitment builds on Danmission's CBM portfolio, enabling structured data workflows, Indigenous governance processes, and digital CBM platforms (the Prey Lang App in Cambodia, Green Rangers in Lebanon, the Kawthoolei Ecosystem Resilience and Biodiversity Watch Application in Myanmar, the Mangrove Monitoring App in Tanzania, and the Mikoko Yetu initiative in Kenya). Through this commitment, Danmission will:

- Promote inclusive participation of IPLCs, women, and youth.
- Supporting recognition of traditional and community knowledge systems as complementary to scientific biodiversity monitoring frameworks.
- Contribute validated community data to national reporting processes.
- Strengthen data workflows of community-generated biodiversity data.
- Enhance public access to biodiversity knowledge.
- Integrate CBM data into national monitoring systems and NBSAPs.
- Formalise data-sharing and policy coordination between communities and national authorities.

The initiatives address key barriers, including restricted civic space, lack of coordination among actors in the policy process, limited inclusion, conflict, weak enforcement, a lack of consolidated, real-time biodiversity data, limited national data integration, and the lack of recognition of community-generated data (citizen science). Danmission will strengthen pathways for building local capacity and converting community evidence into usable biodiversity knowledge through well-coordinated efforts to contribute to policy processes.

This commitment builds on the CBD Decision 15/5. It explicitly encourages the use of community-based monitoring and citizen science, calling on Parties and organisations to support these activities. It also builds on the IUCN resolution - "126 Advancing citizen science to support and democratise conservation"

By institutionalising pathways from community-based evidence generation to

policy uptake, Danmission seeks to ensure that locally generated biodiversity knowledge becomes actionable and contributes meaningfully to implementation, monitoring, and reporting under the Global Biodiversity Framework.

Timeline of commitment

Alternatively, indicate whether the commitment is open-ended

Yes

Share information on plans for next steps

The Commitment is open-ended beyond 2030 with plans to support NBSAP integration, national data-sharing agreements, community review boards, public dashboards, and regional/global policy engagement.

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Key performance indicators or other relevant indicators of measurable success (such as percentages, figures or other quantitative pieces of information, noting links with the indicators from the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and national targets, when applicable)

- By 2030, authorities in Cambodia, Myanmar, Lebanon, Kenya and Tanzania formally recognise CBM data
- By 2030, five CBM data platforms established and integrated into official biodiversity reporting mechanisms
- By 2030, at least three CBM datasets referenced in official biodiversity reports
- ≥ 300 biodiversity monitors trained annually
- By 2030, a central Citizen Science Knowledge Hub (CSKH) has been established, interoperable, functioning and accessible to IPLCs and other relevant stakeholders in one of the five countries.

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Geographical coverage of the commitment

Is this commitment related to one country, multiple countries, or a global commitment?

Multi countries

Country(s)

Cambodia

Kenya

Lebanon

Myanmar

United Republic of Tanzania

Denmark

Biome(s) or ecosystem(s)

Tropical forest landscapes and wildlife sanctuaries in Cambodia (Prey Lang wildlife sanctuary, Preah Rokar wildlife sanctuary and Sorng Rokha Vorn wildlife sanctuary)

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Tropical forests, Indigenous conservation territories and forest ecosystems in Myanmar (Salween Peace Park and Thawthi Taw-Oo Indigenous Park)

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Mediterranean forest and national ecosystems in Lebanon

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Coastal, mangrove, and marine ecosystems in Tanzania (Unguja & Pemba)

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Coastal and mangrove ecosystems in Kenya (Mombasa and Kilifi on the southern coast)

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Country reviews

Currently there are no country reviews on this commitment.

Is the commitment explicitly mentioned in any national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

No

Goals and targets of the Framework

Primary global target (selection of the single most relevant target or goal)

GBF-T21. Data, information and knowledge for decision-making is available

Other relevant targets and goals

GBF-T20. Capacity-building and development, technology transfer, and technical and scientific cooperation for implementation is strengthened

GBF-T22. Ensure participation, justice, and rights for indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth persons with disabilities and environmental defenders

GBF-T23. Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach

Indicators

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Elements of the Framework (e.g. its section C)

Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities

Funding

Funding to be used towards meeting the commitment

Implementation is supported by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danmission core resources, and strategic partners.

Regarding sufficiency for achieving the commitment: The current funding enables foundational implementation; long-term institutionalisation of CBM data systems will require sustained multi-year financing partnerships, e.g. with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Is the funding sufficient for achieving the commitment?

No

Partners and frameworks

Sustainable Development Goals and multilateral environmental agreements and instruments to which the commitment contributes

SDG 13, 15; CBD KMGBF; UNDRIP; IUCN Resolution 126

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Partners (name and location of other organizations involved in the commitment)

Cambodia: Forestry networks in Prey Lang wildlife sanctuary, Preah Rokar wildlife sanctuary and Sorng Rokha Vorn wildlife sanctuary

Denmark: University of Copenhagen

Kenya: Anglican Development Service Pwani and Big Ship

Lebanon: TERRE Liban

Myanmar: Karen Environmental and Social Action Network

Tanzania: Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance

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Progress tracking

Will you report or provide information on Target 15 of the Framework?

Yes

Please provide details on what and how you will report or provide

Yes — via annual reports, dashboards, and validated submissions to national focal points.

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Is progress towards the commitment tracked?

Yes

What is the format (e.g. online or in a printed publication), frequency and public availability of progress tracking against the commitment

Quarterly internal tracking; annual public briefs; dashboards where applicable; bilingual outputs.

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Provide a web address, if available

<https://plcn.maps.arcgis.com/apps/PublicInformation/index.html?appid=d6236217236c48aa92e7e3255fb41050>

Implementation strategies

Potential ways to address challenges and opportunities in achieving effective implementation of the commitment and its contribution to the Framework, including its section C and its targets and goals, and other decisions (e.g. the Gender Plan of Action (2023-2030))

Need for government recognition and acceptance of community-collected data, harmonised national systems, community safety, and NBSAP integration opportunities.

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Additional information

Provide any other relevant information that may not have been addressed elsewhere in the record

Aligned with Danmission's 2026-2031 Programme Strategy, Theory of Change and Biodiversity Monitoring & Policy Engagement Plan

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Further Information

Questions about the Online Reporting Tool may be directed to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**Secretariat of the
Convention on Biological
Diversity**

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