Know-Congo Community of Practice

Survey results from partner institutions

Cameroon · DRC · CAR · Republic of Congo

20

institutions from 4 Central African countries took part

Key data, but hard to access

95%

of institutions both produce and use biodiversity data

84%

find it hard to find or access the data they need

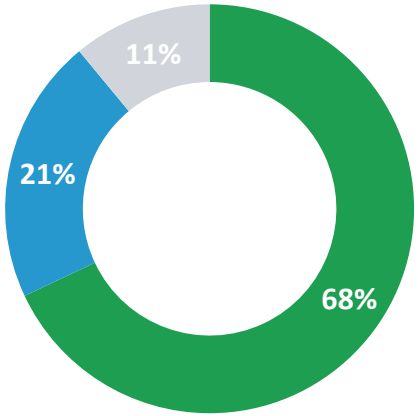
84%

cite lack of funding and weak coordination as major challenges

11%

only use Darwin Core / GBIF today

Strong will to join the CoP



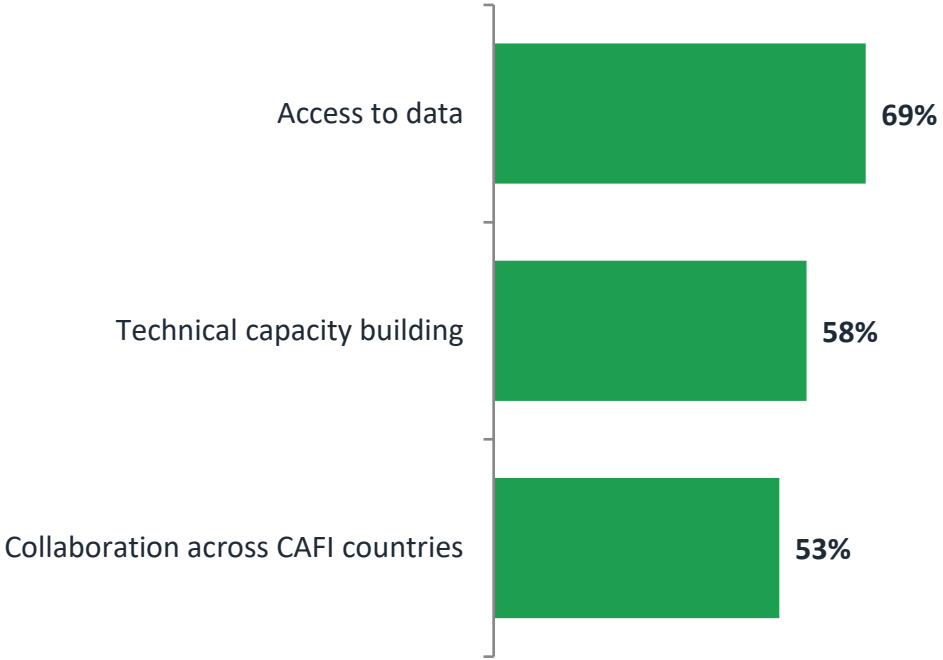
89%

want to join the CoP, 68% of them as active members. Nobody said no.

95%

are ready to share their expertise with other members

Priorities: data access and capacity

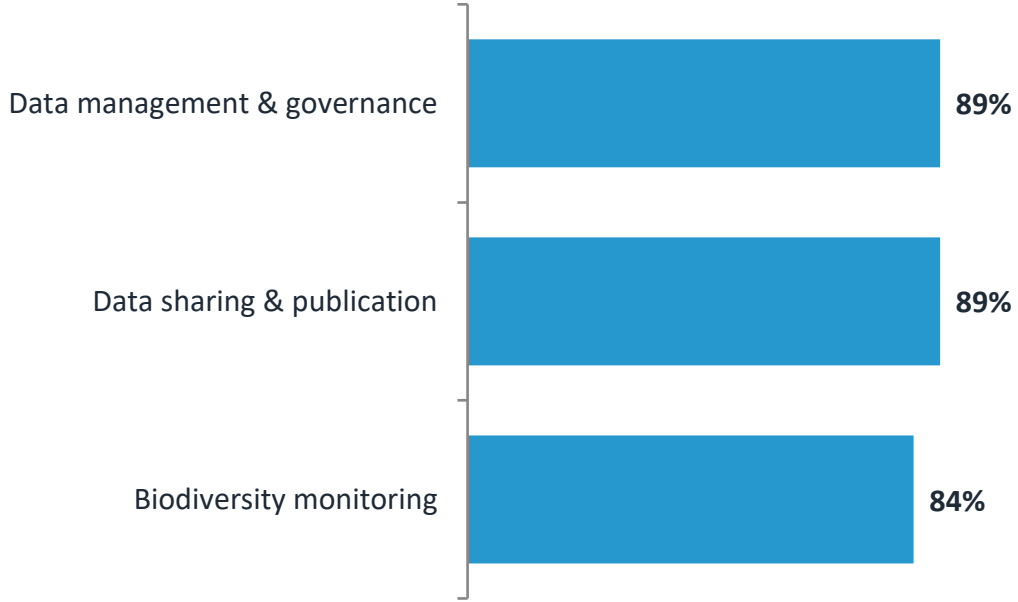


What this means

The CoP is expected first as a lever to open up data access, then to build skills and regional cooperation.

Desired topics, formats and rhythm

Priority topics

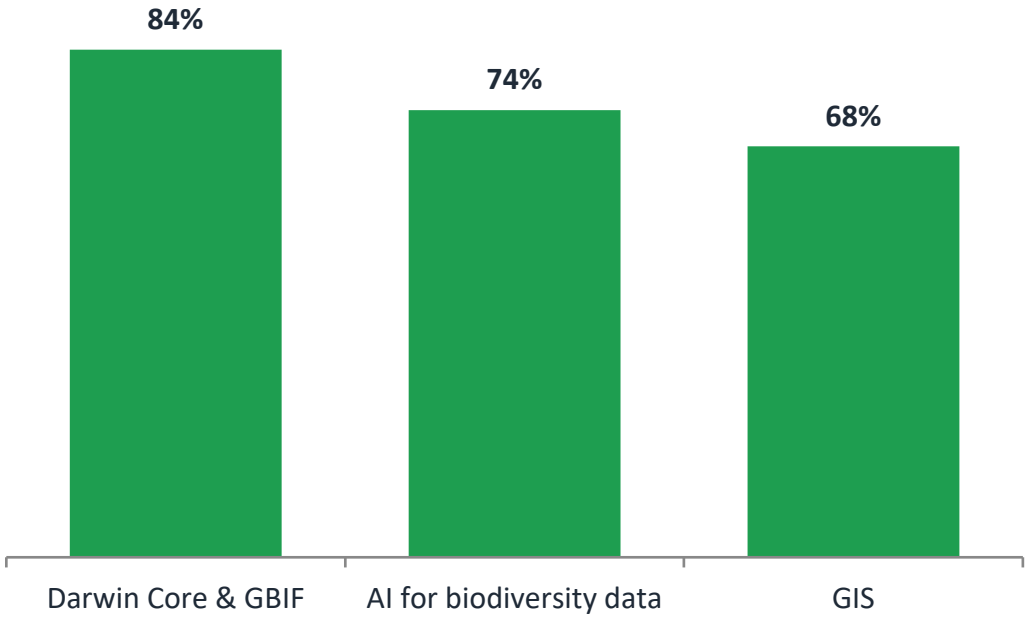


Hands-on, face-to-face workshops
89%, preferred over online-only tools

Thematic working groups
89%

Quarterly rhythm
with extra activities when needed

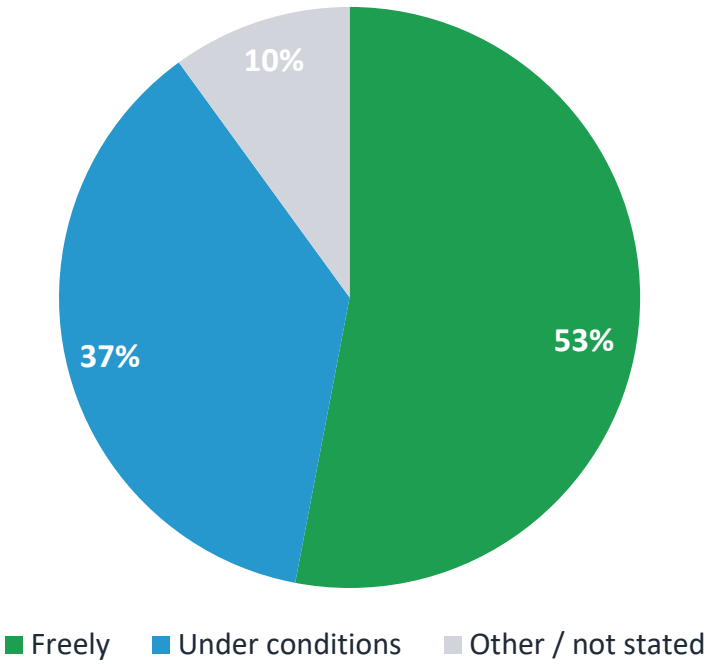
A strong need for training



11% → 84%

Only 11% use Darwin Core / GBIF today, yet 84% want training: the sharpest gap in the survey.

Data sharing: 90% are willing



First requirement

Clear rules on:

- data use
- credit and citation
- intellectual property

The report's recommendations



Shared inventory

Map existing data sources across the four countries



Training

Standards, metadata and publishing to GBIF



Model agreement

A model data-sharing agreement

The will is there

The gaps are access to data, capacity and resources, and that's where the CoP can make the biggest difference.

Access
to data

Capacity
technical skills

Resources
technical and financial

Foder
Forêts et Développement Rural
Pour un Monde meilleur

interface
UKAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
ISO 9001 Certified