

COP 17 | CHM KNOWLEDGE FAIR

Organizations' Posters

Knowledge SYNTHESIS

Cross-cutting themes, partner contributions, and common issues
across organizations

● **Knowledge exchange**
Tools, lessons and practice

● **Partnerships**
Regional and thematic collaboration

● **Support in action**
TSC experience and implementation
support

Organizations are moving CHM from information to implementation

Across the posters, partners focus on making knowledge usable: findable, trusted, interoperable, inclusive and decision-ready.

Overarching message

Organization submissions show CHM as a practical ecosystem: platforms, people, standards, capacity-building and partnerships working together so biodiversity knowledge can support action.

1

Gather & govern

Bring dispersed biodiversity knowledge into trusted systems.

2

Make findable

Use portals, metadata, dashboards, maps and searchable records.

3

Build capacity

Train, convene and connect people who use the knowledge.

4

Turn into decisions

Translate data into policy, planning, reporting and action.

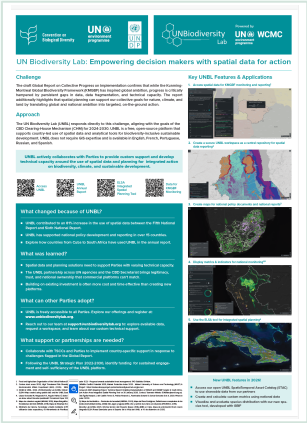
5

Share for replication

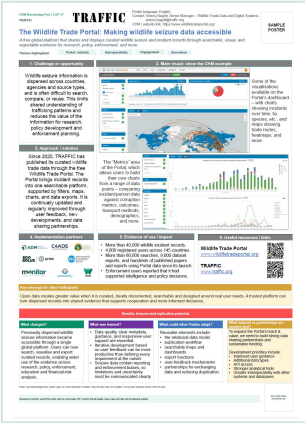
Document lessons so others can adapt what works.



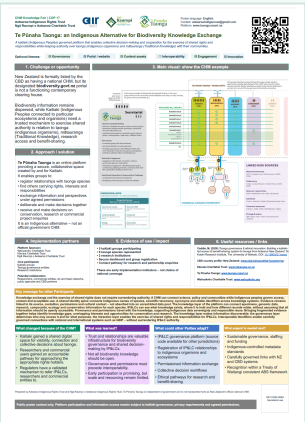
PANORAMA



UNBL



TRAFFIC



Indigenous rights platform



CBD Women's Caucus



Reef Check

Common challenges: knowledge exists, but is not always actionable

The submissions repeatedly point to gaps between information availability and practical use.

What organizations are trying to solve

Fragmented data across institutions, countries, projects and platforms.

Limited interoperability, metadata quality and common standards.

Uneven capacity to turn data into monitoring, reporting and planning evidence.

Trust, permissions, rights and governance challenges for sensitive or community-held knowledge.

Short project cycles that make it difficult to sustain networks after initial outputs.

Cross-cutting issue

The bottleneck is often not the absence of information, but the absence of shared pathways to trust it, govern it, interpret it, and use it.

Examples in the posters include wildlife seizure records, reef monitoring, land/territorial knowledge, Indigenous knowledge governance, gender-responsive networks and evidence-classed population data.



Territorial data



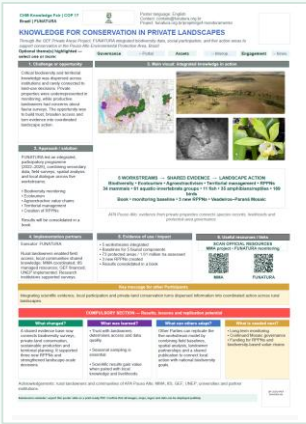
IPLC dialogue



Evidence classes



Traditional knowledge



Private landscapes



Stories to learning

Shared approaches: what makes knowledge-sharing work

Across submissions, the most effective approaches combine digital infrastructure with relationships and sustained support.

1. Design for users

Tools work when they respond to real Party, practitioner, community or policy needs — not just reporting requirements.

3. Make data reusable

Metadata, common standards, APIs, export tools and documented workflows turn one-off information into shared infrastructure.

5. Capture lessons

Reusable case studies, templates, methodologies and stories help others adapt what works.

Practical implication for CHM follow-up

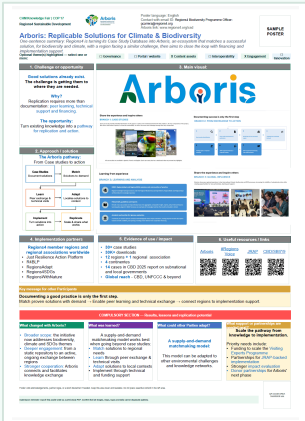
Organization posters can become a post-COP learning package: good practices, reusable tools, contacts, and possible webinar topics.

2. Pair platforms with people

Portals, dashboards and databases need facilitation, training, communities of practice and feedback loops.

4. Protect trust and rights

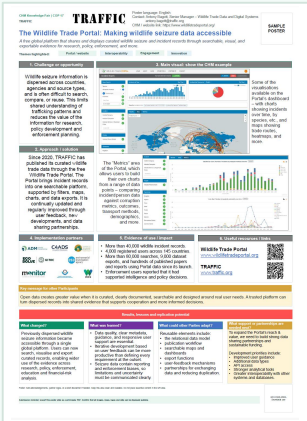
Governance, consent, permission models and community control are essential for sensitive knowledge.



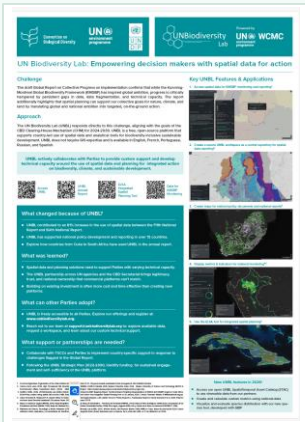
Replicable solutions



Reusable knowledge



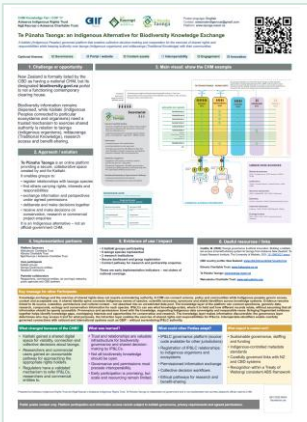
Curated open data



Spatial decision support



Citizen science



Rights-based governance

Organization
Posters
Synthesis

SYNTHESIS

Cross-cutting themes across TSC support center

● **Knowledge exchange**
Tools, lessons and practice

● **Partnerships**
Regional and thematic collaboration

● **Support in action**
TSC experience and implementation support

TSC Support Centres: shared realities across regional submissions

ASEAN, IUCN Asia, Humboldt Institute and SANBI show similar challenges in different regional contexts.

Common challenges experienced by TSC Support Centres

- Countries and institutions start from different levels of capacity, data readiness and infrastructure.
- Monitoring, reporting and implementation needs are urgent, but technical support capacity is limited.
- Regional standards must be aligned with national ownership, language, governance and priorities.
- A one-off training event is not enough; countries need repeated support, coaching and practical tools.
- Sustainable funding and long-term partnerships are needed to keep regional platforms active.

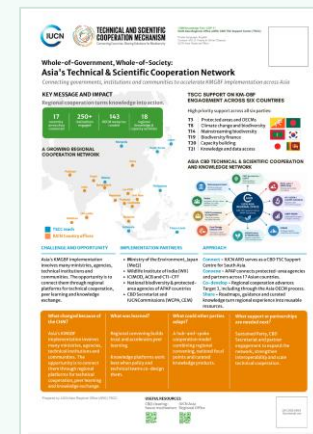
The shared value proposition

TSC Support Centres translate global guidance into practical regional and national support: diagnosing needs, convening partners, building capacity, curating knowledge products and connecting data to decisions.

The submissions show centres as brokers of trust, standards, tools and peer learning — not only as technical helpdesks.



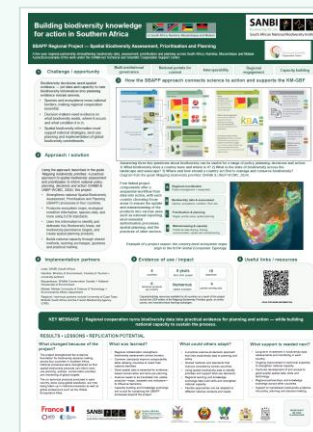
ASEAN



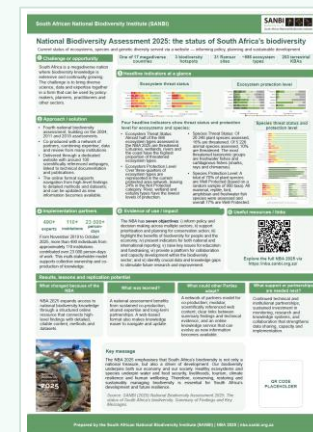
IUCN Asia



Humboldt



SANBI SBAPP



SANBI NBA



CCAD / SICA

TSC Support Centres: an emerging model for CHM-enabled cooperation

The TSC posters suggest a practical operating model that could inform future CHM knowledge exchange.

- 1

Diagnose needs
Assess country priorities, data gaps, monitoring needs and institutional readiness.
- 2

Convene partners
Bring ministries, agencies, scientific institutions, regional networks and support providers together.
- 3

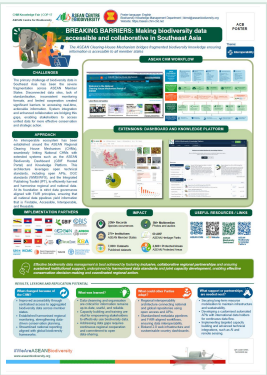
Build infrastructure
Create portals, dashboards, workflows, standards, data pipelines and knowledge products.
- 4

Transfer skills
Use training, workshops, webinars, coaching and peer learning to build national capacity.
- 5

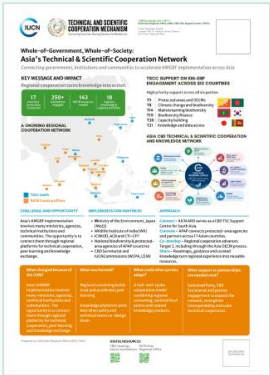
Support decisions
Translate evidence into reporting, planning, conservation, NBSAP implementation and policy use.
- 6

Scale learning
Document lessons and reusable methods so other countries and regions can adapt them.

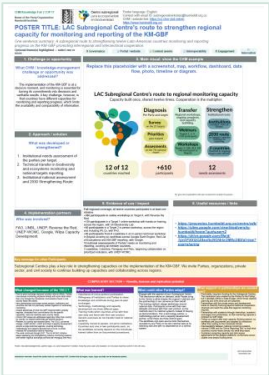
TSC poster signals



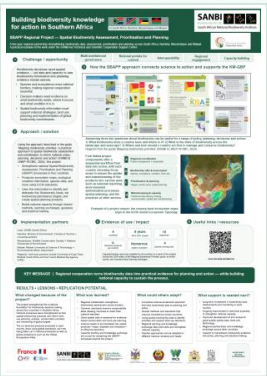
Regional CHM workflow



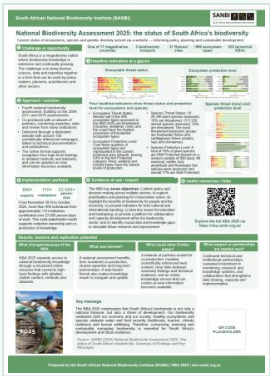
Hub-and-spoke network



Capacity route



Evidence to planning



National assessment



Regional assistance

What support is repeatedly requested?

Sustained funding, country-specific coaching, stronger interoperability, reliable partner engagement, long-term data infrastructure and mechanisms to monitor uptake.

Why this matters for the Fair

The TSC entries provide a ready agenda for future peer-learning sessions.

Organization Posters Synthesis

Key messages

Cross-cutting themes across TSCC support center

● **Knowledge exchange**
Tools, lessons and practice

● **Partnerships**
Regional and thematic collaboration

● **Support in action**
TSC experience and implementation support



BREAKING BARRIERS: Making biodiversity data accessible and collaborative in Southeast Asia
The ASEAN Clearing-House Mechanism bridges fragmented biodiversity knowledge ensuring information is accessible to all member states

ACB
POSTER

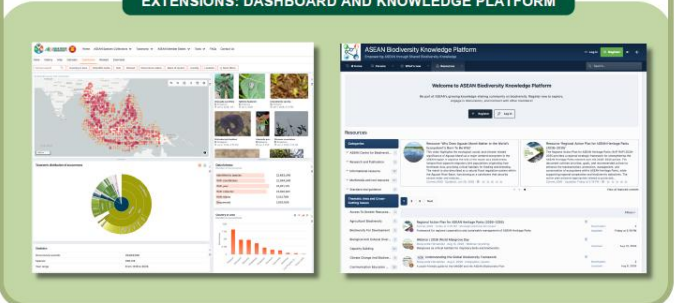
Theme:
 Interoperability

CHALLENGES
The primary challenge of biodiversity data in Southeast Asia has been the severe fragmentation across ASEAN Member States. Disconnected data silos, lack of standardisation, inconsistent monitoring formats, and limited cooperation created significant barriers to accessing real-time, actionable information. System integration and enhanced collaboration are bridging this gaps, enabling stakeholders to access unified data for more effective conservation and strategic action.

APPROACH
An interoperable ecosystem has been established around the ASEAN Regional Clearing House Mechanism (CHMs), seamlessly linking National CHMs with extended systems such as the ASEAN Biodiversity Dashboard (GBIF Hosted Portal) and Knowledge Platform. This architecture leverages open technical standards, including open APIs, OGC standards (WMS/WFS), and the Integrated Publishing Toolkit (IPT), to efficiently harvest and harmonise regional and national data. At its foundation is strict data governance aligned with FAIR principles, ensuring that all national data pipelines yield information that is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS


ASEAN CHM WORKFLOW


EXTENSIONS: DASHBOARD AND KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM


IMPACT

 23M+ Records Species occurrences	 5M+ Multimedias Photos and audios
 270+ Institutions ASEAN Member States	 69 AHP ASEAN Heritage Parks
 7,000+ Datasets Published datasets	 2,600+ Protected Areas ASEAN Protected Areas

USEFUL RESOURCES / LINKS


Effective biodiversity data management is best achieved by fostering inclusive, collaborative regional partnerships and ensuring sustained institutional support, underpinned by harmonised data standards and joint capacity development, enabling effective conservation decision-making and coordinated regional action.

RESULTS, LESSONS AND REPLICATION POTENTIAL

What changed because of the CHM?

- Improved accessibility through centralised access to aggregated biodiversity data across member states.
- Established harmonised regional monitoring, strengthening data-driven conservation planning.
- Streamlined national reporting aligned with global biodiversity frameworks.

What was learned?

- Data cleaning and organisation are critical for information remains up-to-date, useful, and reliable.
- Capacity building and training are vital for empowering stakeholders to effectively use biodiversity data.
- Addressing data gaps requires continuous regional cooperation and commitment to open data-sharing.

What could other Parties adopt?

- Regional interoperability architecture connecting national and global repositories using open access and APIs.
- Standardised metadata pipelines and FAIR-aligned workflows, ensuring data interoperability.
- Bioland 2.0 web infrastructure and customisable country dashboards.

What support or partnerships are needed next?

- Securing long-term resource mobilisation to maintain infrastructure and sustainability.
- Developing a customised automated APIs with international data holders for continuous data flow.
- Implementing targeted capacity building and advanced technical integrations, such as AI and remote sensing.

#WeAreASEANBiodiversity
www.aseanbiodiversity.org



QR CODE AREA
Secondary use

ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity

BREAKING BARRIERS: Making biodiversity data accessible and collaborative in Southeast Asia

Key Message

Effective biodiversity data management is best achieved by fostering inclusive, collaborative regional partnerships and ensuring sustained institutional support, underpinned by harmonized data standards and joint capacity development, enabling effective conservation decision-making and coordinated regional action.

Technical and scientific assistance to deliver the Kunming-Montreal Framework

The CBD-CCAD Subregional Centre supports six countries in Central America and the Dominican Republic

CBD-CCAD Subregional Biodiversity Centre - one of the support centres designated by the Convention on Biological Diversity, serving Central America and the Dominican Republic

Optional themes:

☒ Governance

☐ Portal / Website

☒ Content assets

☐ Interoperability

☒ Engagement

☐ Innovation

1. Challenge or opportunity

6 Parties had to implement their NBSAPs and report against the 23 KM-GBF targets, each facing the same scientific and technical bottlenecks separately.

Challenges:

- Partnerships: Secure allies that bring expertise, knowledge and implementation support.
- Speed: Accelerate technical support in response to country-driven requests.
- Resources: Mobilise predictable, sustained financing matching the needs recognised in SBI decisions.

Opportunity:

Turn that shared demand into one structured, country-owned portfolio of assistance.

2. Approach / Solution

- Governance**
Steered by Environment Ministries and CBD focal points, women and indigenous people representatives.
- Operations**
Creation of the structure and internal sustainability of the center.
- Visibility and awareness:**
About the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework, the roles of different sectors, and support for parties from the subregional center
- Resource mobilization:**
For support in technical-scientific assistance for the NBSAPs and the parties



3. Main visual: who the Centre serves, what the assistance consists of, and how the work is organised

What the assistance consists of



Guatemala • El Salvador • Honduras • Costa Rica • Panama • Dominican Republic

National assistance plans

23 targets turned into 275 country-defined needs.

Advisory for national reporting

Support for the Eighth National Report to the CBD.

Sector alliances

Agreed roles with regional sector bodies.

Implementation of requested actions

20 country-requested actions under way.

Capacity building

Training on KM-GBF metrics and methodologies.

Improving biodiversity data at the national and regional level

Red Bioma.



4. Partners

- CBD Secretariat — Global Coordination of the support centres.
- Environment Ministries and CBD national focal points — governance of the Centre.
- SICA institutions: "Women" (COMMCA), "Agriculture (CAC), "Fisheries" (OSPESCA).
- CICA (indigenous peoples)
- Regional Private Sector

5. Evidence of use and impact

- Six national assistance plans covering the 23 KM-GBF targets, with 275 needs identified together with the countries.
- 20 of those needs are already funded and under implementation in the Parties served.
- Technical and scientific advice provided to countries for the Eighth National Report.
- Bi-annual workplan submitted to the CBD Secretariat's Global Coordination.
- Training programme under implementation and regional biodiversity data strengthened (Red Bioma).

6. Useful resources and links

- CCAD – SICA Portal: www.sica.int/ccad
- Centre contact point: crb.ccad@sica.int
- CBD Clearing-House Mechanism: chm.cbd.int
- Red Bioma — regional biodiversity data network. www.redbioma.org



COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential

What changed because of the Centre?	What was learned?	What could other Parties adapt?	What support or partnerships are needed next?
- Identification of the priority targets of the parties in technical-scientific assistance (Targets: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 6, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23 and others). - Greater knowledge in involvement in the Kunming-Montreal global framework in the region from the different sectors. - Environment Ministries and CBD focal points govern the Centre, rather than receive from it. - Agriculture, fisheries, women, indigenous peoples. - Business and other sector participate and have roles in KM-GBF an NBSAP Implementation-Greater knowledge in involvement in the Kunming-Montreal global framework in the region from the different sector.	- Starting from the countries' own list is what made the assistance usable. - Translating the targets into named needs of technical and scientific cooperation that really help implementation of NBSAP of parties. - Sector alliances need an agreed role, not just an invitation. - A project-funded centre must build its sustainability strategy while it delivers.	- The assistance plan method: targets turned into a country-owned list of needs. - Governance built on existing Ministries and CBD focal points, with no new structure. - A board of lines of action, each with a lead partner and a visible status. - The sector-alliance model for reaching beyond the environment sector.	- Sustainable financing: current support ends in June 2027. - A COP 17 decision on the financing mechanism for the support centres. - Funding for the remaining needs: 20 of 275 are covered. - Partners for regional biodiversity data and for the training programme.

Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD)

Technical and scientific assistance to deliver the Kunming-Montreal Framework

Key Message

Regional cooperation can turn shared implementation challenges into practical, country-owned support. The CCAD experience shows that assistance becomes more effective when it is organized around national needs, clear governance, trusted partnerships and concrete follow-up actions.

Optional theme(s) highlighted — select one or more:

1. Challenge / opportunity

What CHM / knowledge-management challenge or opportunity was addressed?

The implementation of the KM-GBF is at a decisive moment, and monitoring is essential for turning its commitments into decisions and verifiable results. A key challenge, however, is that countries have different capacities for monitoring and reporting progress, which limits the availability and comparability of information.

2. Approach / solution

What was developed or strengthened?

1. Institutional needs assessment of the parties per target.
2. Technical transfer in biodiversity and ecosystems monitoring and national targets reporting.
3. Institutional national assessment and 2030 Strengthening Route.

3. Main visual: show the CHM example

Replace this placeholder with a screenshot, map, workflow, dashboard, data flow, photo, timeline or diagram.

LAC Subregional Centre's route to regional monitoring capacity

Capacity built once, shared twelve times. Cooperation is the multiplier.

Diagnosis

Per Party and target

on the 23 targets

Survey

Targets 1, 2, 4, +570 participants

Priorities

gaps mapped

Assessments

on the 7th national report

Transfer

Regional workshops, ongoing projects, and capacity building.

Webinars
Targets 1, 2, 4, +570 participants

Workshops
Targets 2, GEE, RLE, EEI +40 participants in Bogotá

Strengthen

Institutional route

Institutions involved from all Parties.

2030 route to support capacity building on reporting.

3 countries involved in ongoing project with WCMC

12 of 12 countries reached

+610 participants

12 needs assessments

Tip: give short explanations with each screenshot to explain its purpose

4. Implementation partners

Who was involved?

FAO, UNBL, UNDP, Reverse the Red, UNEP-WCMC, Google, Wilpa Capacity Development.

5. Evidence of use / impact

Full regional coverage, all twelve countries participated in at least one initiative.

- +380 participants in online workshop on Target 4, with Reverse the Red.
- +130 participants in a Target 1 online workshop with hands-on training, across the region, with UN Biodiversity Lab.
- +60 participants in a Target 2 in-person workshop, across the region and including IPLCs, with FAO.
- +40 participants from 8 countries in an in-person technical workshop in Bogotá covering six workflows across Google Earth Engine, Red List of Ecosystems and KM-GBF reporting, with Google
- 12 national assessments of Parties' needs on monitoring and reporting, covering all member countries.
- 3 countries, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru, beginning collaboration on prioritized indicators, with UNEP-WCMC.

6. Useful resources / links

- <https://proyectos.humboldt.org.co/centro/cdb/>
- <https://sites.google.com/view/biodiversity-humboldt/home?authuser=2>
- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jixOFXQCZ4ssNc0l0I4rXcOM8c3iBXd/view?usp=sharing>

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential			
What changed because of the TSCC? • A series of peer exchange reports ignited national efforts. Parties now discuss monitoring parameters directly with each other rather than only through the Secretariat, and solutions found in one country can reach the others. • New partnerships took shape across sectors, institutions and countries that had not previously worked together on biodiversity monitoring. • Greater awareness of the KML/CMC implementation actually requires, translated from commitments into the specific actions, data and methods each country needs. • Critical CBO issues are addressed regionally rather than country by country, as in the case of the Wapa Capacity Development. • Partners no longer had to reach alone. The TSCC convened groups in the Americas, the Caribbean, the Asia-Pacific, and elsewhere at a single technical agenda, covering technology, methodology, and implementation. The KML/CMC was the first method for comparative national reporting. • The work continued through 2020. The KML/CMC initiative keeps assessing and strengthening national monitoring systems, with further regional exchange planned with Paraguay and Peru.	What was learned? • Importance of cross-sectoral participation. • Willingness of Institutions and Parties to share knowledge and contribute during peer-to-peer exchanges. • Technology, methodology and capacity development are three different gaps. • Training helps when countries arrive with their own data and leave with their own product. • Generic exercises do not transfer back to national systems. • Countries moved to people, not yet to institutions. • Countries sent in two or two participants each, so the workflows currently depend on the individuals trained rather than on documented procedures.	What could other Parties adopt? • Engage with the agenda of your Subregional Centre. • The mechanism works on demand: what Parties bring to the Centre is what shapes the support it delivers and the partnerships it can convene on their behalf. • The training method: design workshops around national data. Participants arrive with their own datasets and leave with their own product, so the mechanism works on national systems instead of playing as demonstrations. Pair a technology partner, a methodology partner and a capacity development partner, since these are three distinct gaps. • The workflows and open-source tools themselves, as well as the training, are available to all national data at no licensing cost and with no dependence on a central system.	What support or partnerships are needed next? • Pre-able, long-term funding for the Subregional Centre. • The mechanism was created by the Parties, but Parties are operating without a base budget. Further planning and limits what can be sustained. • Partnerships with the private sector and development banks to diversify financing beyond traditional cooperation channels and reach the scale that regional monitoring requires. • Partnerships with academia through internships, academic exchanges and scholarships, so that monitoring capacity is renewed as staff rotate. • Partnerships after each capacity Building session, so resources are documented and adopted by institutions rather than resting on the shelves of the national data centres. The KML/CMC is a platform for the interoperability between national monitoring systems, but it is not a central system. The KML/CMC initiative monitors how countries monitor feeds directly into what they report. Sustained computing capacity and data access agreements for the analysis platform, so the tools remain usable once project funding ends.

Subregional Centres play a key role in strengthening capacities on the implementation of the KM-GBF by connecting Parties, organizations, private sector, and civil society to continue building up capacities and collaborating across regions.

Whole-of-Government, Whole-of-Society: Asia's Technical & Scientific Cooperation Network

Connecting governments, institutions and communities to accelerate KMGBF implementation across Asia

KEY MESSAGE AND IMPACT

Regional cooperation turns knowledge into action.



A GROWING REGIONAL COOPERATION NETWORK



CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY

Asia's KMGBF implementation involves many ministries, agencies, technical institutions and communities. The opportunity is to connect them through regional platforms for technical cooperation, peer learning and knowledge exchange.

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MoEJ)
- Wildlife Institute of India (WII)
- ICIMOD, ACB and CTI-CFF
- National biodiversity & protected-area agencies of APAP countries
- CBD Secretariat and IUCN Commissions (WCPA, CEM)

TSCC SUPPORT ON KM-GBF ENGAGEMENT ACROSS SIX COUNTRIES

High priority support across all six parties:

- T3 Protected areas and OECMs
- T8 Climate change and biodiversity
- T14 Mainstreaming biodiversity
- T19 Biodiversity finance
- T20 Capacity building
- T21 Knowledge and data access



ASIA CBD TECHNICAL & SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND KNOWLEDGE NETWORK



APPROACH

Connect – IUCN ARO serves as a CBD TSC Support Centre for South Asia.
Convene – APAP connects protected-area agencies and partners across 17 Asian countries.
Co-develop – Regional cooperation advances Target 3, including through the Asia OECM process.
Share – Roadmaps, guidance and curated knowledge turn regional experience into reusable resources.

What changed because of the CHM?

Asia's KMGBF implementation involves many ministries, agencies, technical institutions and communities. The opportunity is to connect them through regional platforms for technical cooperation, peer learning and knowledge exchange.

What was learned?

Regional convening builds trust and accelerates peer learning.
Knowledge platforms work best when policy and technical teams co-design them.

What could other parties adapt?

A hub-and-spoke cooperation model combining regional convening, national focal points and curated knowledge products.

What support or partnerships are needed next?

Sustained Party, CBD Secretariat and partner engagement to expand the network, strengthen interoperability and scale technical cooperation.

USEFUL RESOURCES

CBD clearing-house mechanism IUCN Asia Regional Office



IUCN ASIA- TSCC

Whole-of-Government, Whole-of-Society: Asia's Technical & Scientific Cooperation Network

Key Message

A hub-and-spoke cooperation model combining regional convening, national focal points and curated knowledge products facilitates regional cooperation and knowledge sharing.

in South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique and Malawi

SANBI
Biodiversity for Life
South African National Biodiversity Institute

A five-year regional partnership strengthening biodiversity data, assessment, prioritisation and planning across South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique and Malawi
A practical example of the work under the SANBI-led Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centre



- Biodiversity decisions need spatial evidence — yet data and capacity to turn biodiversity information into planning evidence remain uneven.
- Species and ecosystems cross national borders, making regional cooperation essential.
- Decision-makers need evidence on what biodiversity exists, where it occurs and what condition it is in.

- Using the approach described in the guide *'Mapping biodiversity priorities: A practical approach to spatial biodiversity assessment and prioritisation to inform national policy, planning, decisions and action'* (SANBI & UNEP-WCMC, 2024), this project:
 - Strengthens national Spatial Biodiversity Assessment, Prioritisation and Planning (SBAPF) processes in four countries.
 - Produces ecosystem maps, ecological condition information, species data, and more using IUCN standards.
 - Uses this information to identify and demarcate Key Biodiversity Areas, set biodiversity persistence targets, and create spatial planning products.
 - Builds national capacity through shared methods, learning exchanges, guidance and practical training.

Lead: SANBI (South Africa)
 Namibia: Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Tourism + university partners
 Mozambique: Wildlife Conservation Society + National Directorate of Environment
 Malawi: Malawi University of Science & Technology + Environmental Affairs Department
 Regional / technical partners include University of Cape Town, BirdLife South Africa and the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB).

1 Spatial datasets

- Baseline map of vegetation types
- Map of current extent and condition
- Map of protected and unsuitable areas
- Map of species occurrence

2 Assessment

Risk scores

Threat (T) and Biodiversity (B) values are combined to create risk scores (Low, Medium, High).

Protection levels

- Well protected
- Moderately protected
- Poorly protected
- Not protected

3 Prioritization and planning

Basic prioritization: Combined results of the assessment to clearly show areas that are threatened and under-protected.

Multi-criteria approach: Use criteria to identify important sites for biodiversity, drawing from the standardized data and results of the assessment.

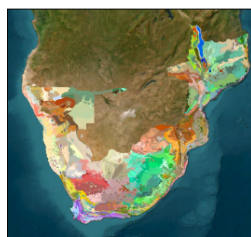
Systematic conservation planning: Identify a portfolio of biodiversity priority areas (target on biodiversity targets). Can include a range of additional data on end-use processes, ecosystems services, constraints and opportunities.

4 Products

- Map of threatened and priority areas
- Conservation actions
- Master planning biodiversity

Answering three key questions about biodiversity can be useful for a range of policy, planning, decisions and action:
 1) What biodiversity does a country have and where is it? 2) What is the state of biodiversity across the landscape and seascape? 3) Where and how should a country act first to manage and conserve biodiversity?
 Diagram from the guide 'Mapping biodiversity priorities' (SANBI & UNEP-WCMC, 2024)

Four linked project components offer a sequential workflow from data into action, with each country choosing focus areas to ensure the uptake and mainstreaming of the products into various uses such as national reporting, environmental authorisation processes, spatial planning, and the practices of other sectors.



Example of a project output: the country-level ecosystem maps align to the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology.

4 countries	5 years 2022-2027 project	10 objectives
6 technical products per country	Numerous uptake examples	4 portals serving data

Capacity-building resources available for all countries as a result of this project include the 2024 edition of the Mapping Biodiversity Priorities guide, an online course, and recorded virtual learning exchanges.

SCAN FOR MORE INFORMATION

What changed because of the project?

The project strengthened the evidence foundation for biodiversity decision-making across four countries in Southern Africa. National processes were strengthened so that spatial biodiversity products can inform land-use planning, policies, conservation priorities and monitoring of global targets.

The six technical products produced in each country, done using global standards, are now being taken up in national processes as well as global endeavours such as the Global Ecosystems Atlas.

- Regional collaboration strengthens biodiversity assessment across borders.
- Common standards improve comparability while allowing countries to retain their national identities.
- Good spatial data is essential for evidence-based conservation and land-use planning.
- Science needs to be translated into usable products—maps, datasets and indicators—to influence decisions.
- Capacity building and knowledge exchange are crucial for sustaining the SBAPP processes beyond the project.

- A practical science-to-decision approach that links biodiversity data to planning and policy.
- Shared methods and standards that improve consistency across countries.
- Using spatial biodiversity data to identify priorities and support land-use decisions.
- Regional learning and knowledge exchange help build skills and strengthen national capacity.
- Flexible approaches can be adapted to different national contexts and needs.

- Long-term investment in biodiversity data, assessments and monitoring in each country.
- Ongoing improvement in technical expertise to strengthen national capacity.
- Improved development of and access to good-quality spatial data, tools and technology.
- Regional partnerships and knowledge exchange across other countries.
- Support to mainstream biodiversity evidence into policy, planning and decision-making.



Aotearoa Indigenous Rights Trust

Te Pūnaha Taonga: an Indigenous Alternative for Biodiversity Knowledge Exchange

Key Message

Knowledge exchange and the exercise of shared rights does not require surrendering authority. A CHM can connect science, policy and communities while Indigenous peoples govern access, context and acceptable use. A shared identity spine connects Indigenous names of species, scientific taxonomy, synonyms and stable identifiers across knowledge systems. Evidence remains linked to its source, custodian, permissions and cultural context – not absorbed into an unrestricted data pool. The knowledge layer of the platform can connect specimens, genomic data, research, compounds, ecology and conservation information for each species. IP&LCs can see what knowledge exists, where it is held and how different records relate, without assuming that all information should be openly accessible. Provenance and permissions travel with the knowledge, supporting Indigenous data sovereignty and responsible reuse. Bringing fragmented evidence together helps identify knowledge gaps, overlapping interests and opportunities for conservation and research. The knowledge layer makes information discoverable; the governance layer determines who may access it and for what purposes, the interaction layer enables the exercise of shared rights and responsibilities for IP&LCs. Interoperable identifiers enable carefully governed connections with national and international systems such as GBIF – without surrendering IP&LC authority.

Te Pūnaha Taonga: an Indigenous Alternative for Biodiversity Knowledge Exchange

A kaitiaki (Indigenous Peoples) governed platform that enables collective decision-making and cooperation for the exercise of shared rights and responsibilities while keeping authority over taonga (indigenous organisms) and mātauranga (Traditional Knowledge) with their communities.

Optional themes: Governance Portal / website Content assets Interoperability Engagement Innovation

1. Challenge or opportunity

New Zealand is formally listed by the CBD as having a national CHM, but its designated [biodiversity.govt.nz](https://www.biodiversity.govt.nz) portal is not a functioning contemporary clearing house.

Biodiversity information remains dispersed, while Kaitiaki (Indigenous Peoples connected to particular ecosystems and organisms) need a trusted mechanism to exercise shared authority is relation to taonga (indigenous organisms), mātauranga (Traditional Knowledge), research access and benefit-sharing.

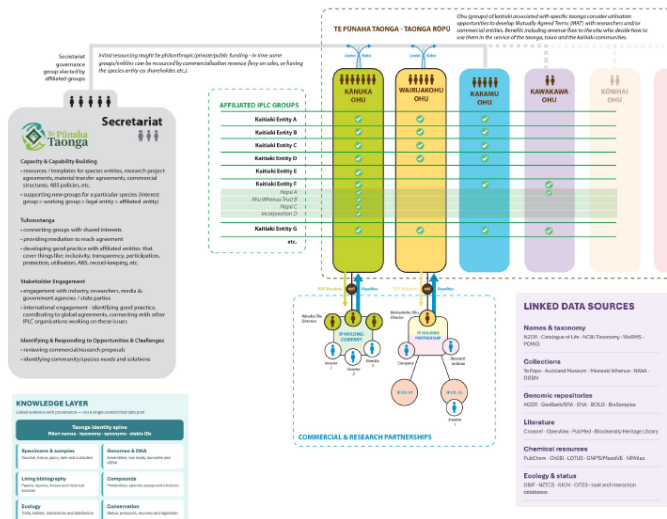
2. Approach / solution

Te Pūnaha Taonga is an online platform providing a secure, collaborative space created by and for Kaitiaki. It enables groups to:

- register relationships with taonga species
- find others carrying rights, interests and responsibilities
- exchange information and perspectives under agreed permissions
- deliberate and make decisions together
- receive and make decisions on conservation, research or commercial project enquiries

It is an Indigenous alternative – not an official government CHM.

3. Main visual: show the CHM example



The diagram illustrates the Te Pūnaha Taonga system. At the top, it shows the 'TE PŪNAHA TAONGA - TAONGA BODY' with four pillars: Kāhaka ORU, Kāhaka ORU, Kāhaka ORU, and Kāhaka ORU. Below this, it shows 'AFFILIATED IP&LC GROUPS' with various groups like Kaitiaki Entry A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and others. The 'KNOWLEDGE LAYER' is shown as a central hub connecting to various data sources like GBIF, iNaturalist, etc. The 'LINKED DATA SOURCES' section lists various databases and organizations.

4. Implementation partners

Platform Sponsors
Wairuaohu Charitable Trust
Kānuka Charitable Trust
Ngā Rauropi o Aotearoa Charitable Trust

Core participants
Kaitiaki groups
Taonga governance entities
Research institutions

Potential collaborators
Researchers, commercial entities, iwi and hapū networks, public agencies and CBD partners

5. Evidence of use / impact

- 5 kaitiaki groups participating
- 9 taonga species represented
- 2 research institutions
- Secure dashboard and group registration
- Contact pathway for research and partnership enquiries

These are early implementation indicators – not claims of national coverage.

6. Useful resources / links

Caddie, M. (2026) *Taonga governance & ethical innovation: Building a kaitiaki-led access & benefit-sharing system for taonga from Aotearoa New Zealand*. Te Kōwhiri Research Institute, The University of Waikato. DOI: 10.1008/9781913801100

CBD country profile: New Zealand: www.cbd.int/countries/2country/nz

Kānuka Charitable Trust: www.kakanuka.co.nz

Te Pūnaha Taonga: www.taonga.maori.nz

Wairuaohu Charitable Trust: www.wairuaohu.org

Key message for other Participants

Knowledge exchange and the exercise of shared rights does not require surrendering authority. A CHM can connect science, policy and communities while Indigenous peoples govern access, context and acceptable use. A shared identity spine connects Indigenous names of species, scientific taxonomy, synonyms and stable identifiers across knowledge systems. Evidence remains linked to its source, custodian, permissions and cultural context – not absorbed into an unrestricted data pool. The knowledge layer of the platform can connect specimens, genomic data, research, compounds, ecology and conservation information for each species. IP&LCs can see what knowledge exists, where it is held and how different records relate, without assuming that all information should be openly accessible. Provenance and permissions travel with the knowledge, supporting Indigenous data sovereignty and responsible reuse. Bringing fragmented evidence together helps identify knowledge gaps, overlapping interests and opportunities for conservation and research. The knowledge layer makes information discoverable; the governance layer determines who may access it and for what purposes, the interaction layer enables the exercise of shared rights and responsibilities for IP&LCs. Interoperable identifiers enable carefully governed connections with national and international systems such as GBIF – without surrendering IP&LC authority.

What changed because of the CHM?

- Kaitiaki gained a shared digital space for visibility, connection and collective decisions about taonga.
- Researchers and commercial users gained an accountable pathway for approaching the appropriate rights holders.
- Regulators have a validated mechanism to refer IP&LCs, researchers and commercial entities to.

What was learned?

- Trust and relationships are valuable infrastructure for biodiversity governance and shared decision-making by IP&LCs.
- Not all biodiversity knowledge should be open.
- Governance and permissions must precede interoperability.
- Early participation is promising, but scale and resourcing remain limited.

What could other Parties adapt?

- IP&LC governance platform (source code available for other jurisdictions)
- Registration of IP&LC relationships to indigenous organisms and ecosystems
- Permissioned information exchange
- Collective decision workflows
- Ethical pathways for research and benefit-sharing

What support is needed next?

- Sustainable governance, staffing and funding
- Indigenous-controlled metadata standards
- Carefully governed links with NZ and CBD systems
- Recognition within a Treaty of Waitangi consistent ABS framework

Prepared by Aotearoa Indigenous Rights Trust and Ngā Rauropi o Aotearoa Indigenous Rights Trust. Te Pūnaha Taonga is independent of government and is not represented here as New Zealand's official national CHM.

Public poster content only. Platform participation and information access remain subject to kaitiaki governance, privacy requirements and agreed permissions.

QR CODE AREA
Secretariat use

CHM Knowledge Fair | COP 17

Regions4 Sustainable Development



Poster language: English
Contact with email ID: Regions4 Biodiversity Programme Officer-
gcarrera@regions4.org
Arboris link: www.regions4.org/csd

SAMPLE
POSTER

Arboris: Replicable Solutions for Climate & Biodiversity

One-sentence summary: Regions4 is turning its Case Study Database into Arboris, an ecosystem that matches a successful solution, for biodiversity and climate, with a region facing a similar challenge, then aims to close the loop with financing and implementation support.

Optional theme(s) highlighted — select one or more:

☐ Governance

☐ Portal / website

☒ Content assets

☐ Interoperability

☒ Engagement

☐ Innovation

1. Challenge or opportunity

Good solutions already exist.
The challenge is getting them to where they are needed.

Why?
Replication requires more than documentation: peer learning, technical support and financing.

The opportunity:
Turn existing knowledge into a pathway for replication and action.

2. Approach / solution

The Arboris pathway:
From Case studies to action

Case Studies
Document solutions

Match
Solutions to demand

Learn
Peer exchange & technical visits

Adapt
Localise solutions to context

Implement
Turn solutions into action

Replicate
Scale & share what works

3. Main visual:

Share the experience and inspire others

BRANCH 1: CASE STUDIES

Each case study provides detailed information on the project's context, the methodological framework that enabled it, the key components of the project, their direct and indirect benefits, its transferability, as well as the challenges and opportunities for replication.



All case studies are available in Spanish, French and English. Each case study includes a dedicated video to promote key highlights.

Documenting success is only the first step

BRANCH 2: FROM KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION

1. Documentation & dissemination
2. Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange
3. Matching with an interested party
4. Regional case studies platform
5. Funding request / Technical support
6. Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange
7. Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange

Learning from experience

BRANCH 3: LEARNING AND ANALYSIS

1. MBIC Regional and Regional SDGs sessions and communities of practice
2. Regional knowledge exchange sessions under the Regional Resilience Learning Platform, Regional SDGs and Regional SDGs
3. Policy briefs, guidelines and reports
4. Academic partnership for impact evaluation

Share the experience and inspire others

BRANCH 4: GLOBAL INFLUENCE

Arboris showcases regional experiences in two international climate, biodiversity and SDG processes, increasing the visibility of subnational action while creating opportunities for new partnerships, funding and support.



4. Implementation partners

Regions4 member regions and regional associations worldwide

• Just Resilience Action Platform

• R4BLP

• RegionsAdapt

• Regions4SDGs

• RegionsWithNature

5. Evidence of use / impact

• 30+ case studies

• 30K+ downloads

• 12 regions + 1 regional association

• 4 continents

• 14 cases in CBD 2025 report on subnational and local governments

• Global reach - CBD, UNFCCC & beyond

6. Useful resources / links

Arboris

#RegionsVoice

JRAP

CBD/SBI/7.9



Key message for other Participants

Documenting a good practice is only the first step.
Match proven solutions with demand → Enable peer learning and technical exchange → connect regions to implementation support.

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential

What changed with Arboris?

• Broader scope: the initiative now addresses biodiversity, climate and SDGs themes

• Deeper engagement: from a static repository to an active, ongoing exchange between regions

• Stronger cooperation: Arboris connects and facilitates knowledge exchange

What was learned?

A supply-and-demand matchmaking model works best when going beyond case studies:

• Match solutions to regional needs

• Learn through peer exchange & technical visits

• Adapt solutions to local contexts

• Implement through technical and funding support

What could other Parties adapt?

A supply-and-demand matchmaking model:

This model can be adapted to other environmental challenges and knowledge networks.

What support or partnerships are needed next?

Scale the pathway from knowledge to implementation.

Priority needs include:

• Funding to scale the Visiting Experts Programme

• Partnerships for JRAP-backed implementation

• Stronger impact evaluation

• Donor partnerships for Arboris' next phase

Footer: Add acknowledgements, partner logos, or a short disclaimer if needed. Keep this area clean and readable. Do not place essential content in the QR area.

Submission reminder: export this poster slide as a print-ready PDF. Confirm that all images, maps, logos and data can be displayed publicly.

QR CODE AREA
Optional use

Arboris

Replicable Solutions for Climate & Biodiversity

Key Message

Documenting a good practice is only the first step. Match proven solutions with demand → Enable peer learning and technical exchange → connect regions to implementation support.

One animal, one record

Every reported population figure should state its evidence class - and for the strongest class, a chain a verifier outside the project can check.

[] GOVERNANCE [] PORTAL / WEBSITE [] CONTENT ASSETS [x] INTEROPERABILITY [] ENGAGEMENT [x] INNOVATION

1 Challenge: the figure an auditor cannot re-derive

Population figures under the Global Biodiversity Framework are mostly survey estimates: defensible to the team that produced them, opaque to everyone else.

2 Approach: state the evidence class, not only the number

I	Index count Relative abundance. Direction, not size.	NOT A POPULATION FIGURE
II	Model estimate A total with a detectability model inside it.	RE-DERIVABLE IN PRINCIPLE
III	Census of identified individuals Animals each with a record, error rate fixed before the count.	CHECKABLE BY A THIRD PARTY

3 The chain that produces class III



4 Implementation partners

IN THE PILOT A South African Big Five reserve Data-sharing agreement; capture, enrolment and the register in daily use. Named once its consent is given.	SOUGHT Parties and reserves holding camera-trap data To stress-test identification against held-out identities, so the error budget is set by someone other than us.	SOUGHT A national authority willing to publish both figures The count of identified individuals beside the model estimate, each labelled.
---	---	--

5 Evidence of use: what the record already shows

CLASS II - ESTIMATE 2,967 tigers, India 2018	CLASS III - IDENTIFIED 2,461 one by one, same survey	SPECIES NOT COUNTED 1 at our pilot reserve: the leopard	Identification is not what is new here. India identified 2,461 tigers one by one, at national scale, eight years ago. What is missing is the part that makes a number checkable by someone who was not there: a chain from capture to record, attested where the capture is made, the error budget fixed before the count, one record per animal for life. No published error rate exists for our own identification yet, so none is claimed here.
---	---	--	--

6 Useful resources

BACKGROUND PAPER Money or evidence? doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22016200	SUBMITTED COMMENT Comment on South Africa's draft NBSAP doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22710487	IN THE CHM Peer review, CBD notification 2026-064 CHM-SUB-scbd-300966
--	--	--

KEY MESSAGE FOR OTHER PARTICIPANTS Label the evidence, and the number becomes checkable. Until a population figure can be re-derived by someone who was not there, every target and every credit rests on trust.	COMPULSORY - RESULTS, LESSONS AND REPLICATION POTENTIAL What changed because of the CHM? The proposal had no route into the monitoring framework. Through the CHM it entered a formal CBD peer review and is now in the record, citable by anyone. CHM-SUB-scbd-300966, approved 7 Sep 2026 What could other Parties adapt? The label alone - index count, model estimate, census of identified individuals. No new fieldwork, no new instrument, no budget.	What was learned? The evidence class, not the number, is what a verifier needs. And an identifier must be allowed to answer "undecidable". What support is needed next? Partners to stress-test identification against held-out identities; an authority willing to publish both figures. Both are open now - see block 4.
--	--	---

ARTCO

One animal, one record

Key Message

Label the evidence, and the number becomes checkable. Until a population figure can be re-derived by someone who was not there, every target and every credit rests on trust.

Halfway to 2030: The CBD Women's Caucus and the Gender Plan of Action Mid-Term Review

How a self-organised global network of 900+ members across 137 countries is driving gender-responsive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the Gender Plan of Action.
Optional theme(s) highlighted — select one or more ☒ Governance ☐ Portal / website ☒ Content assets ☐ Interoperability ☒ Engagement ☐ Innovation

1. Challenge or opportunity

What CHM / knowledge-management challenge or opportunity was addressed?
The Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030) mid-term review needed evidence of how women actually implement it in practice, across land rights, capacity-building, participation in CBD processes, data, and resource mobilisation and of the broad reach and diversity of actions undertaken by women-led organisations, recognising women and girls in all their diversity as rights-holders, knowledge holders, and decision-makers in biodiversity governance.

2. Approach / solution

What was developed or strengthened?
The CBD Women's Caucus works across nearly every Gender plan of action objective at once: capacity-building for women delegates (webinars, in-person training, peer-to-peer mentoring); ensuring gender expertise in CBD advisory and expert bodies through a transparent nomination process; advocating for national gender-biodiversity focal points and a dedicated Focal Points Network; developing technical guidance on sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators; building cross-convention synergies with the Rio Conventions; and running the Gender & Biodiversity Champions initiative.

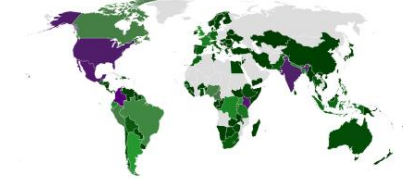
4. Implementation partners

Who was involved?

CBD Women's Caucus — 900+ members and 400 member organisations across 137 countries

3. Main visual: show the CHM example

Membership Distribution across Countries



Count of Members in each country





GBBFPN
GENDER AND BIODIVERSITY
FOCAL POINTS NETWORK



5. Evidence of use / impact

- Members supported to participate in numerous CBD expert groups
- A GBBFPN brochure was developed in seven languages (English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian)
- Technical submissions
- Established the Gender & Biodiversity Focal Points Network, providing a dedicated space for national focal points to share experience, receive peer-to-peer support, and coordinate gender-responsive biodiversity advocacy across CBD processes
- Knowledge production includes the Gender and Biodiversity Data assessment (with IED, 70 organisations across 15 countries) and its accompanying Findings Report and Policy brief, alongside analyses of SDG TTA-24 and SDG 7 outcomes through a gender and justice lens
- The first edition of the Women's Biodiversity Outlook (WBO) — a global publication showcasing women's biodiversity leadership, feeding into both the first Global Review of NDC progress and the GBA mid-term review (2027)
- The Caucus's first Statute was adopted by consensus in December 2023, institutionalising it as an independent, self-organised, permanent entity
- Peer-to-peer learning and information sharing
- Submissions, statements, policy briefs,...
- Special and campaigns: Women Forum, Women Pavilion, and side events

6. Useful resources / links



CBD Women's Caucus website



CBD Women's Caucus history



CBD Women's Caucus submission on the Mid-Term Review of the Gender Plan of Action 2023-2030

Key message for other Participants

Despite running largely on unpaid, volunteer labour and chronic underfunding, the CBD Women's Caucus has become the largest global network advancing gender-responsive biodiversity governance. Formal recognition and dedicated, sustained funding not just project-based support would let it unlock its full potential.

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential			
What changed because of the CHM? Parties and governments now have direct access via a single portal to official Gender Action Plan documents, methodological guidelines for gender mainstreaming, and the case study "Pathways for Multiple Benefits." Yet integration remains limited: only 14% of countries analyzed include gender equality as an explicit guiding principle, 18% link it to a core objective or indicator, and just 59 countries (about a third) have appointed a gender focal point.	What was learned? Online connectivity cannot fully replace the depth of in-person meetings, but face-to-face gathering requires resources the Caucus often lacks. • Unpaid engagement sustains the network but perpetuates women's disproportionate unpaid labour and limits broader, sustainable participation. • Coordination of the Caucus itself remains underfunded despite its scale of impact. • Regional coordination is still largely ad hoc, often falling on a single individual, rather than distributed through regional hubs.	What could other Parties adapt? The transparent nomination model for expert-group representation; the Gender & Biodiversity Focal Points Network model; the Gender & Biodiversity Champions initiative; and the practice of producing guidance and outreach materials in multiple languages (7) to ensure accessibility.	What support or partnerships are needed next? Dedicated, sustained (not only project-based) funding for Caucus coordination; more formal recognition of and collaboration with the SCBD; support to establish regional hubs; and resources that would allow paid, rather than purely volunteer, engagement.

CBD Women's Caucus

Halfway to 2030: The CBD Women's Caucus and the Gender Plan of Action Mid-Term Review

Key Message

Despite running largely on unpaid, volunteer labour and chronic underfunding, the CBD Women's Caucus has become the largest global network advancing gender-responsive biodiversity governance. Formal recognition and dedicated, sustained funding not just project-based support would let it unlock its full potential.

A culturally grounded method for dialogue between Indigenous Peoples & researchers on emerging technologies

A three-year facilitated dialogue that built trust & two-way knowledge exchange between gene drive researchers & Indigenous Peoples on the science and rights involved.

Optional theme(s) highlighted — select one or more

☐ Governance☐ Portal / website☐ Content assets☐ Interoperability☒ Engagement☒ Innovation

1. Challenge or opportunity

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LC) engaging in CBD negotiations on synthetic biology expressed a need for capacity development, as they lacked accessible, culturally appropriate information to participate meaningfully.

Researchers had no structured channel to share knowledge about the technology with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities engaged in CBD negotiations or to hear their perspectives on rights, and traditional knowledge systems.

2. Approach / solution

A culturally grounded, iterative dialogue methodology (2021–2024):

- co-developed rules of engagement
- a jointly appointed independent facilitator
- multi-format two-way knowledge exchange (webinars, in-person workshops, a laboratory visit, dedicated training).

This resulted in a shared, peer-reviewed account of the method and its lessons, co-authored by both groups.

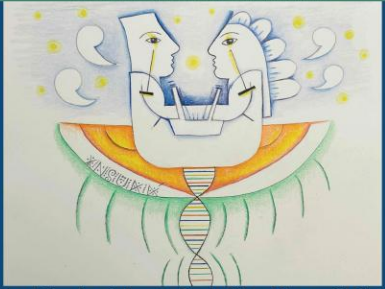
4. Implementation partners

OUTREACH NETWORK FOR
GENE DRIVE RESEARCH


Supporting partners for specific activities:

- Pan-African Mosquito Control Association (PAMCA)
- Keystone Policy Centre
- Genomic Genetic and Biology Innovation Pole (Polo GGB)

3. Main visual: show the CHM example



Recommendations from Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities Participants

Capacity development

- Seek educational & economic support for young representatives of IP&LC to study this new technology at local or international universities
- Encourage young people from IP&LC communities to venture into this new field
- Create training programmes for IP&LC & researchers to facilitate a deeper understanding & ensure more informed participation

Dialogue

- Dialogue between IP&LC & non-indigenous research communities should be sustainable over time and financially
- Emphasize the priorities & contexts of the use of gene drive
- Establish an advisory council
- Improve IP&LC participation to enhance feedback
- Consider creating a permanent platform for dialogue and cooperation
- Meetings should be frequent to ensure active participation in research & health issues

IPLCs' rights

- Work on creating a consent framework that can be applied to the lands, waters and territories of IP&LC
- Reach any cooperation agreement with respect to human rights of indigenous & traditional knowledge, customs & principles
- Establish a clear ethical framework to guide interactions
- Develop prior agreements with IP&LC on using and disseminating their knowledge

5. Evidence of use / impact

- 3-year dialogue process (2021–2024) across 7 formats/events
- 19 co-authors from 18 institutions across 6 world regions (Latin America & Caribbean, Africa, Asia, Europe, Oceania) co-produced the joint paper.
- Dialogue was conducted in 3 languages, with interpretation provided throughout.

6. Useful resources / links

Paper

Blog

Key message for other Participants

Meaningful capacity building development relies on a continuous engagement and needs dedicated, resourced process and time.
Treat dialogue as infrastructure, not an event.

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential			
What changed because of the CHM? CHM allows partners to share the results with Parties and other interested observers.	What was learned? What worked? Co-developed rules and experiential formats built trust. What was difficult? Online-only limits. Funding asymmetry. What to do differently? Longer sessions. Sustained funding.	What could other Parties adapt? A reusable five-phase template for scientist-rights-holder dialogue: - partnership formation, - engagement principles, - cultural adaptation, - multi-format activities, - iterative feedback.	What support or partnerships are needed next? - Institutionalize a permanent platform for dialogue. - Capacity-building support: scholarships/study grants, longer and better-adapted curricula. - Fund capacity-building and interpretation/participation costs.

The authors extend their deepest gratitude to all Indigenous Peoples and local community representatives and researchers who placed their trust in this process

QR CODE AREA
Secretariat use

IIFB – Outreach Network for Gene Drive Research

A culturally grounded method for dialogue between Indigenous Peoples & researchers on emerging technologies

Key Message

Meaningful capacity building development relies on a continuous engagement and needs dedicated, resourced process and time.
Treat dialogue as infrastructure, not an event.

KNOWLEDGE FOR CONSERVATION IN PRIVATE LANDSCAPES

Through the GEF Private Areas Project, FUNATURA integrated biodiversity data, social participation, and five action areas to support conservation in the Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area, Brazil.

Optional theme(s) highlighted — select one or more:

Governance

– Portal

Assets

– Interop.

Engagement

– Innov.

1. Challenge or opportunity

Critical biodiversity and territorial knowledge was dispersed across institutions and rarely connected to land-use decisions. Private properties were underrepresented in monitoring, while productive landowners had concerns about fauna surveys. The opportunity was to build trust, broaden access and turn evidence into coordinated landscape action.

2. Approach / solution

FUNATURA led an integrated, participatory programme (2022–2026), combining secondary data, field surveys, spatial analysis and local dialogue across five workstreams:

- Biodiversity monitoring
- Ecotourism
- Agroextractive value chains
- Territorial management
- Creation of RPPNs

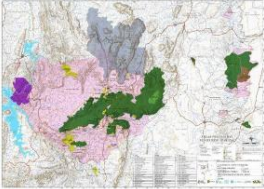
Results will be consolidated in a book.

4. Implementation partners

Executor: FUNATURA

Rural landowners enabled field access; local communities shared knowledge. MMA coordinated; IIS managed resources; GEF financed; UNEP implemented. Research institutions supported surveys.

3. Main visual: integrated knowledge in action



5 WORKSTREAMS → SHARED EVIDENCE → LANDSCAPE ACTION

Biodiversity • Ecotourism • Agroextractivism • Territorial management • RPPNs

34 mammals • 61 aquatic-invertebrate groups • 11 fish • 35 amphibians/reptiles • 169 birds

Book • monitoring baseline • 3 new RPPNs • Veadeiros–Paraná Mosaic

APA Pouso Alto: evidence from private properties connects species records, livelihoods and protected-area governance.

5. Evidence of use / impact

- 5 workstreams integrated
- Baselines for 5 faunal components
- 73 protected areas / 1.61 million ha assessed
- 3 new RPPNs created
- Results consolidated in a book

6. Useful resources / links

SCAN OFFICIAL RESOURCES

MMA project • FUNATURA monitoring



MMA



FUNATURA

Key message for other Participants

Integrating scientific evidence, local participation and private-land conservation turns dispersed information into coordinated action across rural landscapes.

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential			
What changed?	What was learned?	What can others adapt?	What is needed next?
A shared evidence base now connects biodiversity surveys, private-land conservation, sustainable production and territorial planning. It supported three new RPPNs and strengthened landscape-scale decisions.	• Trust with landowners determines access and data quality. • Seasonal sampling is essential. • Scientific results gain value when paired with local knowledge and livelihoods.	Other Parties can replicate the five-workstream model by combining field baselines, spatial analysis, landowner partnerships and a shared publication to connect local action with national biodiversity goals.	• Long-term monitoring • Continued Mosaic governance • Funding for RPPNs and biodiversity-based value chains

Acknowledgements: rural landowners and communities of APA Pouso Alto; MMA; IIS; GEF; UNEP; universities and partner institutions.

Submission reminder: export this poster slide as a print-ready PDF. Confirm that all images, maps, logos and data can be displayed publicly

QR CODE AREA
Do not remove this label

FUNATURA

Knowledge for conservation in private landscapes

Key Message

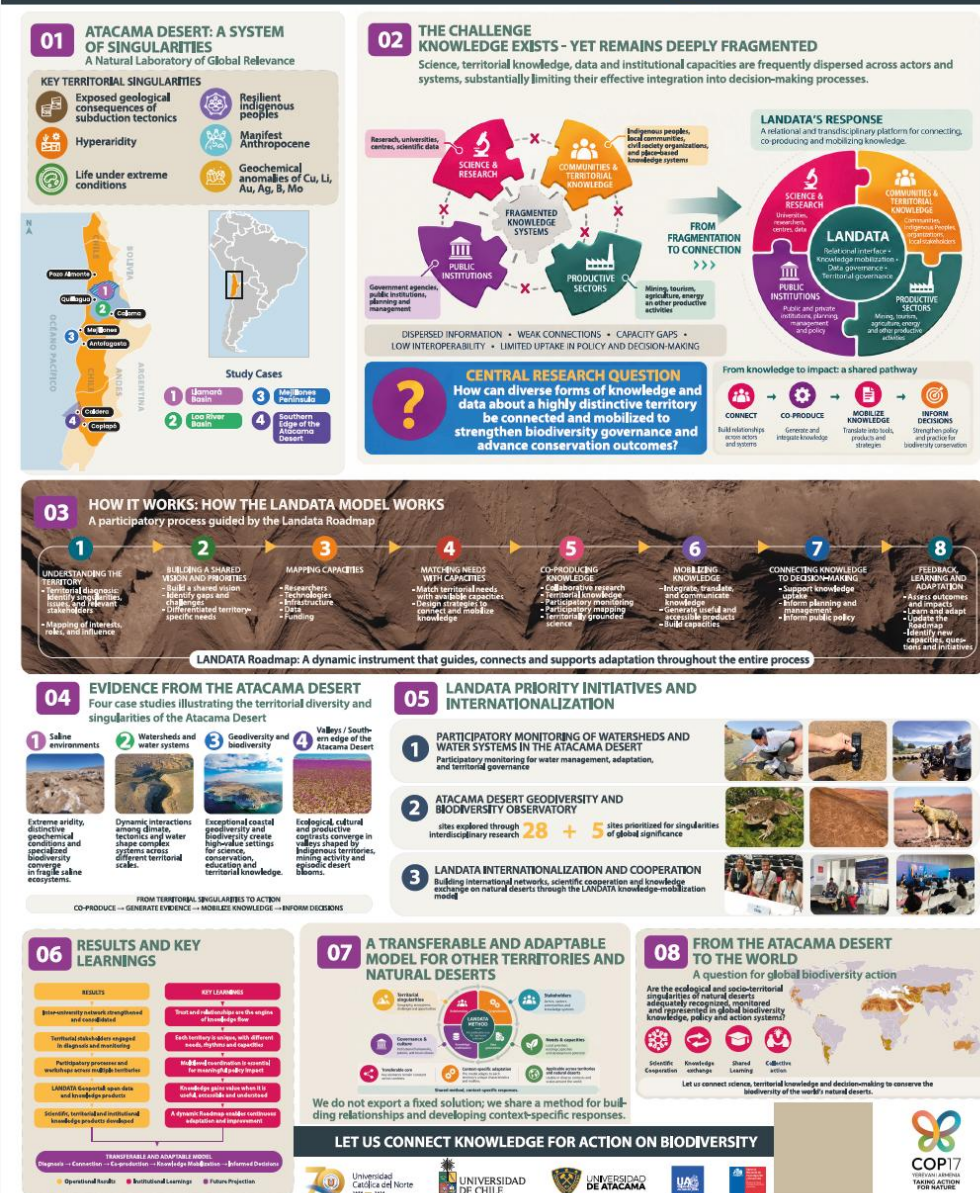
Integrating scientific evidence, local participation and private-land conservation turns dispersed information into coordinated action across rural landscapes.

LANDATA

Knowledge mobilization and data governance

Key Message

Knowledge becomes useful for biodiversity action when it is connected, co-produced and mobilized with the people who use it. The LANDATA model shows that science, territorial knowledge, public institutions and local actors need shared pathways to turn fragmented information into decisions.



From Experience to Action: PANORAMA for GBF Implementation

PANORAMA helps CBD Parties turn biodiversity implementation experience into structured, reusable knowledge that captures and shares what works. PANORAMA contributes to all GBF Targets, especially T20 and T21, by making biodiversity knowledge accessible, usable and reusable for NBSAP implementation.

Theme highlighted: Portal/Website | Content assets | Interoperability | Engagement

 **Challenge**

- Biodiversity knowledge exists, but it is scattered.
- Knowledge is difficult to find, share and adapt for NBSAPs and the GBF.

 **Solution**

- Practitioners, parties, and organisations share field-tested Solutions and what makes them work.
- PANORAMA turns experience into scalable knowledge through methodology, quality assurance and facilitation.




 **Reach and scale**

- 1,900+ PANORAMA Solutions
- 1,300+ Solution Providers
- 11 Communities
- Accessible in 14+ languages
- 300,000+ web platform visits*

*January - June 2026



 **Key messages**

- Practitioners and Parties contribute experience, learn from others and adapt field-tested approaches for GBF implementation.
- PANORAMA combines platform, people and learning processes.
- The goal is better-connected knowledge, not another silo.

 **What changed because of the CHM?**

PANORAMA connects practical implementation experience with the wider CBD knowledge ecosystem and facilitates inter-Party exchange.

 **What was learned?**

Knowledge becomes reusable when it captures what worked, why it worked and what can be adapted elsewhere. Building Blocks help distil the essential ingredients of successful approaches.

 **What could other parties adapt?**

Parties can use PANORAMA's methodology to capture, synthesise and exchange implementation experience for NBSAPs and the GBF.

 **What support or partnerships are needed?**

- Partnerships for peer learning, South-South exchange and capacity development.
- Post-COP follow-up to apply PANORAMA in GBF and NBSAP implementation.



PANORAMA - Solutions for a Healthy Planet

From Experience to Action: PANORAMA for GBF Implementation

Key Message

Practitioners and Parties contribute experience, learn from others and adapt field-tested approaches for GBF implementation.

Reef Check Across Borders: From Citizen Science to Decision-Making

A shared method supports diverse pathways from community participation and citizen-generated data to knowledge and conservation action

One ocean
Different shores
Learning together

Governance Portal / website Content assets Interoperability Engagement Innovation

CHALLENGE OR OPPORTUNITY

Years of citizen-science monitoring generate valuable biodiversity data. The challenge is how to turn these data into shared and accessible knowledge that can inform conservation decisions.

EVIDENCE OF USE / IMPACT

MALAYSIA

TIOMAN ISLAND —
A local community case

Share – Local Knowledge, Global Reach



Malaysia Biodiversity Information System (MyBIS) —
Malaysia's national CHM

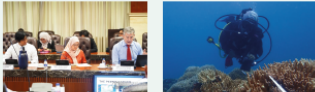
MyBIS · Reef Check Worldwide · GCRMN

Access – Knowledge for everyone



Interactive map to explore 300+ reef sites

Use – Knowledge into action



- Bringing reef data into policy dialogue
- Tioman Marine Conservation Group (TMC) member doing Reef Check

KEY MESSAGE FOR OTHER PARTICIPANTS

- Shared method. Shared goal. Diverse pathways to conservation.
- Citizen science can connect communities, knowledge networks and decision-making through locally adapted pathways.

COMPULSORY SECTION: Results, lessons and replication potential

WHAT CHANGED?

- Reef monitoring moved from local surveys into wider knowledge networks
- Monitoring data became more accessible for learning and action

WHAT WAS LEARNED?

- A shared method can work across diverse community contexts
- Long-term engagement builds data credible enough for practical use

WHAT COULD OTHERS ADAPT?

- Community participation can take diverse forms
- A data pathway linking community monitoring to national, regional and global networks

WHAT SUPPORT OR PARTNERSHIPS ARE NEEDED NEXT?

- Sustained support for long-term monitoring and biodiversity data
- International partnerships to exchange experiences and inspire innovative approaches

APPROACH / SOLUTION

Using a shared Reef Check method, civil society organisations in Malaysia and Taiwan connect community-generated data to knowledge networks, public-facing platforms and conservation action.

EVIDENCE OF USE / IMPACT

TAIWAN

JIHUI community —
A citizen science & EIA case

Share – Local Knowledge, Global Reach



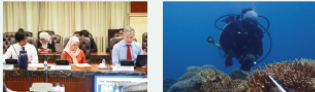
Reef Check in Taiwan 台灣珊瑚礁調查
TaIBIF/GBIF · Reef Check Worldwide · GCRMN

Access – Knowledge for everyone



Visualise 27 reef sites and their stories

Use – Knowledge into action



- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reviews for Jihui coastal resort
- Dive shop site adoption

KEY MESSAGE FOR OTHER PARTICIPANTS

- Shared method. Shared goal. Diverse pathways to conservation.
- Citizen science can connect communities, knowledge networks and decision-making through locally adapted pathways.

COMPULSORY SECTION: Results, lessons and replication potential

WHAT CHANGED?

- Reef monitoring moved from local surveys into wider knowledge networks
- Monitoring data became more accessible for learning and action

WHAT WAS LEARNED?

- A shared method can work across diverse community contexts
- Long-term engagement builds data credible enough for practical use

WHAT COULD OTHERS ADAPT?

- Community participation can take diverse forms
- A data pathway linking community monitoring to national, regional and global networks

WHAT SUPPORT OR PARTNERSHIPS ARE NEEDED NEXT?

- Sustained support for long-term monitoring and biodiversity data
- International partnerships to exchange experiences and inspire innovative approaches

Reef Check Malaysia (RCM) & Trust in Nature Foundation (TNF)

Reef Check Across Borders: From Citizen Science to Decision-Making

Key Message

Shared method. Shared goal. Diverse pathways to conservation. • Citizen science can connect communities, knowledge networks and decision-making through locally adapted pathways.

**SAMPLE
POSTER**

The Wildlife Trade Portal: Making wildlife seizure data accessible

A free global platform that shares and displays curated wildlife seizure and incident records through searchable, visual, and exportable evidence for research, policy, enforcement, and more.

Themes highlighted:	Portal / website	Interoperability	Engagement	Innovation
---------------------	------------------	------------------	------------	------------

1. Challenge or opportunity

Wildlife seizure information is dispersed across countries, agencies and source types, and is often difficult to search, compare, or reuse. This limits shared understanding of trafficking patterns and reduces the value of the information for research, policy development and enforcement planning.

2. Approach / solution

Since 2020, TRAFFIC has published its curated wildlife trade data through the free Wildlife Trade Portal. The Portal brings incident records into one searchable platform, supported by filters, maps, charts, and data exports. It is continually updated and regularly improved through user feedback, new developments, and data sharing partnerships.

4. Implementation partners



5. Evidence of use / impact

- More than 40,000 wildlife incident records.
- 4,000 registered users across 145 countries.
- More than 80,000 searches, 9,000 dataset exports, and hundreds of published papers and reports using Portal data since its launch.
- Enforcement users reported that it had supported intelligence and policy decisions.

6. Useful resources / links

Wildlife Trade Portal
www.wildlifetradeportal.org

TRAFFIC
www.traffic.org



3. Main visual: show the CHM example



Some of the visualisations available on the Portal's dashboard – with charts showing incidents over time, by species, etc., and maps showing trade routes, heatmaps, and more

The "Metrics" area of the Portal, which allows users to build their own charts from a range of data points – comparing incident/person data against corruption metrics, outcomes, transport methods, demographics, and more



Key message for other Participants

Open data creates greater value when it is curated, clearly documented, searchable and designed around real user needs. A trusted platform can turn dispersed records into shared evidence that supports cooperation and more informed decisions.

Results, lessons and replication potential

What changed?

Previously dispersed wildlife seizure information became accessible through a single global platform. Users can now search, visualise and export curated records, enabling wider use of the evidence across research, policy, enforcement, education and financial-risk analysis.

What was learned?

- Data quality, clear metadata, guidance, and responsive user support are essential.
- Iterative development based on user feedback can be more productive than defining every requirement at the outset.
- Seizure data contain reporting and enforcement biases, so limitations and uncertainty must be communicated clearly.

What could other Parties adapt?

Reusable elements include:

- the relational data model
- publication workflow
- searchable maps and dashboards
- export functions
- user-feedback mechanisms
- partnerships for exchanging data and reducing duplication.

What support or partnerships are needed next?

To expand the Portal's reach & value, we need to build strong data sharing partnerships and sustainable funding.

- Improved user guidance
- Additional data types
- API access
- Stronger analytical tools
- Greater interoperability with other systems and databases.

TRAFFIC

POSTER The Wildlife Trade Portal: Making wildlife seizure data accessible

Key Message

Open data creates greater value when it is curated, clearly documented, searchable and designed around real user needs. A trusted platform can turn dispersed records into shared evidence that supports cooperation and more informed decisions.

Nature Magic Wand: Turning Biodiversity Stories into Shared Learning

Volunteer-created stories become audio, books, exhibitions and learning activities for children.

Optional theme(s) highlighted — select one or more:

☐ Governance

☐ Portal / website

☒ Content assets

☐ Interoperability

☒ Engagement

☒ Innovation

1. Challenge or opportunity

Formal biodiversity knowledge often reaches children in technical, fragmented or one-off formats. The challenge is not a lack of information, but translating it into material children can understand, remember, discuss and revisit with families and schools.

2. Approach / solution

Nature Magic Wand built a story-to-learning system:

1. Co-create original stories with volunteers.
2. Transform stories into audio, illustrations and books.
3. Activate content through exhibitions, school sessions and outdoor learning.
4. Translate selected stories for wider knowledge exchange.

4. Implementation partners

- 100+ volunteer creators — stories, narration and illustration
- Children, families and schools — testing and learning
- Community venues — exhibitions and activities
- PTA — coordination and review

3. Main visual: One story, many pathways for learning

Story learning • outdoor biodiversity learning • English album launch at COP30

Magical nature picture book • English albums on Spotify • ecological study camp

ONE STORY CAN TRAVEL ACROSS MANY LEARNING SETTINGS

CO-CREATE
100+ volunteers write, narrate and illustrate

TRANSFORM
Stories become audio, illustrations and books

ACTIVATE
Schools, exhibitions and outdoor activities

SHARE
English adaptation and wider knowledge exchange

1.01M+ HIMALAYA PLAYS • 11 CITIES • 20 STORIES ADAPTED INTO ENGLISH

PROJECT OUTPUTS SINCE 2019

300+
original stories

400
audio tracks / 3 albums

4
children's book volumes

36+
illustration exhibitions

Stories on biodiversity, nature and sustainable living • delivered through audio, books, exhibitions and facilitated learning

5. Evidence of use / impact

300+ original stories
400 audio tracks / 3 albums
4-volume book series
36+ exhibitions / 11 cities
1.01M+ Himalaya plays
20 English adaptations

6. Useful resources / links



SPOTIFY
English album
Scan to listen



HIMALAYA
Chinese album
Scan to listen

Key message for other Participants

One biodiversity story can become many knowledge assets. When audio, illustration, books and facilitated activities work as one system, children can encounter the same idea repeatedly and turn curiosity into participation.

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential			
What changed because of the CHM? Nature Magic Wand predates its engagement with the CHM. This application has helped PTA organize its stories, audio, books and exhibition methods as a coherent knowledge package that can complement formal CHM outreach to children and families.	What was learned? Volunteer co-creation expands capacity, but scientific and editorial review must be built in. Audio broadens access; illustrations attract attention; repeated school and community activities deepen understanding.	What could Parties or partners adapt? Choose a local species or ecosystem theme; bring together volunteers, educators and reviewers; co-create stories; produce audio and visual versions; test with children; then connect digital content with exhibitions and facilitated activities.	What support or partnerships are needed next? Biodiversity experts for scientific review; schools and youth networks for pilots; translation partners for localization; CHM networks for dissemination; and research partners for learning and participation assessment.
Nature Magic Wand is an initiative of Plant Technology Alliance Limited (PTA). Figures are cumulative since 2019. Data, logo and photographs supplied by PTA and used with authorization.			QR CODE AREA Secretariat use

Plant Technology Alliance Limited (PTA)

Volunteer-created stories become audio, books, exhibitions and learning activities for children.

Key Message

One biodiversity story can become many knowledge assets. When audio, illustration, books and facilitated activities work as one system, children can encounter the same idea repeatedly and turn curiosity into participation.

UN Biodiversity Lab: Empowering decision makers with spatial data for action

Challenge

The draft Global Report on Collective Progress on implementation confirms that while the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) has inspired global ambition, progress is critically hampered by persistent gaps in data, data fragmentation, and technical capacity. The report additionally highlights that spatial planning can support our collective goals for nature, climate, and land by translating global and national ambition into targeted, on-the-ground action.

Approach

The UN Biodiversity Lab (UNBL) responds directly to this challenge, aligning with the goals of the CBD Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) for 2024-2030. UNBL is a free, open-source platform that supports country-led use of spatial data and analytical tools for biodiversity-inclusive sustainable development. UNBL does not require GIS expertise and is available in English, French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish.

UNBL actively collaborates with Parties to provide custom support and develop technical capacity around the use of spatial data and planning for integrated action on biodiversity, climate, and sustainable development.



What changed because of UNBL?

- UNBL contributed to an 81% increase in the use of spatial data between the Fifth National Report and Sixth National Report.
- UNBL has supported national policy development and reporting in over 15 countries.
- Explore how countries from Cuba to South Africa have used UNBL in the annual report.

What was learned?

- Spatial data and planning solutions need to support Parties with varying technical capacity.
- The UNBL partnership across UN agencies and the CBD Secretariat brings legitimacy, trust, and national ownership that commercial platforms can't match.
- Building on existing investment is often more cost and time effective than creating new platforms.

What can other Parties adopt?

- UNBL is freely accessible to all Parties. Explore our offerings and register at: www.unbiodiversitylab.org.
- Reach out to our team at support@unbiodiversitylab.org to: explore available data, request a workspace, and learn about our custom technical support.

What support or partnerships are needed?

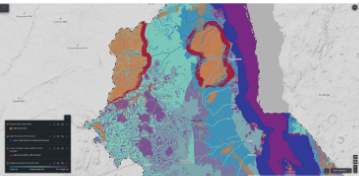
- Collaborate with TSCs and Parties to implement country-specific support in response to challenges flagged in the Global Report.
- Following the UNBL Strategic Plan 2022-2030, identify funding for sustained engagement and self-sufficiency of the UNBL platform.

Key UNBL Features & Applications

- ### 1. Access spatial data for KMGBF monitoring and reporting¹



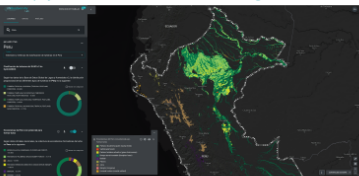
2. Create a secure UNBL workspace as a central repository for spatial data reporting²



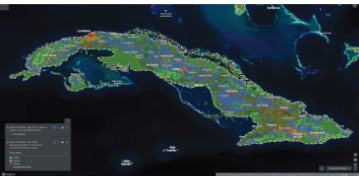
- ### 3. Create maps for national policy documents and national reports³



- #### 4. Display metrics & indicators for national monitoring⁴⁵



5. Use the ELSA tool for integrated spatial planning⁶



New UNBL features in 2026!

- Access our open UNBL SpatioTemporal Asset Catalog (STAC) to use shareable data from our partners
- Create and calculate custom metrics using national data
- Visualize and evaluate species distribution with our new species tool, developed with GBIF

UN Biodiversity Lab

Key Message

Parties do not always need new platforms; they often need better access, support and confidence to use existing tools. UNBL shows that building on shared digital infrastructure can save time, reduce technical barriers and strengthen national ownership.

1. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.06.001>

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *World Urbanization Prospects 2014*. High Population Density. Urban Centers. 2014.

3. Environmental Urban Observatory. *SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities*. 2019. <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/communicable-diseases/prevention-and-control/sustainable-cities-and-communities>

4. ELISA map: creating useful spatial data and the UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

5. López Contreras M, Hargreaves J, Kogut N, et al. *Water and Urbanization in the 21st Century*. 2019. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

6. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

7. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

8. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

9. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

10. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

11. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

12. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

13. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

14. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

15. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

16. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

17. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

18. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

19. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

20. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

21. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

22. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

23. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

24. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

25. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

26. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

27. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

28. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

29. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

30. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

31. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

32. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

33. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

34. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. <https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html>

35. Mota de cobertura nuphica v. 2018. [https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-0000000000](https://www.unhcr.org/5d000000-4000-4000-9000-000000000000.html)

WICHF | WORLD INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FEDERATION

Traditional Knowledge Documentation and Digital Knowledge Sharing

through the ABS Clearing-House: A Natural Lacquer Case from China

1. The challenge

- Traditional knowledge associated with plant-based materials can be hard to discover when information is dispersed across reports, project pages and informal documentation.
- Civil-society actors need practical ways to structure and connect information while avoiding unsupported legal, ownership or environmental claims.

2. Official ABSCH record chain

Organization
ABSCH-ORG-SCBD-293681
WICHF public organization record

Virtual Library Resource
ABSCH-VLR-SCBD-293718
Natural lacquer traditional-knowledge resource

Capacity Development Initiative
ABSCH-CDI-SCBD-293759
Public-interest education and capacity-building

3. Practical knowledge-management approach

- Define one focused knowledge topic**
Natural lacquer sap, material practices and biocultural heritage.
- Structure the information**
Use clear metadata, restrained descriptions and explicit record roles.
- Publish a Virtual Library Resource**
Provide a discoverable reference resource for non-commercial learning.
- Link a Capacity Development Initiative**
Keep the educational/capacity-building initiative distinct from the reference resource.
- Maintain a connected record chain**
Connect organization, resource and initiative records in the ABS Clearing-House.

4. Results and lessons

- A public record chain connects the WICHF organization record, one Virtual Library Resource and one Capacity Development Initiative in the ABS Clearing-House.
- The VLR functions as a reference resource; the CDI explains the broader public-interest learning and capacity-building initiative.
- Linked records improve traceability and help users understand how the organization, resource and initiative relate to each other.
- Restrained, non-commercial wording helps keep the submission factual and avoids unsupported legal or environmental claims.
- Community participation, applicable law and fair and equitable benefit-sharing remain explicit considerations when documenting traditional knowledge.

5. Replication potential

Other organizations working with traditional knowledge and biocultural heritage can adapt the same sequence: select one well-defined topic, create a structured reference resource, connect it to a distinct capacity-building initiative, use controlled metadata and clear institutional roles, and maintain links between records over time.

Key principle
A lightweight, clearly linked digital structure can improve discoverability without turning traditional knowledge into a commercial claim or an ownership assertion.

6. GBF alignment

Goal C

Fair and equitable sharing of benefits; protection of associated traditional knowledge.

Goal D

Capacity-building, technical/scientific cooperation and other means of implementation.

Target 13

ABS and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

Target 20

Capacity-building, technology access/transfer and technical/scientific cooperation.

Target 21

Accessible data, information and knowledge for biodiversity action and knowledge management.

WICHF | WORLD INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FEDERATION

Traditional Knowledge Documentation and Digital Knowledge Sharing

Key Message

A lightweight, clearly linked digital structure can improve discoverability without turning traditional knowledge into a commercial claim or an ownership assertion

From platforms to **partnerships.** From knowledge products to **action.**

These contributions show the vital role of organizations in strengthening CHM implementation.

The Knowledge Fair is an invitation to connect experience, support Parties, and move forward together in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.