



# CHM Knowledge Fair

## Cross-cutting poster synthesis

Challenges, approaches, learning and practices that other Parties can adapt

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Based on 17 submitted posters

COP 17 Knowledge Fair screen loop

# Shared signal:

**CHM is becoming the operating  
layer for biodiversity knowledge.**

# The poster landscape

A diverse set of national portals, knowledge services, decision systems and participatory evidence examples.



17

poster submissions  
reviewed

6+

themes recurring  
across regions

## Three families of examples

- 1) CHM portals and national knowledge services
- 2) Decision-support systems for planning/reporting
- 3) Participation, justice and specialised knowledge assets

Source posters include submissions from São Tomé and Príncipe, Philippines, Mongolia, Malaysia, Malawi, Madagascar, Kenya, Jamaica, Guatemala, DRC, Cameroon, Burundi, Brazil, Belgium and the Republic of Korea.

# The common starting point

Most posters begin with the same problem: biodiversity knowledge exists, but it is not yet usable enough.

## Fragmented data

shows up as the dominant cross-cutting challenge.

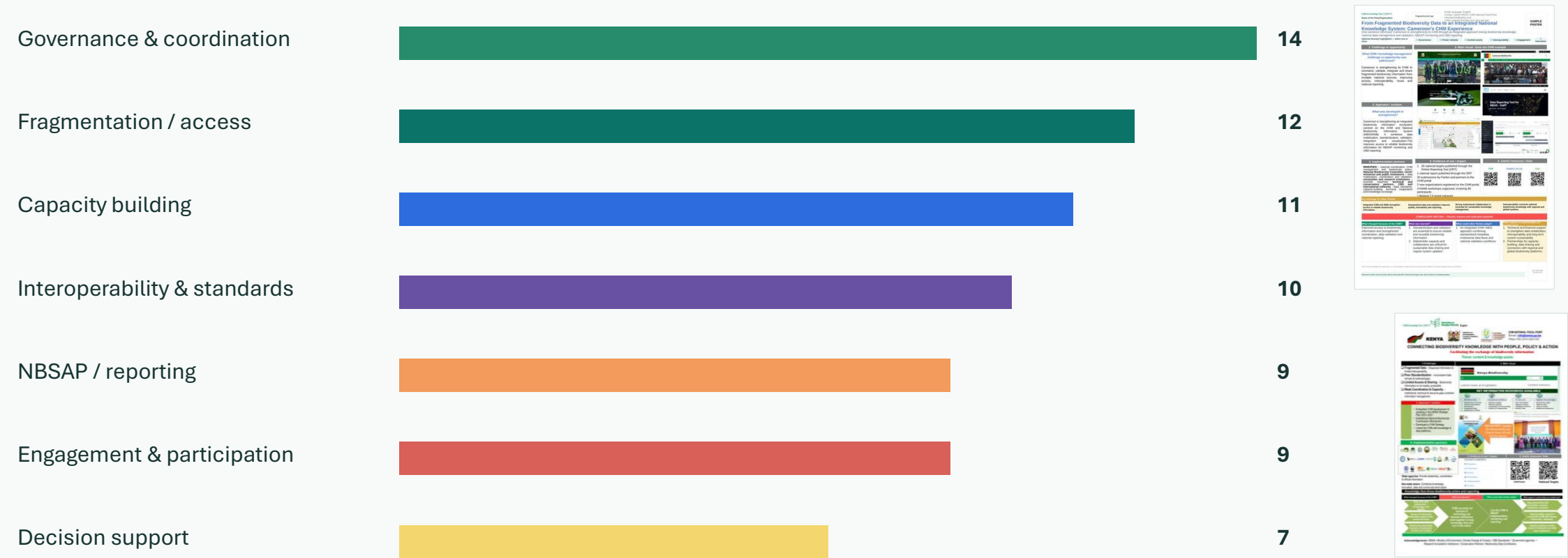


### Cross-cutting challenge pattern

Information is distributed across institutions; data quality and standards vary; access is not always easy for planners, researchers, local governments or the public; capacity and funding limit regular updates.

# Themes recurring across the posters

Indicative coding of the poster content: themes are not exclusive, and several posters cover multiple areas.



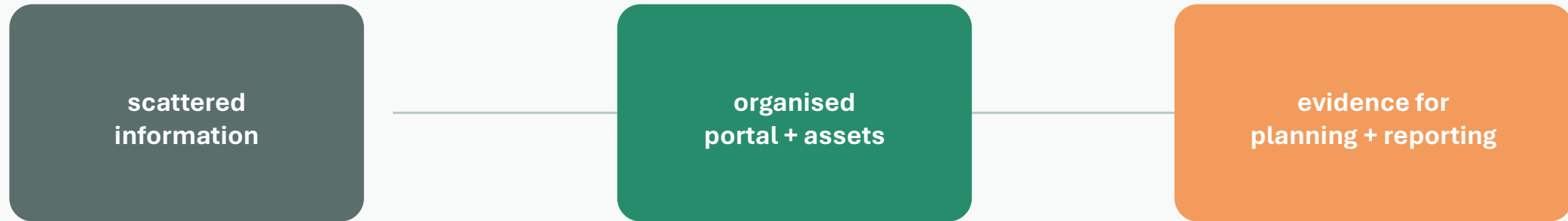
## Reading the pattern

The posters are less about “websites” alone and more about institutional knowledge systems: who contributes, who validates, how evidence flows, and how it supports decisions.

Counts are a synthesis coding, not a formal survey result.

# What changed because of CHM?

The strongest shift is from information storage to decision support.



## Examples of change reported across posters:

- centralised libraries, species and protected-area information
- national targets, dashboards, maps and spatial prioritisation products
- new contributor networks and stronger institutional roles
- more public access, outreach, training and country-to-country learning



# Approaches that repeat across posters

A practical pattern is emerging for how CHMs become useful.

1

## Start with a national home

portal, host institution, mandate

2

## Build contributor networks

ministries, research, civil society, local actors

3

## Standardise + validate

metadata, APIs, scientific review, ownership rules

4

## Connect to reporting

NBSAP, 7NR, ORT, GBF targets

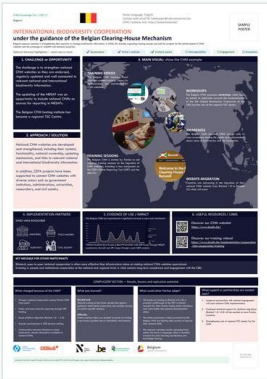
5

## Turn data into products

maps, dashboards, guides, training, decisions

### What this means for the Fair

Participants should be able to look beyond individual portals and see a repeatable operating model for biodiversity knowledge management.



# What the posters say Parties are learning

Technology matters - but the human and institutional system determines whether CHM stays alive.

**Technology is the platform.**

**Governance is the engine.**

**The posters show CHM as a living service: it needs people, procedures, partnerships and predictable support.**

## Repeated lessons

- Data availability alone is not enough
- Shared standards and validation are essential
- Capacity must be refreshed as focal points change
- Contributors need a plan, routine and feedback
- Local and Indigenous knowledge improves relevance
- Peer-to-peer and South-South cooperation accelerate uptake



# What other Parties can adapt

The most transferable ideas are operating practices, not only software features.

## Governance routines

management units, interinstitutional focal points, contributor roles

## Validation workflows

data owners, metadata rules, scientific review, local verification

## Integrated systems

APIs, spatial layers, dashboards, ORT/NBSAP/7NR links

## Participation models

community evidence, public consultation, CEPA, contributor feedback

## Capacity loops

regular training, peer-to-peer support, refreshed focal points

## Reusable knowledge assets

maps, digital libraries, field guides, 3D models, QR-to-web products

### Good replication question

Not “Which portal feature should we copy?” but “Which operating practice will make our biodiversity information trusted, updated and used?”

# Emerging opportunity: CHM as knowledge products

Several posters move beyond websites and show CHM as a channel for decision-ready products.



## 3D biodiversity assets

Living plant observations become reusable web objects, field guides and QR-linked learning resources.



## PDCA decision loops

Diagnosis, planning, execution and monitoring are integrated so evidence reaches protected-area management.



## Participatory evidence

Knowledge production links vulnerability mapping, participation, policy design and emergency response.



## Knowledge beyond databases

Community knowledge, care, territory and environmental justice can become structured evidence for policy.

# What support is repeatedly needed next

The next layer is sustainability: keeping systems connected, current and used.

|              |                                                                                        |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| People       | training, refreshed focal points, peer-to-peer support, contributor engagement         |
| Systems      | interoperability, metadata standards, APIs, durable hosting, Bioland 2.0 migration     |
| Content      | regular updates, data mobilisation, validation, digital libraries, maps and dashboards |
| Institutions | clear mandates, ownership, budgets, partner roles and long-term coordination           |
| Use          | tracking how evidence informs planning, reporting, policy and local action             |



**The opportunity for the Knowledge Fair is to turn poster examples into peer-learning pathways.**

Cross-cutting message

# A CHM is no longer just a place to publish biodiversity information.

It is the shared operating layer that turns scattered data into trusted knowledge, and trusted knowledge into decisions, reporting, participation and action.

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**For Parties, the most adaptable lesson is clear: invest in the people, standards and partnerships that keep the platform alive.**





## INTERNATIONAL BIODIVERSITY COOPERATION

### under the guidance of the Belgian Clearing-House Mechanism

Belgium supports countries in strengthening their capacity to manage biodiversity information. In 2026, this includes organizing training courses and calls for projects for the reinforcement of CHM websites and the exchange of scientific and technical expertise.

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

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

#### 1. CHALLENGE or OPPORTUNITY

The challenge is to strengthen national CHM websites so they are endorsed, regularly updated and well connected to relevant national and international biodiversity information.

The updating of the NBSAP was an opportunity to include national CHMs as sources for reporting in NBSAPs.

The Belgian CHM hosting institute has become a regional TSC Centre.

#### 2. APPROACH / SOLUTION

National CHM websites are developed and strengthened, including their content, functionality, national ownership, updating mechanisms, and links to relevant national and international biodiversity information.

In addition, CEPA projects have been supported to connect CHM websites with diverse actors such as government institutions, administrations, universities, researchers, and civil society.

#### 3. MAIN VISUAL: show the CHM example

##### TRAINING VIDEOS

The Belgian CHM National Focal Point has created training videos for administrators and contributors of CHM websites.



##### WORKSHOPS

The Belgian CHM organizes workshops which focus on actions to undertake towards the implementation of the RM Global Biodiversity Framework of the CBD and the role of the regional TSC centers.

##### AWARENESS

The Belgian CHM launches CEPA project calls to raise awareness among the public and policymakers about value of biodiversity and the Convention.

##### TRAINING SESSIONS

The Belgian CHM is invited by Parties to co-organize training sessions on the migration of CHM websites, including a key component on the CBD's Online Reporting Tool (ORT) and the ABS-CH.



##### WEBSITE MIGRATION

Countries are advancing in the migration of their national CHM website from Bioland 1.0 to Bioland 2.0 which will assist

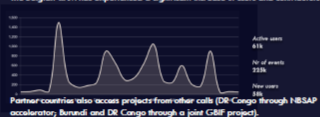
#### 4. IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

##### WHO WAS INVOLVED?



#### 5. EVIDENCE OF USE / IMPACT

The Belgian CHM has experienced a significant increase in users and contributors



Partner countries also accept projects from other calls (DR Congo through NBSAP accelerator, Burundi and DR Congo through a joint GBIF project).

#### 6. USEFUL RESOURCES / LINKS



Discover our CHM website!  
<https://www.biodiv.be/>



Discover our training videos!  
<https://www.biodiv.be/implementation/cooperation/chm-cooperation/training>

#### KEY MESSAGE FOR OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Bilateral, peer-to-peer technical cooperation is often more effective than infrastructure alone at making national CHM websites operational. Investing in people and institutional cooperation at the national and regional level, is what sustains long-term compliance and engagement with the CBD.

#### COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential

##### What changed because of the CHM?

- Stronger regional cooperation among African CHM focal points
- Faster and more accurate reporting through ORT training
- Easier platform migration (Bioland 1.0 → 2.0)
- Broader participation in CBD decision-making
- Collaboration between Ministries to make biodiversity related information available on national CHMs

##### What was learned?

**Worked well:**  
Tailored training drives faster uptake than generic guidance. South-South cooperation also enables sharing of context-specific solutions.

**Difficulty:**  
Online training videos are needed as hands on training is not always possible due to availability and distance.

##### What could other Parties adapt?

- The hands-on training on Bioland 2.0 with a practical walkthrough of the ORT is directly reusable for other Parties facing similar transitions, and works better than generic documentation alone.
- The online explanatory videos produced by the Belgian CHM are helping other parties to improve their national CHM.
- The regional workshop model, convening focal points who share a language, offers a reusable structure for peer learning coordination and knowledge-sharing.

##### What support or partnerships are needed next?

- Long-term partnerships with national engagement will assist national CHM implementation.
- Continued technical support for platform migrations (Bioland 1.0 → 2.0) will be needed as more Parties transition.
- Strengthening role of regional TSC centers for the CHM.

# BELGIUM

## International biodiversity cooperation

### Key Message

Bilateral, peer-to-peer technical cooperation is often more effective than infrastructure alone at making national CHM websites operational.

Investing in people and institutional cooperation at the national and regional level, is what sustains long-term compliance and engagement with the CBD.

Sinaflor x Prodes

An Ibama interactive dashboard for monitoring vegetation loss in the Amazon and Cerrado

Ibama integrates vegetation-clearing authorizations, satellite monitoring and territorial information to support transparent, prospective and risk-informed environmental action.

Themes

Interoperability

Innovation

Content assets

Whole-of-government

1. Challenge or opportunity

Fragmented information limited joint interpretation

- Authorization, satellite, territorial and enforcement data were maintained in different systems.
- Spatial quality, temporal coverage and state-system integration varied.
- Amazon and Cerrado required separate analytical treatment.

2. Approach / solution

A repeatable knowledge-management workflow

1

Gather ASV/UAS authorization records

2

Apply spatial, temporal and consistency checks

3

Integrate Prodes vegetation-loss polygons

4

Add territorial categories and Ibama embargoes

5

Publish interactive indicators by biome, state and municipality

3. Main visual: two biomes, one transparent analytical workflow

AMAZON MONITORING SCOPE

Amazonia- SINAFLOR x PRODES por Município

Atualizado em 01/07/2025 (última atualização: 01/07/2025)

5.119,8

496,9

4.621,3

9,7%

3.950,0

1.611,8

2.258,1

57,2%

detected loss

496,9 km² (9,7%)

overlapping valid authorizations

3.950,0 km²

inside valid authorization polygons with no detected loss

2.258,1 km² (57,2%)

Prospective monitoring

The dashboard identifies active authorization polygons where vegetation loss has not been detected, creating a defined universe for continued observation—not a forecast of future clearing.

CERRADO

Cerrado- SINAFLOR x PRODES por UF

Atualizado em 01/07/2025 (última atualização: 01/07/2025)

7.235,3

2.950,9

4.284,4

40,8%

16.790,8

8.121,3

6.790,8

52,0%

detected loss

2.950,9 km² (40,8%)

overlapping valid authorizations

16.790,8 km²

inside valid authorization polygons with no detected loss

6.790,8 km² (52,0%)

Prospective monitoring

The dashboard identifies active authorization polygons where vegetation loss has not been detected, creating a defined universe for continued observation—not a forecast of future clearing.

Figures refer to Prodes 2025 (1 Aug 2024–31 Jul 2025). 'Without a matching authorization' means no spatial match with a valid authorization available in Sinaflor; it is not, by itself, a final legal determination.

4. Institutional arrangement

IBAMA

Institutional owner and publisher of the dashboard.

SinaflorLab / CGFLO

Authorization-data analysis, monitoring requirements and product coordination.

CENIMA

Geospatial methodology; integration of Prodes, territorial category and embargo data.

INPE

Official producer of Prodes data.

5. Evidence of use / results

Amazon

- 1.580 valid ASV/UAS authorizations
- 3.950,0 km² in valid authorization polygons
- Results by state, municipality, time and territorial category

Cerrado

- 9.658 valid ASV/UAS authorizations
- 16,9 thousand km² in valid authorization polygons
- Results by state, municipality, time and territorial category

4 analytical dimensions: authorizations • satellite-detected loss • territorial categories • environmental embargoes

6. Useful resources

Public interactive dashboard

Sinaflor x Prodes 2025  
Amazon • Cerrado • Total analysed biomes  
State • Municipality • Territorial categories • Historical views

Technical documentation

Technical Note 97/2025 — authorization data and dashboard methodology  
Technical Note 35/2025 — integrated geospatial analysis

Key message for other Parties

Reliable biodiversity information services combine institutional cooperation, data-quality safeguards, interoperability and public visualization. Separating ecological contexts—and identifying both observed loss and areas requiring continued monitoring—turns data into actionable knowledge.

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential

What changed?

Ibama created a public, shared evidence base that relates satellite-detected vegetation loss to valid authorizations and territorial information.  
  
Amazon and Cerrado can now be examined separately and at state and municipal levels.  
  
Active authorization polygons with no detected loss can be followed prospectively.

What was learned?

- Administrative data must be validated before use.
- Spatial and temporal compatibility must be explicit.
- Missing matches may reflect potential irregularity or incomplete integration.
- Biome-specific analysis prevents misleading aggregation.

What could other Parties adapt?

- Authorization-filtering workflow
- Permit-satellite temporal matching
- Geospatial comparison of detected loss and valid permits
- Integration with territorial and enforcement data
- Public, multi-scale dashboards

What is needed next?

- Stronger subnational data integration
- Automated data-quality controls
- Metadata and interoperability standards
- Exchange with other Parties using Earth-observation data
- Capacity-building in geospatial auditing

Product: Sinaflor x Prodes Interactive Dashboard | Institutional owner: Ibama | Developed by SinaflorLab/CGFLO and CENIMA | Prodes data: INPE

Sources: Ibama Technical Notes 97/2025 and 35/2025; Sinaflor x Prodes public dashboard; Prodes/INPE.

Submission note: figures are rounded as displayed in the dashboard. All maps, logos and data require final institutional permission coordination.

QR CODE AREA  
Secretariat use

# BRAZIL

## Sinaflor x Prodes

### An Ibama interactive dashboard for monitoring vegetation loss in the Amazon and Cerrado

#### Key Message

Reliable biodiversity information services combine institutional cooperation, data-quality safeguards, interoperability and public visualization. Separating ecological contexts-and identifying both observed loss and areas requiring continued monitoring-turns data into actionable knowledge



## Progrès réalisés en matière d'échange d'informations sur la biodiversité

Centre d'Échange d'Informations (CHM) du Burundi  
Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE)



Par Ir. HATUNGIMANA Berchmans - Directeur Général de l'OBPE

Site web : [bi-chm-cbd.net](http://bi-chm-cbd.net)

**Mission du CHM Burundi :** Informer les différents acteurs et le public toutes sur les différentes actions menées par le Burundi, via l'OBPE, autres institutions et partenaires nationaux et internationaux en matière de la gestion durable de la biodiversité.

### 1. Le CHM Burundi : contexte

Créé en 2002, le CHM Burundi met à la disposition des décideurs et du public toutes les informations sur les actions menées par le Burundi, via l'OBPE et ses partenaires nationaux et internationaux, en matière de gestion durable de la biodiversité.

### 2. CHM et la SPANB aligné au CMDCKM

Cible nationale 22 : d'ici 2030, les meilleures données, informations et connaissances disponibles sont accessibles aux décideurs, aux praticiens et au public afin d'orienter l'action en faveur de la biodiversité.

### 3. Le CHM et les rapports nationaux

Outil technique, plateforme de collaboration et moyen de communication officiel du processus d'élaboration des rapports nationaux de la CDB et d'autres conventions internationales qui permet :

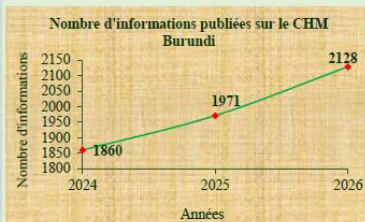
- Collecte et centralisation des données des institutions partenaires (OBPE, recherche, ONG, universités)
- Accès aux documents de référence, guides et rapports du processus
- Hébergement des rapports d'évaluation de la SPANB

Référence des progrès et résultats atteints par rapport aux cibles

### 4. Fonctionnement et bonnes pratiques

- Mise en place d'une équipe de points focaux interinstitutionnels ;
- Réunions trimestrielles des focaux interinstitutionnels ;
- Existence d'un assistant CHM travaillant au quotidien sur le site ;
- Postage régulier de nouvelles informations sur le site Bioland.

### 2. Progrès réalisés (jusqu'en Septembre 2026)



### 3. Types d'informations postées

- Publications scientifiques et documents d'études ;
- Rapports d'activités et rapports d'ateliers ;
- Textes légaux et conventions sur la biodiversité ;
- Stratégies et plans d'action nationaux (SPANB) ;
- Policy briefs, dépliants, vidéos, etc ;
- Actualités et événements en lien avec la biodiversité.

### 3. Récompenses pour ses progrès

Le CHM-Burundi a remporté différents prix décernés par le Secrétariat de la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB)

- Médaille d'argent lors de la COP13 tenue à Cancun au Mexique en 2016
- Médaille d'or lors de la COP14 tenue à Charm el-Cheikh en Egypte en 2018
- Médaille d'or lors de la COP15 à Montréal au Canada en 2022
- Médaille d'argent lors de la COP16 tenue à Cali, en Colombie en 2024.



Biodiversité du Burundi  
Site Web du mécanisme national d'échange

### 9. Partenariats et Coopérations

Le partenariat de l'OBPE avec L'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique contribue principalement aux progrès du CHM Burundi à travers ses appuis financiers et techniques (formations).

En termes de coopération Sud-Sud, le CHM Burundi a partagé ses expériences en participant au renforcement des capacités des autres CHM africains (Centrafrique, Bénin, etc.).

### 10. Perspectives 2026

- Indexation du bulletin scientifique de l'OBPE
- Actualisation des points focaux interinstitutionnels, intégration des ONG
- Renforcement de la coopération Sud-Sud
- Digitalisation des données sur les espèces végétales (herbarium) et animales.



# BURUNDI

## Progress made in the exchange of information on biodiversity

### Key Message

Burundi CHM provides decision-makers and the public with all information on the actions carried out by Burundi, via OBPE and its national and international partners, regarding the sustainable management of biodiversity



# From Fragmented Biodiversity Data to an Integrated National

## Knowledge System: Cameroon's CHM Experience

One-sentence summary: Cameroon is strengthening its CHM through an integrated approach linking biodiversity knowledge, national data management and validation, NBSAP monitoring and CBD reporting.

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?

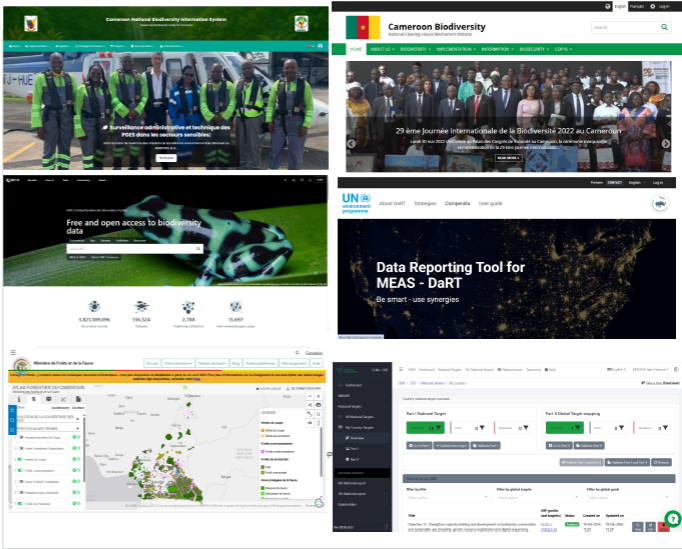
Cameroon is strengthening its CHM to centralize, validate, integrate and share fragmented biodiversity information from multiple national sources, improving access, interoperability, reuse and national reporting.

2. Approach / solution

What was developed or strengthened?

Cameroon is strengthening an integrated biodiversity information ecosystem centred on the CHM and National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS/SNIB). It combines data mobilization, standardization, validation, integration and visualization. This improves access to reliable biodiversity information for NBSAP monitoring and CBD reporting.

3. Main visual: show the CHM example



4. Implementation partners

MINEPDED – national coordination, CHM management and biodiversity policy; National Biodiversity Committee, sector ministries and public institutions – data mobilization, coordination and validation; universities and research institutions – scientific expertise, technical and conservation partners, CBD and international networks – data, standards, capacity-building, technical cooperation and knowledge exchange.

5. Evidence of use / impact

1. 28 national targets published through the Online Reporting Tool (ORT)

1 national report published through the ORT

30 submissions by Parties and partners to the CHM portal

2 new organizations registered on the CHM portal

3 KM4B workshops organized, involving 90 participants

1 Bioiland 2.0 portal released

6. Useful resources / links

CHM

FOREST ATLAS

GBIF

Key message for other Parties

Integrated CHM and SNIB strengthen access to reliable biodiversity information.

Standardized data and validation improve quality, traceability and reporting.

Strong institutional collaboration is essential for sustainable knowledge management.

Interoperability connects national biodiversity knowledge with regional and global systems.

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential

What changed because of the CHM?

Improved access to biodiversity information and strengthened coordination, data validation and national reporting.

What was learned?

1. Standardization and validation are essential to ensure reliable and reusable biodiversity information.

2. Stakeholder capacity and collaboration are critical for sustainable data sharing and regular system updates.

What could other Parties adapt?

1. An integrated CHM–NBIS approach combining standardized metadata, institutional data flows and national validation workflows

What support or partnerships are needed next?

1. Technical and financial support to strengthen data mobilization, interoperability and long-term system sustainability.

2. Partnerships for capacity-building, data sharing and connection with regional and global biodiversity platforms.

Footer: Add acknowledgements, partner logos, or a short note of thanks.

Submission reminder: export this poster slide as a pdf.

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# CAMEROON

## From Fragmented Biodiversity Data to an Integrated National POSTER Knowledge System:

### Key Messages

Integrated CHM and SNIB strengthen access to reliable biodiversity information.

Standardized data and validation improve quality, traceability and reporting.

Strong institutional collaboration is essential for sustainable knowledge management.

Interoperability connects national biodiversity knowledge with regional and global systems.

Renforcer la gouvernance de la biodiversité grâce à la revitalisation du CHM

One-sentence summary:

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

1. Challenge or opportunity

What CHM / knowledge-management challenge or opportunity was addressed?  
Transformer le CHM en outil de gouvernance, de coordination et de gestion des connaissances sur la biodiversité

2. Approach / solution

What was developed or strengthened?  
La stratégie de revitalisation du CHM-RDC se focalise sur les points suivants:  

- Gouvernance institutionnelle renforcée;
- Gestion coordonnée des données et connaissances;
- Un réseau national de contributeurs;
- Une plateforme au service de la décision.

3. Main visual: show the CHM example



4. Implementation partners

Ministères d'agricule, de la pêche, de la recherche scientifique, du Plan, des Mines, des hydrocarbures;  
Les ONG des femmes et jeunes;  
Les réseaux des peuples auoctones et communautés locales;  
GIZ, CEBioS, WWF, WCS; etc

5. Evidence of use / impact

- 30 contributeurs nationaux formés sur l'utilisation du portail Bioland 2.0;
- Réseau national des 45 Institutions étatiques, privées, universitaires, de recherché, des femmes, jeunes, PA & CL;
- 878 documents publiés sur le portail Bioland 2.0; etc.

6. Useful resources /links

Portail : CHM-RDC Bioland 2.0  


Key message for other Participants

« Un CHM-RDC revitalisé : une information fiable, accessible et partagée pour une meilleure gouvernance de la biodiversité. »

COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential

What changed because of the CHM ?  
Le CHM passe d'un outil essentiellement documentaire à un CHM de deuxième génération, orienté vers la connaissance, l'interopérabilité, le suivi, la communication et l'aide à la décision.

What was learned?  
La revitalisation du CHM-RDC ne doit donc pas être conçue comme un simple projet informatique, mais comme une réforme du système national de gestion et de partage des connaissances sur la biodiversité

What could other Parties adapt?  
Faire passer CHM d'un outil essentiellement institutionnel et documentaire à une approche davantage orientée vers un outil national de gestion, de partage et de valorisation des connaissances sur la biodiversité afin de contribuer au suivi et rapportage de la mise en œuvre du Cadre mondial de la biodiversité de Kunming-Montréal

What support or partnerships are needed?  
Le principal besoin est de passer à une phase de consolidation, d'interconnexion, d'alimentation régulière, d'utilisation institutionnelle et de pérennisation du CHM-RDC revitalisé

Poster: Add acknowledgments, partner logos, or a short disclaimer if needed. Keep this area clear 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.

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# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

## Strengthening biodiversity governance through the revitalization of the CHM

### Key Messages

A revitalized CHM-DRC: reliable, accessible, and shared information for better biodiversity governance

Información y consulta para preparar la COP 17

Documentos oficiales, consulta y actividades para apoyar la preparación nacional de Guatemala.

1. Reto u oportunidad

Para preparar la participación de Guatemala en la COP 17 y las reuniones de sus Protocolos, era necesario reunir los documentos oficiales y relacionarlos con los temas de agenda.

También hacía falta identificar qué asuntos interesaban a los sectores consultados, qué aportes técnicos podían ofrecer y qué apoyos requerían seguimiento.

2. Enfoque / solución

CONAP desarrolló un portal temporal en español, con temas de agenda, documentos, calendario, noticias y una consulta.

Los documentos seleccionados se recuperan desde la API del CDB y los índices oficiales de recomendaciones. Su relación con los temas se revisa manualmente.

La consulta recoge prioridades, aportes técnicos, interés en participar y posibles apoyos.

4. Actores de la implementación

CONAP: desarrollo del portal y coordinación de la preparación.

La consulta recibió respuestas de gobierno (13), cooperación (7), ONG (5), academia (3), sociedad civil (3) y sector privado (1).

3. Ejemplo del servicio de información

Página de un tema: resumen en español y documentos oficiales relacionados.

Consulta de priorización y participación - COP 17 del CDB (CONAP-Guatemala)

Identificación del actor

Cuestionario de priorización y participación.

5. Evidencia de uso / impacto

85 documentos publicados<sup>1</sup>  
32 cuestionarios completos<sup>2</sup>  
6 categorías sectoriales<sup>2</sup>  
11 respuestas con posibles apoyos<sup>2</sup>

6. Recursos / enlaces útiles

Encuesta   Temas   Calendario

Mensaje clave para otros participantes

La consulta permite identificar prioridades, aportes técnicos y posibles apoyos para la preparación. El portal reúne los documentos y las actividades del proceso. El blog aporta visibilidad y transparencia al proceso.

SECCIÓN OBLIGATORIA - Resultados, lecciones y posibilidades de réplica

¿Qué cambió gracias al portal?

El portal reúne documentos y actividades de preparación. La consulta identificó prioridades y posibles aportes. En el tema de movilización de recursos hubo 22 menciones de interés y cuatro respuestas con insumos técnicos.

¿Qué se aprendió?

La recuperación automática requiere revisión humana. El interés no equivale a insumos técnicos. 30 de 32 participantes tienen sede en el departamento de Guatemala: falta ampliar el alcance territorial.

¿Qué pueden adaptar otras Partes?

La consulta por temas, el registro de aportes y el vínculo entre documentos y agenda. Un servicio temporal puede reutilizarse en otra COP. La conservación de sus resultados debe planificarse.

¿Qué apoyo o alianzas se necesitan?

Resolver las validaciones pendientes de la sincronización. Ampliar la consulta territorial y dar seguimiento a los ofrecimientos. Definir cómo conservar los documentos, resultados y registros después de la COP.

Fuentes: <sup>1</sup> Inventario técnico del portal, 19 de agosto de 2026. <sup>2</sup> Resultados de la consulta de CONAP. Corte: 19 de septiembre de 2026. a quienes respondieron. No son representativos del país.

ÁREA PARA CÓDIGO QR  
Uso de la Secretaría

GUATEMALA

Information and consultation to prepare for COP 17

Key Messages

The consultation allows identifying priorities, technical contributions, and possible support for preparation. The portal gathers the documents and activities of the process and provides visibility and transparency to the process.

### JAMAICA CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM (CHM)

Established in October 1999, at the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ) in the Natural History Museum of Jamaica (NHMJ) division, the Jamaica CHM partners with multi-sector stakeholders to provide data and information services that support biodiversity strategies and actions, nationally and locally. Below are insights into and key highlights of our journey focusing on **governance**, **content assets** and **stakeholder engagement**.

#### Challenge or opportunity

Challenged by [Article 18\(3\)](#) of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to set up an information clearing-house mechanism, Jamaica also saw an opportunity to tackle its problem of inadequate or restricted data and information access and exchange, for effective biodiversity conservation.

Data and information scattered from different locations, in multiple formats, with limited access to and sharing of information were big concerns.

#### Approach / solution

- Widened the scope & reach of conservation information shared through our media products, fora, replies to info requests, reports
- Developed a public online database for invasive alien species (IAS) management and an associated national data entry network, with local and regional support
- Instrumental in capacity-building for data and information sharing via management and knowledge platforms e.g Specify, GBIF

#### Local implementation partners

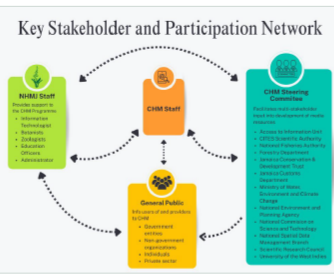
- **Staff, administrative support, technical expertise:** IOJ - NHMJ
- **Guidance, networking, technical support:** Jamaica CHM Steering Committee (ministries & NGOs), ministry with the environment portfolio, National Environment & Planning Agency, National Spatial Data Management Branch

#### Key Take-Away

Invest in capacity-building and dedicate resources to a multi-pronged approach, engaging all relevant stakeholders across society in solving common problems.

#### Jamaica CHM at Work

##### Key Stakeholder and Participation Network



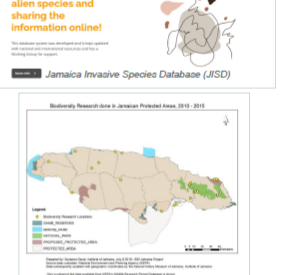
Jamaica CHM Key Stakeholder and Participant Network

##### Jamaica CHM Website



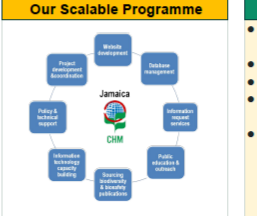
Species Diversity page of the Jamaica CHM website

##### JISD



Jamaica Invasive Species Database (JISD)

#### Our Scalable Programme



Jamaica CHM programme areas

#### Next Steps and Needs

- Upgrading of Jamaica CHM website and JISD
- Further capacity-building
- Source more funding
- Strengthen data partnerships and regional exchange
- Explore interoperability with knowledge platforms

#### Lessons Learned

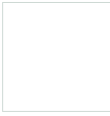
- Institutionalize the national CHM where its mandate fits that of the host entity
- Critical resources for success:
  - \* strong IT support (an ongoing need)
  - \* strong partnerships/ collaborations
  - \* adequate budget (a challenge)
- Active management of information

#### CHM Impacts

- Increased information networking nationally and internationally
- Increased knowledge & public outreach on CBD thematic areas
- Improved digital preservation of national biological collections
- Provision of online access to some species lists & validated records of invasive species
- New mapping of biological data

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

gratitude for the support of the Institute of Jamaica, especially the Natural History Museum of Jamaica, and the substantial contribution of the Jamaica CHM Steering Committee, alongside the valuable contributions of local, regional and international implementation partners, and grant funders. Together we continue to strengthen biodiversity information exchange and knowledge sharing, especially in the areas IAS, protected areas, information technology infrastructure and the digitization of biological species.





# JAMAICA

## Governance, content assets and stakeholder engagement

### Key Messages

Invest in capacity-building and dedicate resources to a multi-pronged approach, engaging all relevant stakeholders across society in solving common problems.



KENYA



MINISTRY OF  
ENVIRONMENT,  
CLIMATE CHANGE &  
FORESTRY



NATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY

CHM NATIONAL FOCAL POINT  
Email: [info@nema.go.ke](mailto:info@nema.go.ke)  
<https://ke.chm-cbd.net/>

CONNECTING BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE WITH PEOPLE, POLICY & ACTION

Facilitating the exchange of biodiversity information

Theme: content & knowledge assets

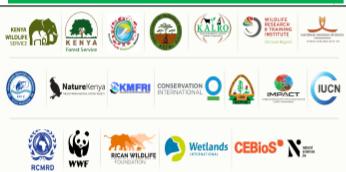
#### 1. Challenges

- ❑ **Fragmented Data** – Dispersed information & limited interoperability.
- ❑ **Poor Standardization** – Inconsistent data formats & methodologies.
- ❑ **Limited Access & Sharing** – Biodiversity information is not readily accessible.
- ❑ **Weak Coordination & Capacity** – Institutional, technical & resource gaps constrain information management.

#### 2. Approach / solution

- Embedded CHM development & updating in the NEMA Strategic Plan 2023–2027.
- Established National Biodiversity Coordination Mechanism.
- Developed a CHM Strategy.
- Linked the CHM with knowledge & data platforms.

#### 4. Implementation partners



**State agencies:** Provide leadership, coordination & official information

**Non-state actors:** Contribute knowledge, innovation, data and community-level action

#### Knowledge that drives biodiversity action and reporting



**Acknowledgements:** NEMA, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry • CBD Secretariat • Government agencies • Research Academic Institutions • Conservation Partners • Biodiversity Data Contributors.

# KENYA

## Facilitating the exchange of biodiversity information

### Key Messages

CHM succeeds not because of technology, but because institutions work together to keep knowledge alive and turn it into action.



From Fragmented Data to Action: Malawi's CHM Journey

Malawi is leveraging its Clearing-House Mechanism to unify biodiversity information, create an evidence base for spatial planning, and translate national biodiversity targets into measurable action on the ground.

Optional theme(s):

☒Governance

☒Portal / website

☒Content assets

☒Interoperability

☒Engagement

☒Innovation

1. Challenge or opportunity

Malawi's biodiversity information was scattered across individuals, institutions, and departments, making a unified national view difficult to achieve. This fragmentation created challenges in evidence-based policy-making, national reporting under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

2. Approach / solution

Malawi consolidated local biodiversity data by collaborating with stakeholders from the academia, government agencies, youth groups, civil society organisations, local communities, faith based organisations, the media and international agencies including the UN Biodiversity Lab (UNBL), the CBD Secretariat, the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, and South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).  
  
In addition, Malawi has developed a Biodiversity Monitoring Dashboard which will be fully integrated into the CHM. A Communication and Outreach Strategy CHM is guiding the management and use of the CHM. This approach has enabled experts and decision-makers to identify and use data and information for national planning and reporting.

3. Main visual: show the CHM example



1.0 Malawi received technical support from the CBD Secretariat and the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences to update and migrate its portal to the Bioland 2.0 CHM platform. In the picture, CHM training participants in Ghana supported by the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences.



2.0 Malawi consolidated local biodiversity data through workshops and other stakeholder engagements. CHM Training participants in Malawi after Ghana Training.



3.0 Malawi's CHM provides unified biodiversity information for evidence-based policy and decision making. In the picture, Malawi's improved CHM portal after migrating to Bioland 2.0.



4.0 The CHM has provided important data and information that has helped Malawi fulfill its international reporting obligations, as well as in developing national policy documents such as Third National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, and the National Physical Planning Guidelines

4. Implementation partners

- Environmental Affairs Department (EAD): Lead implementing agency, hosts the CHM National Focal Point and coordinates biodiversity policy and reporting.
- Malawi University of Science and Technology (MUST) and other research institutions: Scientific partner, provides research capacity and coordinate species assessment and digitisation initiatives.
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Department of Forestry, Department of Fisheries, Department of Land Resources and Conservation and Department of Water Development and Department of Survey: Contributed biodiversity (species and ecological) spatial data.
- Association of Environmental Journalists (and other non member media houses): Contribute articles and help in dissemination of the biodiversity information.

5. Evidence of use / impact

- 21 national datasets integrated into the ELSA spatial prioritization framework to reflect Malawi's Biodiversity targets and resource management priorities
- 22 participants trained in national CHM management
- Over 10 spatial products (maps) used in National Ecosystem Assessment Report, 7th National Report on the Implementation of the CBD, Third National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines, and the National Physical Planning Guidelines

6. Useful resources / links



Malawi CHM



Malawi SBAPP Products



UNBL

Key message for other Participants

Integrating a spatial prioritisation framework into the national CHM transforms fragmented data into a practical action map. This approach ensures biodiversity targets are grounded in reality on the ground, enabling stakeholders across sectors to pool expertise into a single, shared evidence base for planning, reporting, and decision-making.

Results, lessons and replication potential

What changed because of the CHM?

Before the CHM was fully operational, biodiversity data and information were fragmented across institutions and inaccessible for decision-making. Today, Malawi has a unified platform that brings together foundational national data in a spatial prioritisation framework. This has:

- Enabled the creation of an action map to guide NBSAP III implementation in an efficient manner, ensuring national targets are both ambitious and actionable.
- Strengthened coordination among government institutions, research bodies, and international partners.

What was learned?

- Participatory validation is essential. Engaging stakeholders from different institutions confirmed that the tools accurately reflect realities on the ground, building ownership and trust in the system.
- Partnerships matter. Collaboration with SANBI, and the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences provided the expertise Malawi lacked. This accelerated progress and ensured alignment with international standards.
- Indigenous and local knowledge is key. The most effective biodiversity communication does not speak at communities but with them. Malawi could have done better in engaging the local communities.

What could other Parties adapt?

- Integrating spatial prioritization tools like ELSA with their national CHM to create action maps for NBSAP implementation.
- Leveraging existing Technical Support Centres under the CBD for technical guidance and capacity building.
- Adopting a participatory, multi-stakeholder approach to validate data and ensure the system meets the needs of all users.

What support or partnerships are needed next?

- Continued technical support in web designing, knowledge management, advanced spatial analytics and interoperability between the CHM and other national information systems.
- Capacity building to train more stakeholders across sectors in data management, spatial analysis, and use of the CHM portal.
- Continued support from development partners and the CBD Secretariat to sustain and expand the initiative.



QR CODE AREA  
Scan QR code

MALAWI

Unify biodiversity information, create an evidence base for spatial planning, and translate national biodiversity targets into measurable action on the ground

Key Messages

Integrating a spatial prioritization framework into the national CHM transforms fragmented data into a practical action map. This approach ensures biodiversity targets are grounded in reality on the ground, enabling stakeholders across sectors to pool expertise into a single, shared evidence base for planning, reporting, and decision-making.

As Malaysia's official portal under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), MyBIS centralizes biodiversity data to connect researchers, policymakers and the public in driving conservation efforts.

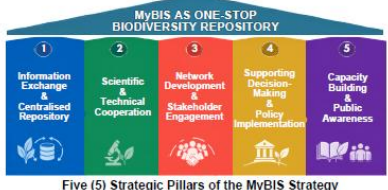
and the public in driving conservation efforts.

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

Lack of integration and standardisation across fragmented, sparse, and decentralised biodiversity data.



- Driven by government backing, strategic policies and committed personnel.
- Enhancement of streamline workflows and improve navigation.
- Strengthen Taxonomy and Specimen Module.
- Develop new modules to address evolving user needs.
- Enhance biodiversity data sharing and integrate with open public taxonomy.



**Main data contributors**

21 Government Agencies

9 Universities

15 NGO



Cited as global  
example for  
IPBES  
Assessment.


 ≥ 500

> 2 mil  
visits and  
1.2 mil dat  
added.



> 2 mil

Malaysia  
Book of  
Records  
recognition.



MyBIS

QR > 5 impactful  
used CEPA  
species programmes  
ation. each year.



5 impactful



LinkTree



  
> 24,000  
followers across  
all social media  
platforms

- Strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration to advance biodiversity knowledge sharing.
- Train stakeholders to use MyBIS tools effectively in biodiversity data management.



**Leverage Digital Infrastructure to Support Evidence-Based Policy Decisions.**

⑧-⑧ Translate complex science for Communication,  
⑧-⑧ Education and Public Awareness (CEPA).

Hosts 200,000+ specimens from 36 collection centres, including Wallace Collection, providing the first central depository for scientific collaboration.

 Connects 436+ publications and 7,421 references directly to species, serving as a collaborative science-policy platform.

 Engaging with stakeholders is essential to secure their active participation



**Responsive and continuous improvement to enhance the user experience.**

 Clear national vision and policy are needed to support MyBIS as the national CHM.



 **Standardised taxonomy framework that enables all parties to organise biodiversity information consistently.**



Centralised national biodiversity reference system that bridges fragmented collection centres.



 APIs by relevant organisations to enable data sharing



**Strategic partnerships**  
to enhance MyBIS as a  
key function of the  
Malaysia Biodiversity  
Centre (MBC).

## Transforming biodiversity knowledge management and information sharing

## Key Messages

Strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration to advance biodiversity knowledge sharing.

Train stakeholders to use MyBIS tools effectively in biodiversity data management.

Leverage Digital Infrastructure to Support Evidence-Based Policy Decisions.

Translate  
complex science  
for  
Communication,  
Education and  
Public Awareness  
(CEPA).



QR CODE AREA

## Biodiversity Knowledge for Decisions in Mongolia

National information services support spatial planning and biodiversity reporting.

Themes: content, governance and engagement

| <p><b>1. Challenge</b></p> <p>Biodiversity evidence is spread across agencies and research institutions.</p> <p>Inconsistent data quality and weak interoperability limit its use in planning and reporting.</p> <p>National Target 19 calls for wider access to biodiversity knowledge by 2030.</p>                                    | <p><b>3. Knowledge assets and documented use</b></p> <p><b>Environmental information coverage</b></p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Sub-databases reported in 7NR</th></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>30</td></tr></table> <p>Sub-databases reported in 7NR. The EIC website lists 54 in September 2026.</p> <p><b>NBSAP 2026–2030</b></p> <p>Government approval<br/>Resolution 246, 10 June 2026</p> <p>National Target 19<br/>Biodiversity knowledge and access to information</p> <p>Implementation priorities<br/>Public outreach, training and stronger participation</p> <p>NBSAP implementation priorities are planned actions, separate from the reported results above.</p> | Year                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Sub-databases reported in 7NR | 2024 | 52 | 2018 | 30 |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|----|------|----|--|
| Year                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Sub-databases reported in 7NR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                               |      |    |      |    |  |
| 2024                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 52                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                               |      |    |      |    |  |
| 2018                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 30                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                               |      |    |      |    |  |
| <p><b>2. Approach</b></p> <p>Mongolia has expanded its environmental databases and strengthened biodiversity monitoring.</p> <p>EGAZAR makes biodiversity layers available for land-use planning. BIOSAN supports field monitoring.</p> <p>National reporting combines these sources with expert review and stakeholder validation.</p> | <p><b>4. Partners and roles</b></p> <p>MECC: coordination and reporting.</p> <p>Land agency, research institutes and local authorities: data and validation.</p> <p>GEF and UNDP: NBSAP and reporting support.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p><b>5. Evidence of use</b></p> <p>145 animal species: distribution layers in EGAZAR.</p> <p>6 priority species: mapped habitats and corridors.</p> <p>500+ sources and 20+ national experts: reporting evidence review.</p> |                               |      |    |      |    |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p><b>6. Resources</b></p> <p>Environmental information<br/><a href="https://eic.mn">https://eic.mn</a></p> <p>Land information and planning<br/><a href="https://egazar.gov.mn">https://egazar.gov.mn</a></p> <p>CBD country information<br/><a href="https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=mn">https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=mn</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                               |      |    |      |    |  |

### Key message for other Parties

Make existing biodiversity evidence usable in planning and reporting. Maintain clear data responsibilities and invest in local verification.

## Results, lessons and replication potential

| What changed?                                                                                                                                                                                               | What was learned?                                                                                                                                                                                         | What can others adapt?                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Support needed next                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Broader information coverage and biodiversity layers support planning.</p> <p>BIOSAN strengthens standardized monitoring.</p> <p>Direct CHM effects on conservation outcomes have not been measured.</p> | <p>Data availability alone is insufficient.</p> <p>Shared standards and institutional coordination remain essential.</p> <p>Local capacity to collect and verify information needs continued support.</p> | <p>Other Parties can adapt the combination of sector databases, spatial biodiversity layers and target-based reporting.</p> <p>Assign data owners and validate evidence with scientific institutions and local contributors.</p> | <p>Common metadata and data-exchange protocols.</p> <p>Training for local data providers.</p> <p>Sustained staffing and funding.</p> <p>Tracking use in decisions.</p> |

Sources: Mongolia Seventh National Report, Section I and NT1 / NT19. NBSAP 2026–2030, Resolution 246 (10 June 2026). EIC website, accessed 22 September 2026.

National information-service example supporting CHM information exchange, monitoring and collaboration.

# MONGOLIA

## BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE FOR DECISIONS IN MONGOLIA

## Key Messages

Make existing biodiversity evidence usable in planning and reporting.  
Maintain clear data responsibilities and invest in local verification.

## THE MOROCCAN CLEARING-HOUSE MECHANISM (CHM) : A National Governance Framework for Biodiversity Knowledge Management

The Moroccan CHM is considered as a national digital knowledge platform that centralizes, integrates and mobilizes biodiversity information to strengthen governance, support evidence-based decision-making, foster national collaboration and advance the implementation of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



**Key message for other Participants**  
A National CHM is more than a website—it is a Dynamic ecosystem for knowledge, collaboration and action. Investing in biodiversity knowledge today means building a sustainable future for people, nature and future generations.

| COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| What changed because of the CHM?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | What was learned?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | What could other Parties adapt?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | What support or partnerships are needed next?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| The Moroccan CHM has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Improved access to reliable biodiversity Data.</li><li>Strengthened coordination among institutions.</li><li>Accelerated national reporting processes.</li><li>Increased the use of scientific knowledge in decision-making.</li><li>Enhanced collaboration among biodiversity stakeholders.</li></ul> | Key lessons learned include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strong partnerships are fundamental to success.</li><li>Continuous updating and quality control ensure the reliability of biodiversity information.</li><li>Communication, education and capacity building increase stakeholder engagement and long-term impact.</li></ol> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Moroccan CHM model can be replicated through:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strong governance arrangements.</li><li>Standardized knowledge management workflows.</li><li>Multi-stakeholder partnerships.</li><li>Collaborative implementation approaches.</li><li>Interoperable information systems.</li></ul></li></ul> | Future priorities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Technical support.</li><li>Advanced digital tools.</li><li>Capacity-building programmes.</li><li>Sustainable financing for biodiversity information/indicators systems.</li><li>Regional knowledge exchange.</li><li>International/national interoperability initiatives.</li></ul> |



# MOROCCO

## A National Governance Framework for Biodiversity Knowledge Management

### Key Messages

A National CHM is more than a website—it is a Dynamic ecosystem for knowledge, collaboration and action. Investing in biodiversity knowledge today means building a sustainable future for people, nature and future generations.

## PHILIPPINES CLEARING HOUSE MECHANISM (Phil CHM)

**One-sentence summary:** A centralized national clearing-house platform transforming fragmented Philippine biodiversity data into accessible knowledge assets for policy, conservation, and global targets reporting.

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?

- **Fragmented Ecosystem Data:** Biodiversity data was distributed across various departments, bureaus, and academic institutions with no unified registry.
- **Reporting Gaps:** Difficulty gathering real-time verification indicators for national reporting and tracking progress toward Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) goals.
- **Information Accessibility:** High-level ecological data remained dense, uncategorized, and inaccessible to local government planners and public researchers

### 2. Approach / solution

What was developed or strengthened?

- **The Phil CHM Portal Modernization:** Enhanced the national web clearing-house platform using localized frameworks aligned with global standards.
- **Centralized Species & Protected Area Databases:** Structured database integration covering endemic species registries, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), and legislated protected domains under NIPAS.
- **Interoperable Reporting Layers:** Implemented cross-functional monitoring tools allowing field data nodes to push straight to national assessments.

### 4. Implementation partners

*BIOWEB.PH implements the Philippine Clearing House Mechanism. It is a network of more than 30 partners from various government agencies, non-government organizations and academe...*

### 3. Main visual: show the CHM example



Philippine CHM Website – official website of the Philippine Clearing House Mechanism

Protected Area Information System – national Database of all Protected Area Information in the Philippines



### 5. Evidence of use / impact

- *Datasets from partnership who were also members of the National BSAP were published in the 6NR in CBD*
- *Updated list of information are regularly reported to national government*

### 6. Useful resources / links



## Key message for other Participants

Promoting open access, data integration, and systems with interoperable reporting tools strengthen national capacity for evidence-based conservation and reporting of progress towards global commitments.

## COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential

### What changed because of the CHM?

These challenges were addressed:



### What was learned?

Data ownership is persistent reason for sharing challenge. But partnership and linkages with discussion on the benefits for all parties gathered cooperation and buy-in.

### What could other Parties adapt?

- 1.The roadmap on how the information was designed to be conveyed.
- 2.Maximize available technology in data gathering and visualization.

### What support or partnerships are needed next?

1. Development of APIs by relevant organizations for data sharing
2. Capacity building/ reorientation for partners whose previous focal for PhilCHM are already not connected/new focals

# PHILIPPINES

A centralized national clearing-house platform transforming fragmented Philippine biodiversity data into accessible knowledge assets for policy, conservation, and global targets reporting

## Key Messages

Promoting open access, data integration, and systems with interoperable reporting tools strengthen national capacity for evidence-based conservation and reporting of progress towards global commitments.

From Scattered Information to the National Biodiversity Portal

The national CHM transformed biodiversity information scattered across institutions into a national platform for access to and sharing of knowledge.

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?  
Biodiversity information in São Tomé and Príncipe was scattered across different public institutions, universities and partner organisations, making it difficult to access, organise and share. There was a need to create and consolidate a national platform capable of bringing together and making available information on species, ecosystems, protected areas, legislation, studies and conservation initiatives.

2. Approach / solution

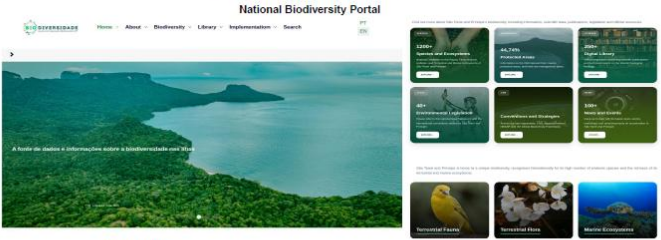
What was developed or strengthened?  
The **Biodiversity Portal of São Tomé and Príncipe** was developed as a national platform for providing access to and sharing biodiversity information. The Portal was subsequently modernised, with an updated technological infrastructure and improvements to its main components. In parallel, processes were initiated to collect, organise, validate and update content, with the participation of national institutions and partners.

4. Implementation partners

Who was involved?  

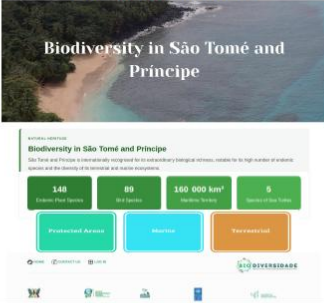

3. Main visual: show the CHM example

National Biodiversity Portal



Portal Library

Biodiversity in São Tomé and Príncipe



5. Evidence of use / impact

- 1,570 visitors recorded in 2026
- 350+ resources available in the Digital Library
- 12 contributing institutions

6. Useful resources / links

National Biodiversity Portal

Library

Authority in São Tomé and Príncipe



Key message for other Participants

Shared ownership is key to sustaining a national biodiversity information service.

| COMPULSORY SECTION — Results, lessons and replication potential                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| <b>What changed because of the CHM?</b><br>The CHM platform enabled biodiversity information from São Tomé and Príncipe, including legislation, to be made available in a centralised and accessible way to all. | <b>What was learned?</b><br>Creating the platform is only the first step. Its usefulness depends on collaboration among institutions, the organisation and validation of content, capacity-building for those responsible, and the continuous updating of information. | <b>What could other Parties adapt?</b><br>The platform's governance model is structured around a CHM Management Unit composed of the National CBD Focal Point, the National CHM Focal Point, and representatives of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. This structure strengthens institutional coordination, information validation and multisectoral collaboration. | <b>What support or partnerships are needed next?</b><br>Continuous institutional coordination, predictable technical and financial support, regular content updates, greater information sharing among institutions, capacity-building, and the progressive strengthening of data management. |

# São Tomé and Príncipe

From Scattered Information to the National Biodiversity Portal

## Key Messages

Shared ownership is key to sustaining a national biodiversity information service.