



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General

25 June 2026

English only

Subsidiary Body on Implementation

Seventh meeting

Nairobi, 4–12 August 2026

Item 11 of the provisional agenda*

Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

Progress report on the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

Note by the Secretariat

1. The present document provides an update on progress in the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy adopted in [decision 16/9](#) of the Conference of the Parties. Owing to the interconnected nature of these two strategies, the present document provides a single update on the progress made in their implementation.

I. Overview of the implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management strategy by Parties

2. Based on an initial review of the information provided in the revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework there are few explicit references to national clearing-house mechanisms and knowledge management strategies. However, as these are areas which support the underlying biodiversity information management, knowledge-sharing, and implementation monitoring, it is likely that national work to implement the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management would not occur as stand-alone policy instruments or standalone objectives but more as part of the broader knowledge management, data, and reporting infrastructure needed to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

3. In order to better understand the status of implementation of the Framework, including assessing the available knowledge and knowledge gaps to implement and monitor the Framework, the Conference of the Parties decided to conduct a global review of collective progress towards the implementation of the Framework at the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties. A comprehensive analysis of the information submitted through the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and 7th national report is currently ongoing and will be included in the global report on collective progress which will be available for peer review on 1 June

* [CBD/SBI/7/1](#).

** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

2026. This information will provide a basis for better understanding the needs of Parties, including needs related to the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management. However, due to the timing of the analysis, this information is not captured in this document. A more comprehensive review of how Parties and stakeholders have implemented the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management strategies will be done in conjunction with the global review at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

II. Overview of the Secretariat's work to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and Knowledge management strategy

4. The work of the Secretariat to implement the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy as presented in this section is based on how their goals and objectives contribute to the implementation of the Convention. The progress report on the implementation of these areas of work is structured as shown in table 1. Each section provides a brief description of the Secretariat's work to support their implementation.

Table 1

Summary of how the goals and outcomes of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the strategic objectives of Knowledge management strategy contribute to the implementation of the Convention

<i>Contribution to the implementation of the Convention</i>	<i>Specific goals and outcomes of the Clearing-house mechanism programme of work and objectives of the Knowledge management strategy included in this section</i>
Article 18 . Technical and Scientific Cooperation	Clearing-house mechanism Goal 1. To promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation
	Knowledge management objective B. Promoting knowledge generation and synthesis
Article 17 . Exchange of Information	Clearing-house mechanism Goal 2. To facilitate the exchange of information
	Knowledge management Objectives C. Facilitating knowledge discovery and collection; D. Enhancing knowledge organization and sharing
Development of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, national targets and national reports, in line with Article 6 , Article 26 and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 21	Clearing-house mechanism Goal 3. To support planning, monitoring, reporting and review
	Knowledge management Objectives: A. Scoping and framing of situation and needs; E. Promoting the uptake and effective use and application of knowledge; F. Conducting knowledge audits and reviews; G. Developing capacity in data, information and knowledge management
Facilitation of networking and collaboration	Clearing-house mechanism goal 4. To facilitate networking and collaboration among Parties and partners
	Knowledge management objective H. Strengthening knowledge networks and partnerships

A. Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management work in support of [Article 18](#), Technical and Scientific Cooperation

5. Both the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management strategy describe activities related to developing systems for facilitating technical and scientific cooperation at the national, regional and global levels. The programme of work for the clearing-

house mechanism includes promoting and facilitating matchmaking, including through identifying and promoting existing matchmaking initiatives. The overarching strategy for improving technical and scientific cooperation is described in Conference of the Parties [decision 16/3](#) and will be reported on in a separate document. The actions expected under the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the knowledge management strategy focus on work related to information services, information exchange and knowledge management.

6. The technical and scientific cooperation support centres have been working to develop their biennial workplans, partner engagement plans, document lessons learned and share good practices. The work of the centres will contribute to the implementation of the knowledge management strategy and will provide information that can be shared via the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism. The Secretariat will continue to work with the centres to identify needs and provide support to access and use the information services provided through the central portal of the Clearing-house mechanism.

7. In terms of identifying, mapping, linking, and promoting existing matchmaking services, this has been operationalized through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership which is hosted by the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme. The Partnership conducted a mapping of existing matchmaking and financing mechanisms across biodiversity and climate domains. Through the Partnership, an umbrella Matchmaking mechanism that both delivers services and actively provides links to other matchmaking has been established. The mechanism aims to provide interested Parties with a way to access a neutral brokerage function which is built upon interoperability across platforms. A country needs to register with the Partnership to access the Matchmaking Mechanism.

B. Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management related work in support of [Article 17](#), Exchange of information

8. This area of work is comprised of a large number of tasks to develop specific functionalities and information services. This section has been divided by information service outputs. This section includes work related to the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-sharing clearing-house, the Biosafety clearing-house and the Convention website, which is described under this Goal (as per the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism), while progress towards developing the Online Reporting Tool and support for national clearing-house mechanisms through developing Bioland is described under section C.

9. The work carried out for the clearing-house mechanism is aligned with the joint modalities of operation for the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the Biosafety clearing-house and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House, as endorsed in decision 14/25 ([CBD/COP/DEC/14/25](#)), that indicates that, where possible, common approaches are to be taken in the development and administration of the clearing-houses, in accordance with the relevant mandates and decisions under the Convention and its Protocols. The overarching principles of the joint modalities of operation have served as guidance for the Secretariat as a manner to ensure a common user experience, visual design and functionality, where possible, while preserving the specific functionalities unique to each clearing-house. The clearing-house mechanism also acts as a central repository of common information between the three clearing-houses, and displays virtual library resources (VLR), organizations (ORG), and capacity development initiatives (CDI) records published through the other clearing-houses.

1. Main portal of the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism¹

10. As per the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and the request in paragraph 11(c) of [16/9A](#), the Secretariat worked towards the release of an enhanced and updated version of the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism including various improvements to the look and

¹ <https://chm.cbd.int>.

feel, code base and record maintenance. As part of this work the Secretariat undertook the following activities:

(a) Development of a code base of the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism that was integrated with the common code base that was already implemented for the Biosafety clearing-house and the Access and Benefit-sharing clearing-house. This common technical foundation has strengthened coordinated development and simplified system maintenance and while enabling support for future enhancements across the three platforms in a more efficient manner.

(b) Adoption of the same user interface, features and look and feel used for the new portal of the clearing-house mechanism, as the one that was developed for the Biosafety clearing-house and the Access and Benefit-sharing clearing-house in order to provide a more coherent and recognizable user experience for Parties and other users navigating across the three systems.

(c) Preparation of help documentation for the new portal of the clearing-house mechanism to support users in navigating the updated interface and making effective use of the portal's functionalities.²

(d) Undertaking record maintenance, database cleaning and content updates to keep the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism functional and for quality assurance purposes. As part of this maintenance, the Secretariat set standards related to the inclusion of media articles from external providers in the clearing-house mechanism and removed records from unvalidated media sources.

(e) Development of functionality for the submission of information as per the Secretariat notifications through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, including by adding new search filter to improve the search functionality.

11. These improvements are expected to support a more structured organization of information and a more efficient retrieval of records, thereby increasing the practical usefulness of the clearing-house mechanism for Parties and other stakeholders seeking specific categories of biodiversity-related knowledge and resources.

12. Note that during the period 2 November 2024 to 20 April 2026, there were a total number 192 Secretariat notifications issued and there were 375 Parties and 400 observers submissions to those notifications. There were 178 new organizations registered through the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism. In terms of overall numbers, there were 2774 records posted to the clearing-house mechanism portal between April 2024 and April 2026. This includes 587 records posted by Parties, 1504 reference records and 683 records posted by the Secretariat. Many of the national records reflect an entry when a Party changes the details for the national focal point or the focal point of the clearing-house mechanism. The reference records include guidance manuals and other documents posted to the clearing-house mechanism. The records posted by the Secretariat include the official decisions from Conference of the Parties meetings, press releases and statements, notifications and events.

2. Interoperability between the main clearing-house mechanism portal and other portals

13. The Secretariat has initiated work to harmonize the databases maintained across the Secretariat and to ensure that the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism provides access to all documents, meetings, resource materials and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and national reports.

14. As endorsed in decision 14/25, the joint modalities of operation for the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House indicates that, where possible, common approaches are to be taken in the development and administration of the clearing-houses, in accordance with the relevant mandates

² <https://chm.cbd.int/en/kb>

and decisions under the Convention and its Protocols. The overarching principles of the joint modalities of operation have served as guidance for the Secretariat as a manner to ensure a common user experience, visual design and functionality, where possible, while preserving the specific functionalities unique to each clearing-house. The clearing-house mechanism also acts as a central repository of common information between the three clearing-houses, and displays virtual library resources (VLR), organizations (ORG), and capacity development initiatives (CDI) records published through the other clearing-houses.

15. The Secretariat has worked to build interoperability between the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the online reporting tool and Bioland 2.0:

(a) From Bioland 2.0 perspective, the interoperability enables Parties to access the national targets submitted on online reporting tool, with national reports and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans submitted on clearing-house mechanism portal,³ along with the relevant Convention's meetings and notifications from the home page of their respective Bioland 2.0 interface.

(b) From Convention website perspective, information on the status of national target submission (from the online reporting tools) and relevant tools and guidance for each target of Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (from the clearing-house mechanism virtual library records) have been integrated on the respective Global Biodiversity Framework target pages on the Convention website⁴

16. The Secretariat has been working to improve interoperability with partners in order to improve the records in the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, to share data through the online reporting tool and to share data through Bioland.

17. Currently, the Secretariat has established the following partnerships which promote the sharing of data or information between a partner organization and one of the portals under the clearing-house mechanism, these include:

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization: Sharing virtual library resources between Food and Agriculture Organization and the clearing-house mechanism portal

(b) Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network : Sharing data for use in Bioland

(c) Global Biodiversity Information Facility: Sharing data for use in Bioland

(d) United N Biodiversity Lab: Sharing data for use in Bioland

(e) United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre: Sharing indicator data with the online reporting tool

(f) International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List: Sharing commitment data with the online reporting tool

(g) Local Governments for Sustainability: Sharing commitment data with the online reporting tool

(h) Monitoring Framework custodian organizations: partnerships under development in order to share data with the online reporting tool

18. The Secretariat also has made Application Programming Interfaces (API) available in order to allow partner organizations to easily access data in the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, including online reporting tool. For example, this includes sharing online reporting tool Application Programming Interfaces with InforMEA (<https://www.informea.org/en>), the DaRT

³ Integration of 7th national report and NBSAP submitted on ORT will be enabled in next phase of Bioland 2.0

⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets>

(<https://dart.informea.org/about>), the Rio Policy Radar (<https://app.climatepolicyradar.org/rio-submissions>) and others.

19. While the Secretariat has made significant progress in strengthening interoperability across its information systems, further work is needed to improve the integration of information within the Secretariat's overall information architecture and with partner systems. At present, the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism does not provide access to most Convention meeting documents or to data submitted through the online reporting tool, and stronger linkages are needed between the Clearing-house mechanism, the online reporting tool and the Bioland. The strategy to address these needs is presented in section II of the report.

3. Convention website

20. During the last two years, the Secretariat undertook the review and modernization of the Convention website. The objective of this work was to improve information findability, enhance the overall user experience and ensure that the website presents relevant and contextual content within a more coherent and sustainable web management framework. The Secretariat undertook the following activities in this regard:

(a) A new information architecture and a modern user interface were developed in order to improve information findability, simplify navigation and create a more contemporary and user-centred digital presence for the Convention. Under this information architecture the site content is categorized across a maximum of 7 menu levels, which are logically nested under each other.

(b) The new information architecture enables quick and intuitive navigation across the website, where users can move across different pages of the website with fewer number of clicks.

(c) The new website has also a new uniform resource locator (URL) or weblink system where URLs indicate the navigation menu under which any specific web page is located, thus making it easier for users to browse through the content of the website.

(d) A full content audit of the Convention website was conducted to ensure that the new website would contain relevant and contextual content. As part of this exercise, approximately 7,800 pages were assessed and approximately 1,800 pages were identified for migration to the new website;

(e) A new content management system based on Drupal was developed for the new website. Drupal is a content management system recommended within the United Nations system and provides a more robust and sustainable foundation for the management of web content;

(f) The audited content was migrated to the newly developed website in accordance with the new information architecture, with a view to improving structure, consistency and ease of access;

(g) An image bank was created in order to strengthen the visual presentation of the website and support a more engaging and coherent digital identity;

(h) An archived version of the Convention website was created which will contain the content that has been migrated to the new website.

(i) Content governance policy and standard operating procedure were developed.

4. Taxonomies, ontologies and metadata

21. The Secretariat undertook work to develop vocabularies, taxonomies, ontologies and metadata standards and to employ them across all of the Secretariat's information systems. The Secretariat is also promoting the use of these by others in the classification, standardization, searchability and retrieval of information on biodiversity both across the Secretariat's information architecture and across the information architectures of others.

22. The Secretariat has developed a structured, machine-readable representation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its monitoring framework. A first version of this resource was published in February 2026 (see <https://metadata.cbd.int>). It encodes all 4 goals, 23

targets and 204 indicators in a standardized format. Each concept is assigned a persistent, unique identifier issued by the Secretariat, establishing the Convention as the authoritative source for the machine-readable representation of the Framework and enabling stable, unambiguous referencing across information systems, publications and national reporting tools.

23. The resource is accessible online through a vocabulary browser at and through open data services that allow Parties, partner organizations and developers to query and integrate monitoring framework data into their own systems and workflows. It is built on open standards and open-source tools also used by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and governments,¹ ensuring alignment with existing biodiversity and environmental knowledge infrastructures.

24. Indicator-level content is still being developed in order to link the content with the indicator metadata.

5. Visualization and maps

25. The Secretariat has strengthened the data visualization features through implementation of interactive visual maps to aid visual information search. Currently, the interactive maps for visual search and information access are available on the landing page of the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Access and Benefit-Sharing clearing-house, the Biosafety clearing-house and the Online Reporting Tool⁵. The Secretariat has also developed visual dashboards in the Online Reporting Tool to summarize the information submitted.

C. Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management related work in support of [Article 6](#) on General measures, [Article 7](#), Identification and monitoring; [Article 26](#), Reports, and Global Biodiversity Framework Targets

26. The Secretariat's work to support planning, monitoring, reporting and review is delivered primarily through the following interrelated systems: the Online Reporting Tool (ORT), national report analyser tool for Access and Benefit-Sharing clearing-house and Biosafety clearing-house, the Decision-Tracking Tool (DTT) and Bioland 2.0. Together, these systems provide the main digital infrastructure through which information relevant to implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is submitted, organized, assessed, presented and made accessible. They also provide an important operational basis for advancing knowledge management objectives A, E, F and G, including the scoping and framing of needs, the promotion of the uptake and use of knowledge, the conduct of knowledge reviews, and the strengthening of capacity in data, information and knowledge management.

1. Online reporting tool

27. The development and operationalization of the Online Reporting tool to facilitate submissions of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, national targets, national reports and commitments from actors other than national Governments is a core function of the Secretariat and has been a major area of work over the period since the fifteenth Conference of the Parties.

28. The further development of the online reporting tool was guided by Conference of the Parties [decision 15/6](#) which included the mandated for the submission of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, the template for the submission of national targets and a draft national reporting template and Conference of the Parties [decision 16/32](#) which included the final templates for national reporting and for commitments from actors other than national Governments were adopted. Together with the monitoring framework adopted through [decisions 15/5](#) and [16/31](#), these decisions established the basis for the further development of the online reporting tool. The template for

⁵ The maps used on ORT are using UN standard map. The maps used on the CHM portal, ABSCH and BCH are custom maps.

national reports includes the submission of indicator data from Parties and includes pre-populating the online reporting tool with global data in order to facilitate this submission.

29. The online reporting tool is comprised of four main modules: submission of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, submission of national targets, submission of national reports, and submission of commitments from actors other than national Governments.

30. To support the functioning of these modules, the Secretariat developed functionality to align the online reporting tool with the adopted templates and guidance, developing functionality for ensuring users had the necessary rights to submit, developed dashboards and map-based visualizations, created an online knowledge base⁶ and an offline manual⁷ to support submissions, provided trainings and capacity-building activities and built interoperability with various data partners.

31. Additionally, the Secretariat developed a dedicated training site, multilingual implementation in all six United Nations languages, support for additional national languages, validation features to reduce errors and workflow-based publishing through user roles.

32. Several of the online reporting tool modules represented entirely new functions compared with earlier reporting arrangements. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, which had previously been submitted by email or uploaded in a general section of the clearing-house mechanism without structured metadata, can now be uploaded through the online reporting tool together with metadata on their adoption. The stand-alone submission of national targets was introduced as a new functionality, requiring the development of structured fields, links to relevant elements of the reporting architecture, rich-text entry options, and a taxonomy for headline, binary, component and complementary indicators so that these could be consistently linked with national targets. Additional features were developed to allow Parties to map national targets to global targets and validate their overall contribution before submission.

33. Unlike the sixth national report, the seventh and eighth national reporting templates are structured around national targets and include the submission of indicator data. Because of the iterative relationship among national targets, global targets, and different categories of indicators, this reporting process could not be feasibly managed without an online system. To facilitate this, the online reporting tool was designed to support different options for submitting indicator data and to link reporting to relevant global data sources.

34. The commitments module likewise introduced a new and more complex area of work. Following the adoption at the fifteenth Conference of the Parties of the template for commitments from actors other than national Governments, the online reporting tool was enhanced to enable such submissions. This required the development of business processes for identifying and accrediting non-State actors, as well as automated workflows for submission. Through its Application Programming Interface-based interoperability, the online reporting tool also enabled accredited organizations to submit commitments automatically. As a result, two organizations were able to publish 1,200 and 3,300 commitments, respectively, through the system. In parallel, additional functionalities were developed, including custom downloads and visual analysis tools.

35. To facilitate rollout and user uptake, the Secretariat provided extensive support to Parties and observers. In May 2024, during the 26th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, annex II of the national reporting template was made available for preview and testing ahead of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Following the adoption of the final reporting templates at the Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the online reporting tool was further enhanced and

⁶ <https://ort.cbd.int/knowledge-base>

⁷ [User guide for the Online Reporting Tool](#)

relaunched at the resumed session of the Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, again with support arrangements for Parties and observers.

36. The Secretariat prepared a resource manual for the seventh national report, providing information and resource materials to complement the guidance and template for the seventh and eighth national report adopted in annex II of [decision 15/6](#) and annex I of [decision 16/32](#).⁸ The Secretariat also prepared a user guide for the online reporting tool, providing step by step guidance on how to upload National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, enter national targets and submit the seventh national report. Furthermore, the Secretariat populated the help section (knowledge base) of the online reporting tool with articles to assist users with various tasks (e.g. nominating users, submitting credentials and commitments from actors other than national Governments, etc.)

37. The Secretariat provided presentations, demonstrations and trainings on the online reporting tool during series of 10 regional and/or subregional dialogues on biodiversity monitoring and reporting held in 2025.

38. During major meetings like Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and Secretariat of the Conference of the Parties has made available physical helpdesks for Parties to receive support and assistance on online reporting tool.

39. Since June 2024, six webinars and hands-on trainings to support Parties with the use of the online reporting tool were jointly organized by the Convention Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Environment Programme, as part of the capacity development support from the eighth Umbrella Programme of the Global Environment Facility to Support National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, Update and the 7NRs.

40. An email help function (mea-cbd-monitoring-support@un.org) was created to provide assistance with issues related to the online reporting tool. Since the launch of the online reporting tool, more than one thousand requests were received and processed.

41. These efforts contributed to strong uptake of the system. By the February 2026, the deadline for the seventh national reports, a record number of Parties⁹ had published their reports through the online reporting tool. This reflects both the central role of the platform in implementing the new planning, monitoring, reporting and review architecture under the Framework and the importance of sustained technical support to users throughout the intersessional period.

42. Looking ahead, the Secretariat plans to continue strengthening the online reporting tool, including through the development of dashboards for the seventh national reports and additional export features to support further analysis and use of the reported information.

2. Decision tracking tool

43. The basis for this work is [decision XII/28](#), in which the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to develop and maintain an online decision-tracking tool within the clearing-house mechanism, with a view to supporting the review of existing decisions and improving the development and adoption of new decisions. An update of the work on the Decision Tracking Tool was provided to the sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and is available in document [CBD/SBI/6/INF/11](#). As a recent update was provided to the sixth Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, this information is not included in this document.

3. National clearing house mechanisms and Bioland

44. The Secretariat released a new version of the tool, referred to as Bioland 2.0, as an important step towards strengthening the digital infrastructure that supports national clearing-house mechanisms. A new information architecture and a modern user interface were developed for Bioland

⁸ [Resource manual for seventh national report](#)

⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2026/pr-2026-03-09-nr7-en.pdf>

2.0 in order to provide a more intuitive, coherent and effective platform for national clearing-house mechanism portals. The content from the existing Bioland 1.0 websites was migrated to the new platform, thereby supporting the transition of national portals to the updated system while preserving continuity of information. To support the implementation and ongoing use, help documents were also prepared for both users and site administrators to facilitate the management of content and information on Bioland 2.0-based national clearing-house mechanism portals. A complete list of Parties and organizations using the Bioland portal is provided in the Annexure 1 of this report.

45. As mentioned above, the Secretariat also strengthened information exchange between Bioland and other relevant knowledge bases by establishing interoperability with the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Observation Network and the United Nations Biodiversity Lab with a view to broadening access to biodiversity-related data and information through national clearing-house mechanism portals.

46. In addition, a customized version of the Bioland 2.0 tool was developed to support Parties of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to create and maintain national websites that are interoperable with the Biosafety Clearing-House. Historically, linkages between the Biosafety Clearing-House and national websites were established through the “Hermes” national website tool, which was developed by the Secretariat in the early 2000s and will soon be phased out. The customized Bioland 2.0 tool will replace Hermes in providing this support to Parties of the Cartagena Protocol. In that context, user research and focus group consultations were carried out to identify the functionalities and features required for this tailored version of the tool. Taken together, these activities demonstrate continued efforts by the Secretariat to strengthen the digital knowledge infrastructure supporting the Convention and its Protocols through technical upgrades, improved content management, better information architecture and enhanced interoperability.

47. The Secretariat has also explored the use of artificial intelligence technologies for information mapping, analysis of large text and data sets and to explore possibility of content translation across 6 official United Nations languages. Further work on this stream will be implemented taking in consideration the guidance from Technical and Scientific Cooperation Informal Advisory Group.

48. Bioland can be further positioned not only as a tool for individual national portals, but as a common framework for presenting structured data and information available from National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, national targets and national reports in a more consistent and scalable way. In this context, future development could support standardized country profile pages built from authoritative records held across Secretariat systems, complemented, where appropriate, by additional nationally managed content. This would help strengthen the visibility, consistency and usability of implementation-related information across the wider clearing-house mechanism network.

D. Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management work related to capacity-building and peer learning

49. The Secretariat launched a series of capacity-building and peer learning activities under the KM4B programme at the regional level to promote cooperation and sharing of knowledge and lessons learned. Additionally, the Secretariat organized a series of regional dialogues related to monitoring and reporting (the findings from the regional dialogue series is presented in document [CBD/SBI/6/INF/6](#)).

50. These activities aimed towards contextualizing global knowledge management priorities with respect to national and subregional realities, taking into account regional specificities, institutional structures and ongoing biodiversity initiatives.

51. In terms of the Knowledge Management for Biodiversity Initiative workshops, by the end of the 2025 reporting period, three of the four planned regional workshops had been delivered, including one regional workshop implemented in 2024 for Latin America and the Caribbean and two regional workshops implemented in 2025, covering Asia and Africa. The workshops form part of a sequenced

capacity-building approach combining online learning, analytical preparation and in-person peer exchange.

52. Across the three workshops, 165 participants from 75 Parties participated, including representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as regional partners, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Support Centres and international organizations. The workshops generated concrete outputs, including regional knowledge management agendas, proposed national knowledge management frameworks and priority actions to support follow-up at national and regional levels.

53. The regional workshops produced a number of common outcomes.

(a) They reinforced the recognition of knowledge management as an essential means of implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly in support of planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

(b) Second, they helped identify common national and regional gaps, needs and priorities in biodiversity knowledge management, including challenges related to fragmented data, weak coordination, limited interoperability and insufficient capacity.

(c) Third, they supported progress towards the development or strengthening of national biodiversity knowledge management policy frameworks, strategies and action plans, tailored to national contexts.

(d) Fourth, the workshops also underscored that knowledge management should be integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans rather than treated as a separate or stand-alone area of work. They highlighted the importance of knowledge partnerships and multi-stakeholder collaboration involving governments, research institutions, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, civil society and other relevant actors. In addition, the workshops reaffirmed the important role of regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres in facilitating technical support, coordination, peer learning and implementation support.

(e) Finally, the workshops emphasized the value of continued peer exchange and the establishment or strengthening of communities of practice and other mechanisms for ongoing collaboration beyond the workshops themselves. They also highlighted the importance of inclusive knowledge management approaches that recognize and make better use of indigenous, local and other forms of knowledge in support of biodiversity action.

54. The Secretariat is currently working to undertake a structured mapping of relevant partner organizations, including technical and scientific cooperation support centres, and of relevant networks and communities of practice at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, in order to strengthen cooperation and enable more systematic knowledge exchange. It will continue to strengthen collaboration with technical and scientific cooperation support centres, other multilateral environmental agreements and inter-agency platforms, and establish a structured approach for registering partners, their expertise and their knowledge resources within the clearing-house mechanism. This will help enable information exchange in practical terms by making partner expertise and resources more visible, searchable and linkable across the Clearing-house mechanism network, including through common metadata, thematic tagging and clearer pathways for users to discover and use good practices, technical reports and assessments, guidelines, recommendations and other implementation-relevant materials.

II. Strategy for future work of the Secretariat on the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

55. Each section above includes a brief summary of the plans for future work related to that area. However, as described above, there is significant amount of work still required to be completed to achieve the goals and objective of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and

knowledge management strategy. This section aims not to replicate the discussion above but to provide a forward-looking framework for doing so through a more integrated ecosystem of platforms, content, standards and workflows, bringing greater coherence to how biodiversity-related information is organized, connected, accessed and used across the Convention and its implementation processes.

56. In order to improve the Secretariat's clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management architecture there is a need to strengthen the overall architecture through which information and knowledge are made available in support of implementation, monitoring, reporting, review, technical and scientific cooperation, and knowledge exchange.

57. This is approached through considering the clearing-house mechanism as three closely connected layers: the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Convention website and Bioland. Noting that the clearing-house mechanism is multifaceted and includes central portal, the Online Reporting Tool, the Access and Benefit-sharing clearing-house, the Biosafety clearing-house, notifications workflows and the Decision-Tracking Tool. The clearing-house mechanism also includes linkages with relevant external biodiversity data sources and external knowledge management platform.

58. The strategy also recognizes the need for a coordinated, complementary and non-duplicative approach among the clearing-house mechanism, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House, while acknowledging that each clearing-house maintains its own activities, unique functions and priorities in support of Parties to their respective instruments. As the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House and Biosafety Clearing-House were established by their own instruments as part of the clearing-house mechanism, any decisions taken by Parties related to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House or Biosafety Clearing-House must be taken under their respective COP-MOPs.

59. This strategy also recognizes the need for a coordinated, complementary and non-duplicative approach among the clearing-house mechanism, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House, while acknowledging that each clearing-house maintains its own activities, unique functions and priorities in support of Parties to their respective instruments. As the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House and Biosafety Clearing-House were established by their own instruments as part of the clearing-house mechanism, any decisions taken by Parties related to the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House or Biosafety Clearing-House must be taken under their respective COP-MOPs.

60. The strategy for the Secretariat's work also gives practical effect to the programme of work for the clearing-house Mechanism for 2024-2030 and the knowledge management strategy adopted at COP 16. In particular, it supports the strengthening of information services, interoperability, Bioland, national clearing-house infrastructure, and the linkages between planning, monitoring, reporting and review, while also advancing the organization, classification, accessibility and use of biodiversity-related data, information and knowledge.

61. The work of the Secretariat assumes phased implementation, practical governance, alignment with Convention taxonomy and metadata standards, and respect for national legislation and data sovereignty.

A. Strategic basis and scope

62. The scope of the strategy covers the following systems and service layers:

(a) The central portal of the Clearing-house mechanism as the principal information and services layer;

(b) The Convention website as the institutional and public-facing layer that must remain well linked to Clearing-house mechanism content and services;

(c) Bioland as the framework for deployable national, regional and global pages and workspaces;

(d) The Online Reporting Tool as the structured source of national reporting outputs and indicator-related validation workflows;

(e) The notification management workflow across Clearing-house mechanism, the Convention website, the Biosafety clearing-house and the Access and benefit sharing clearing-house mechanism;

(f) Relevant content currently held in the Convention document repository that should move into more structured and discoverable Clearing-house mechanism -managed formats;

(g) Convention meetings, events calendar and notification database and the Decision Tracking Tool;

(h) Interoperability with external global biodiversity data providers and custodians whose data can support monitoring framework indicators and country profiles.

63. This document does not contain detailed business requirement documents, technical specifications or project plans for each individual enhancement. Those should be developed separately once the strategic direction, sequencing, governance and resourcing assumptions are endorsed.

64. The guiding principles for this work are included in table 2.

Table 2

Guiding principles¹⁰ for the Secretariat's future work on the Clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

<i>Principle</i>	<i>Implication for implementation</i>
Mandate-led	Every enhancement should clearly support the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism, the knowledge management strategy or a related decision of the Conference of the Parties.
One ecosystem, multiple entry points	The central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, Convention website, Bioland and the online reporting tool should be designed as connected layers of one ecosystem rather than separate products.
Reliable and trustworthy	The Secretariat should provide authoritative, curated and clearly classified content, while preserving the ability of Parties and regions to manage their own designated spaces.
Findable, accessible and reusable	Metadata, taxonomy, controlled vocabularies, structured content and Application Programming Interfaces should be treated as core infrastructure, not as optional add-ons.
Country and user centered	The practical unit of use should often be the Party, the region or the national focal point, with interfaces and workflows designed around real reporting, implementation and knowledge needs.
Scalable and sustainable	The architecture should allow expansion to all Parties and all regional or subregional support centres without creating separate maintenance burdens for each implementation.

¹⁰ The guiding principles will be applied in alignment of joint modalities of operation for the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the Biosafety Clearing-House and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-Houses

Respectful of national legislation and data sovereignty	Interoperability and reuse should be implemented in a way that remains supportive of national policies, legislation and agreed data-sharing arrangements.
---	---

B. Objectives

65. The Secretariat's work has the following main objectives:

(a) Users can discover official Convention documents, reporting outputs and curated knowledge from a more coherent and searchable environment.

(b) Parties and regional or subregional support centres can access common country or regional pages through Bioland, with fixed Secretariat-curated content and optional editable content types, where appropriate.

(c) Country profile pages provide an integrated view of national planning, reporting, indicator information and selected country-specific knowledge assets.

(d) Indicator data from global sources can be validated and reused through connected workflows rather than parallel manual processes.

(e) Notification workflows become more secure, traceable and analytically useful, reducing friction for Parties and improving the quality of responses.

(f) Metadata, taxonomy and content standards improve consistency across Clearing-house mechanism, the Convention website, Bioland and related systems.

66. These will be implemented through work on the following pillars:

Pillar 1. Integrated reporting, country profiles and reusable national information:

67. Create a common information flow between the Online Reporting Tool, the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and related presentation layers so that National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, national reports, national targets, indicator information, non-State commitments and other country-level records can be surfaced consistently through search, country profile pages and connected services.

68. This will include integrated online reporting tool - Clearing-house mechanism content services and country profile pages, with supporting links to Bioland deployment and indicator validation workflows.

Pillar 2. Authoritative content architecture, trusted records and discoverability

69. Establish the clearing-house mechanism as the Secretariat's structured authoritative source layer for reusable content under Secretariat of the Convention's custody, supported by stronger content governance, taxonomy and metadata standards, and the progressive migration of priority official and retained repository content into Clearing-house mechanism -managed collections that can also be surfaced through the Convention website and related systems.

70. Primary workstreams for this area: authoritative content architecture for the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and Convention website; clearing-house mechanism content quality, taxonomy and discoverability; and migration of official decisions, meeting documents and retained repository content.

Pillar 3. Bioland deployment for national and regional use

71. Position Bioland as a common framework for Party, regional and global spaces, built around fixed Secretariat-curated profile pages and optional editable workspaces for Parties and regional or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres within a shared architecture.

72. Bioland deployment model for Parties, regions and the Secretariat, with direct dependence on country profile pages and supporting links to indicator interoperability.

Pillar 4. Interoperable data and validation workflows

73. Create managed pathways through which indicator data and other relevant external biodiversity data can be sourced, presented, validated and reused through Clearing-house mechanism, Bioland and reporting processes, with clear provenance, metadata, quality assurance and governance arrangements.

74. Indicator interoperability and integration of global data, with direct relevance to integrated reporting services and country profile pages.

Pillar 5. Participation, notifications and cross-system governance

(a) Modernize notification and participation workflows and provide the permissions, sequencing, stewardship and stakeholder coordination needed to sustain the broader transformation across the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Convention website, the Biosafety clearing-house and the Access and benefit sharing clearing-house mechanism and connected systems.

75. Transform notification management process, including improving information quality and qualification process, with cross-cutting governance relevance to all other workstreams.

C. Strategic workstreams

76. In order to achieve the above pillars, this section presents specific actions that the Secretariat will undertake.

Integrated online reporting tool - Clearing-house mechanism content services and country profile pages

77. This workstream will connect reporting outputs and structured national information more directly with the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism. The immediate objective is to ensure that National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, seventh national reports, national targets and associated indicators, and non-State commitments are not only available in online reporting tool but are also surfaced in the clearing-house mechanism search results and country profile pages.

78. The country profile page becomes the central organizing concept. Rather than scattering country-relevant information across disconnected records and websites, the profile page provides a structured national view that can aggregate reporting outputs, submitted indicator information, selected data extracted from national reports, statements, notifications responded to, and relevant material from linked knowledge bases.

79. Implementation should begin with a shared data model and identifier framework between the online reporting tool and the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, followed by service interfaces or APIs for synchronizing approved content into Clearing-house mechanism -managed displays. The design should separate authoritative source data from presentation logic, so that changes in the online reporting tool do not require extensive manual updates elsewhere.

80. This workstream directly supports later Bioland deployment because the same country profile content can power the fixed core pages available to every Party.

Authoritative content architecture for the clearing-house mechanism and the Convention website

81. This workstream establishes the clearing-house mechanism as the structured authoritative source layer for Secretariat-owned content that needs to be published, reused, searched and connected across the Convention website and related systems. The objective is not simply to improve the clearing-house mechanism as a standalone platform, but to progressively reduce duplication, fragmentation and parallel content management by ensuring that reusable records and knowledge objects are maintained in one structured environment and surfaced wherever needed through agreed presentation layers.

82. In practical terms, this means moving towards a model in which the clearing-house mechanism progressively becomes the source of truth for structured Secretariat records, while the Convention website increasingly functions as a presentation, communication and navigation layer drawing on that structured content. This applies in particular to official records, reporting-linked content, country and regional profiles, curated knowledge collections and other reusable information assets that benefit from common taxonomy, metadata, multilingual handling and structured linking.

83. Implementation would require a clear content ownership and stewardship model, agreed content types, persistent identifiers, workflow rules for publishing and updating, and service connections that allow the Convention website and other systems to consume Clearing-house mechanism-managed content without recreating it in separate locations. This workstream is therefore central to achieving consistency across platforms and to creating the conditions for stronger search, structured reuse, better multilingual content handling and future AI-enabled knowledge service that would facilitate discovery of information and synthesis of knowledge through generative AI powered chat bots.

Clearing-house mechanism content quality, taxonomy and discoverability

84. In support of that authoritative content model, this workstream focuses on the quality, structure and discoverability of Clearing-house mechanism -managed content through a formal content audit, review of categories, removal or archiving of outdated material, refinement of metadata and recategorization of curated records. Its purpose is not simply editorial clean-up. It is to establish the information architecture needed for the Clearing-house mechanism to function credibly as the Secretariat's structured content layer.

85. The retained content corpus should therefore be mapped to the Convention taxonomy, the Global Biodiversity Framework taxonomy and related metadata standards, supported by controlled vocabularies, clearer content types and stronger governance for tagging, indexing and lifecycle management. This is essential for improving search, filtering, multilingual navigation, structured reuse and interoperability across Clearing-house mechanism, Bioland and the Convention website. It also strengthens technical readiness for more advanced knowledge services over time, including AI-enabled search and assisted exploration of Secretariat knowledge assets.

Migration of official decisions, meeting documents and retained repository content

86. This workstream operationalizes the authoritative-source model by progressively moving priority official records and retained repository content into structured clearing-house mechanism -managed collections. Priority materials would include Conference of the Parties and Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol decisions in all official languages, statements, information documents, reference documents, plenary documents and related meeting materials, together with relevant content retained from the current Convention document repository.

87. The strategic purpose is broader than migration alone. It is to ensure that official records and other retained Secretariat content are no longer maintained only as isolated repository files or separate website assets, but are classified, tagged and linked in ways that allow them to function as part of a connected knowledge environment. Once in structured clearing-house mechanism collections, these records can be surfaced more consistently through search, linked more effectively to country profiles and thematic pages, and reused more easily across the Convention website and other systems. In this way, the migration workstream becomes a core enabling step in making the clearing-house mechanism the authoritative source layer for official and reusable Secretariat content.

Bioland deployment model for Parties, regions and the Secretariat

88. Bioland should be repositioned as a common deployment framework for the wider clearing-house mechanism network, rather than only as a tool for creating individual country portals. The current Bioland 2.0 architecture already allows for three complementary types of content: content curated and pushed by the Secretariat, content that can be added and managed by Parties, and the content from the selected third party knowledge bases. Building on that foundation, this strategy

proposes a common model under which a Bioland instance would be made available for every Convention Party, every regional or subregional technical, scientific cooperation support centre, and other relevant organizations and entities.

89. At the centre of this model would be country profile pages, fully integrated into the Bioland 2.0 architecture. These would be fixed, database-driven pages generated from structured records held in Secretariat systems and other linked knowledge bases, and presented through a common template, taxonomy and metadata framework. For each Party, the country profile page would progressively bring together, in one place: National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, national reports, national targets, submitted indicator information, relevant information from the seventh national report, country-specific information from other linked knowledge bases, submitted statements, and information on notifications responded to. In practical terms, these pages would provide the baseline authoritative view of country-level implementation-related information across the Clearing-house mechanism ecosystem.

90. Around this fixed layer, Bioland would continue to provide an editable workspace for Parties where capacity and interest exist. This would allow Parties to complement the fixed country profile with additional nationally managed content, such as explanatory text, featured initiatives, national resources, institutional information, news items or other materials they wish to highlight as part of their national clearing-house mechanism presence. The value of this model is that it combines consistency with flexibility: the Secretariat ensures that every Party has a minimum, reliable and structured profile, while Parties that wish to do more are able to expand their space within the same overall framework.

91. Similarly for each regional or subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centre, Bioland would provide a regional space consisting of a fixed Secretariat-curated layer and, where appropriate, an editable layer for region-specific information, resources and collaboration opportunities.

92. This model also creates a clearer relationship between Bioland, the central portal of the clearing-house mechanism, the Convention website and the Online Reporting Tool. The clearing-house mechanism and related systems would remain the source of structured records and authoritative data flows, while Bioland would serve as an important presentation and engagement layer through which that information is made visible and usable for Parties, regions and other users. Over time, this would make it possible to strengthen the linkage between reporting, curation and presentation, including future workflows through which Parties can review, validate or contextualize selected information drawn from reporting systems or linked global data sources.

93. From an implementation perspective, the Secretariat would remain responsible for the common architecture, templates, taxonomy and metadata standards, system integrations, and the curation of the fixed baseline content. Parties and regional support centres would contribute additional content within agreed governance arrangements and role-based permissions. This approach avoids the need to maintain separate architectures for national, regional and global use cases, ensures that comparable core information is presented consistently across all Parties, and provides a scalable foundation for strengthening national and regional clearing-house presence in line with the Clearing-house mechanism programme of work and the knowledge management strategy.

Indicator interoperability and integration of global data

94. A critical strategic step is to connect the clearing-house mechanism ecosystem to custodians of monitoring framework indicators and other relevant data providers able to share information through APIs or comparable services. The purpose is not only to visualize global data, but to create a managed pathway for that data to inform national reporting and country profile pages.

95. The proposed model places indicator information in the fixed country profile workspace while also creating functionality in Bioland that links directly with the online reporting tool. This would

allow Parties to review and validate the use of global data and, where appropriate, incorporate that data into national reporting workflows related to the use of global data sources.

96. Implementation will require more than technology. It will also require governance arrangements with data custodians, clarity on metadata and provenance, quality assurance rules, rules for updates and versioning, and user guidance so Parties understand what is Secretariat-curated, what is sourced externally and what remains nationally provided.

Notification management transformation

97. The notification system should be treated as an end-to-end business process rather than only a web publishing function. The proposed revamp covers the full lifecycle from preparation and publication through access control, response submission, verification, analysis and follow-up.

(a) The strategy calls for stronger automation to ensure that only authorized Party users can submit responses, while the verification process for non-State actors and organizations should also be improved. Because notification workflows touch the Convention website, clearing-house mechanism, the Biosafety Clearing-house and the Access and benefit sharing Clearing-house mechanism, this workstream is also an opportunity to establish common patterns, clearer governance and more consistent data handling across conventions-related systems.

98. A revised notification architecture would produce both operational and strategic benefits: better user confidence, cleaner records of participation, reduced administrative burden, and stronger analytical value from the responses received.

Governance

99. Successful delivery will depend on both internal and external stakeholders. The clearing-house mechanism strategy should therefore be managed as a coordinated Secretariat-wide and partner-supported programme rather than as a technology project within a single function. The Secretariat will work with internal and external stakeholders to implement this strategy.

D. Indicative timeline

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Indicative timing</i>	<i>Primary focus</i>	<i>Key outputs</i>
Phase 1. Foundations	Q2-Q3 2026	Architecture, governance and audits	Shared data model concepts; content audit; repository scoping; metadata and taxonomy review; Bioland deployment design; notification process mapping
Phase 2. Core build	Q3-Q4 2026	Central portal of the clearing-house mechanism and online reporting tool integration, country profile prototype, document migration pipeline, notification design	Prototype country profile pages; first synchronized online reporting tool -to-clearing-house mechanism outputs; initial official document collections; draft notification workflow solution
Phase 3. Pilots and rollout	Q1-Q2 2027	Bioland pilot rollout at global, regional and selected Party level; indicator interoperability pilots	Global Bioland instance; regional templates; selected Party spaces; first indicator provider integrations; online reporting tool -linked validation flow
Phase 4. Expansion and stabilization	Q3-Q4 2027	Scale-up, usability improvements,	Broader Party coverage; improved search and discoverability; mature country profiles;

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Indicative timing</i>	<i>Primary focus</i>	<i>Key outputs</i>
		training and operationalization	strengthened notification analytics; training and guidance materials

III. Conclusions

100. Implementation of the programme of work for the clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management strategy is foundational to the Convention and the Framework. This work will be reviewed at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in conjunction with the global review on collective progress at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Secretariat has developed an ambitious strategy to ensure that the Secretariat can support this work. However, to be successful will require implementation from Parties and Stakeholders as well as the Secretariat.

Annex

List of Parties using Bioland for their national clearing-house mechanism portal

<i>Country/Region</i>	<i>Web URL</i>
Belgium	be.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	be.chm-cbd.net
ASEAN	acb.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	acb.chm-cbd.net
Sri Lanka	lk.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	lk.chm-cbd.net
Malawi	mw.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	mw.chm-cbd.net
Kenya	ke.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	ke.chm-cbd.net
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	nl.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	nl.chm-cbd.net
France	fr.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	fr.chm-cbd.net
Burundi	bi.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	bi.chm-cbd.net
Benin	bj.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	bj.chm-cbd.net
Bhutan	bt.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	bt.chm-cbd.net
Democratic Republic of the Congo	cd.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	cd.chm-cbd.net
Central African Republic	cf.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	cf.chm-cbd.net
Congo	cg.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	cg.chm-cbd.net
Côte d'Ivoire	ci.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	ci.chm-cbd.net
Cameroon	cm.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	cm.chm-cbd.net
Ethiopia	et.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	et.chm-cbd.net
Gabon	ga.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	ga.chm-cbd.net

<i>Country/Region</i>	<i>Web URL</i>
Guinea	gn.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	gn.chm-cbd.net
Iraq	iq.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	iq.chm-cbd.net
Comoros	km.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	km.chm-cbd.net
Morocco	ma.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	ma.chm-cbd.net
Mali	ml.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	ml.chm-cbd.net
Mauritania	mr.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	mr.chm-cbd.net
Mauritius	mu.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	mu.chm-cbd.net
Niger	ne.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	ne.chm-cbd.net
State of Palestine	ps.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	ps.chm-cbd.net
Rwanda	rw.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	rw.chm-cbd.net
Sudan	sd.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	sd.chm-cbd.net
Togo	tg.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	tg.chm-cbd.net
United Republic of Tanzania	tz.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	tz.chm-cbd.net
Yemen	ye.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	ye.chm-cbd.net
Zambia	zm.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	zm.chm-cbd.net
Zimbabwe	zw.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	zw.chm-cbd.net
Colombia	co.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	co.chm-cbd.net
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	gb.bl2.chm-cbd.net
	gb.chm-cbd.net