

CHM and Bioland 2.0

Practical tools for information exchange
and knowledge management at national,
regional and global level



Purpose and flow of the presentation

A practical conversation on tools, roles and next steps

1 Why CHM matters

How information exchange supports implementation, reporting and cooperation.

2 What tools exist today

Central CHM portal, CBD website, ORT, notifications, BCH, ABSCH and Bioland.

3 How Bioland 2.0 helps

Country, regional and global spaces with curated content and editable workspaces.

4 Where the strategy is going

A connected ecosystem built on taxonomy, metadata, interoperability and governance.

5 How Europe can engage

Feedback, pilots, good practices, data links and regional exchange.

Core message

CHM is not only a website. It is the information backbone that makes biodiversity knowledge findable, reusable and connected.

CHM in one sentence

Collection, management and exchange of biodiversity information for better decisions

CHM supports knowledge sharing, reporting, transparency and evidence-based implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

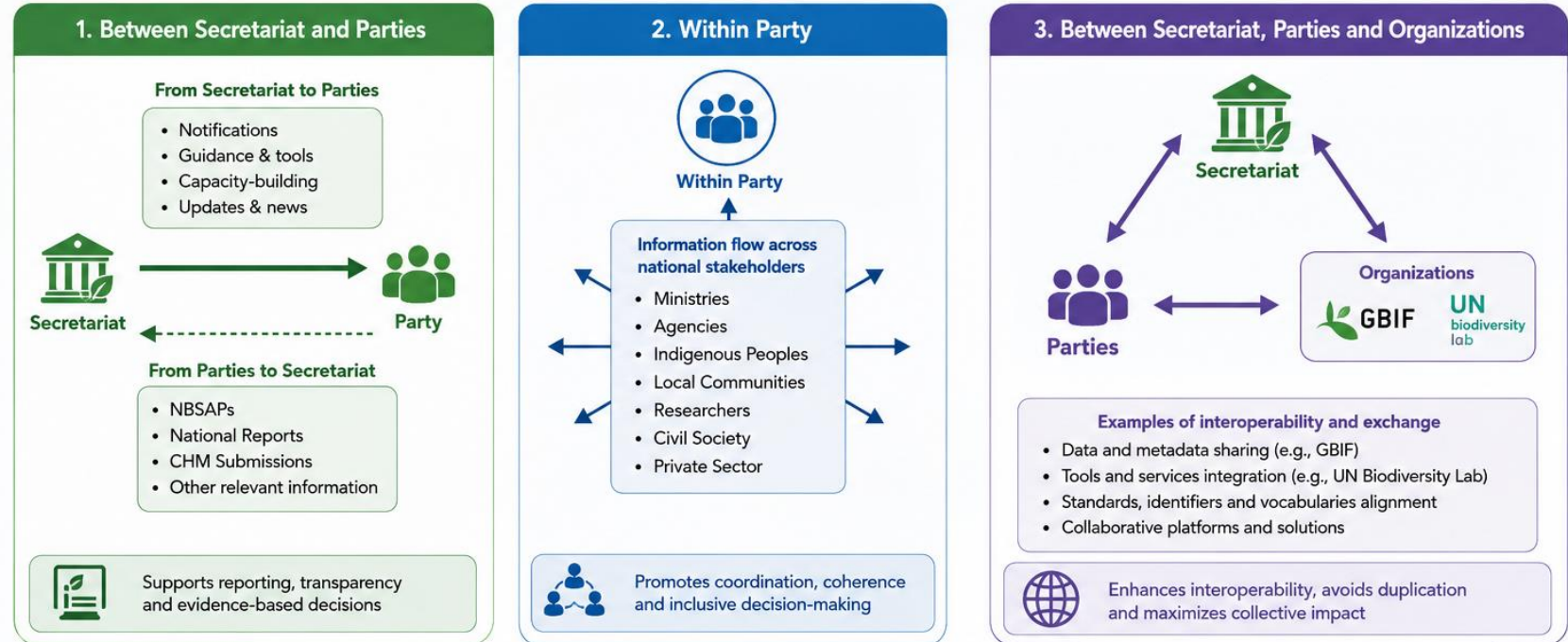


What is CHM (Information Facilitation)?



CHM (Clearing-House Mechanism) information facilitation enables the **collection, management, and exchange of biodiversity information** to support knowledge sharing, reporting and decision-making.

Information Sharing through CHM

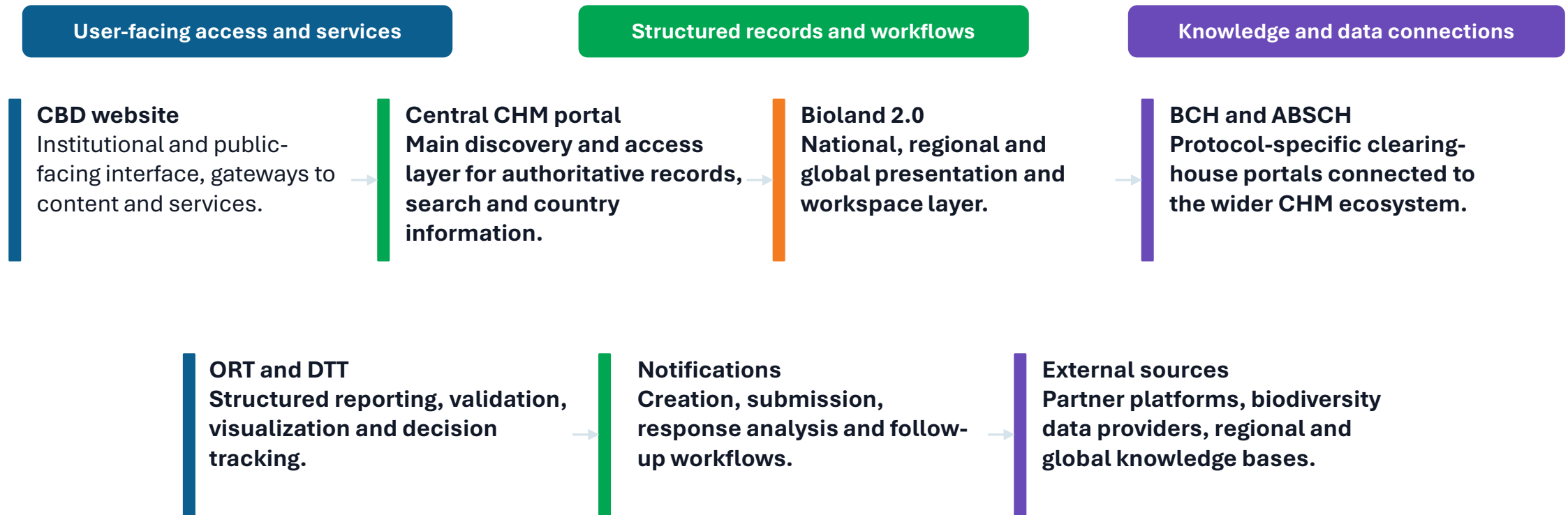


CHM information facilitation connects people, data and knowledge for a more informed and effective implementation of the GBF.



The CHM ecosystem today

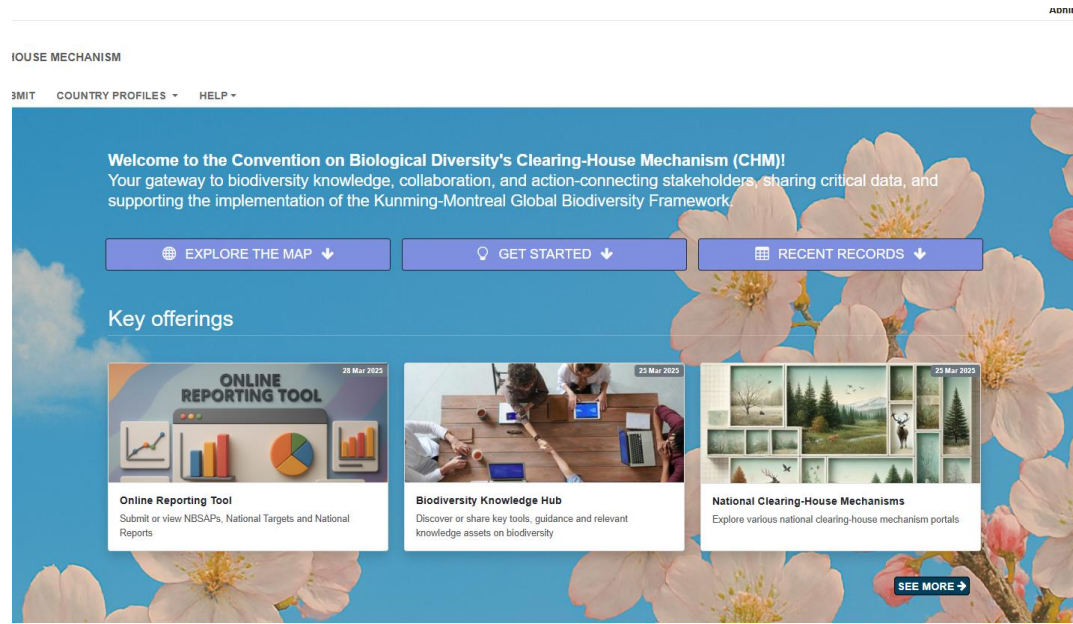
Multiple entry points, one shared purpose: trusted biodiversity knowledge source and information service



The CHM works best when these services are connected by common taxonomy, metadata, identifiers, workflows and APIs.

Practical services available through CHM

What Parties and stakeholders can do with the ecosystem



Discover

Search official CBD information, tools, guidance, best practices and case studies.

Submit

Access workflows for national reports, NBSAPs, targets and other CHM records.

Respond

Use notifications to share national inputs, views and information.

Connect

BCH, ABSCH, ORT, DTT, Bioland and partner knowledge sources.

Reuse

Surface structured information through country profiles and presentation layers.

The practical aim is to reduce the time between having information and being able to use it for implementation.

The strategic shift

From fragmented systems to a connected, authoritative and user-centred ecosystem

Current pain points

Information may sit in separate portals, repository files, reports, notifications and partner systems. Users may need to know where to search before they can find what they need.

Strategic direction

Bring SCBD information into a structured authoritative environment, supported by shared taxonomy, metadata, content standards and interoperable services.

Practical benefit

Parties and partners can find, use and contribute trusted information through CHM services, country profiles and Bioland workspaces.

Findable

Accessible

Reusable

Interoperable

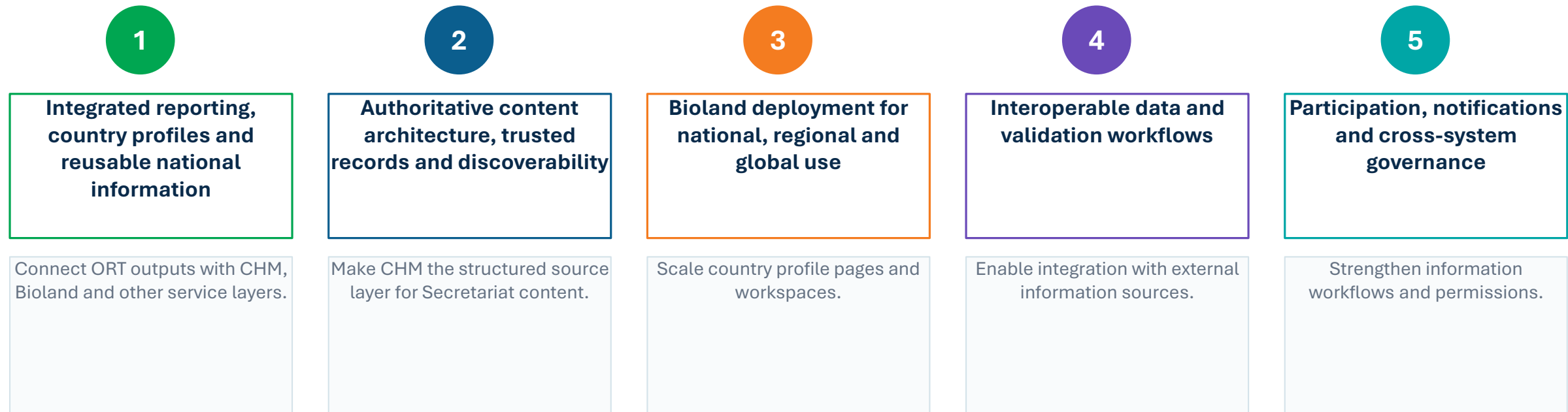
Governed

Future-ready

This is also the foundation for stronger search, multilingual navigation and future AI-enabled knowledge exploration.

Five strategic pillars

The operating model for the next phase of CHM and knowledge management



The pillars connect content, reporting, presentation, interoperability and governance into a single delivery framework.

Bioland 2.0: a practical national and regional workspace

A common platform that combines consistency with flexibility

Home | Convention & Protocols | Biodiversity Facts | Implementation | Cooperation | News & Updates | Resources | Login

Welcome to the National Clearing House Mechanism Portal of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka has been a party of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) since 1994 and has been a party of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety since 2004.

Latest News and Updates

[View more news and updates →](#)

NEWS

- Lesser-Known Food of Sri Lanka, Cooking Competition**
- Subregional workshop on biodiversity monitoring and reporting in relation to**
- Workshop on resource mobilization**
- Importance of cross-sectoral collaboration for the management of invasive alien**

Biodiversity Sri Lanka in partnership with the Sri Lanka Forest Department, IUCN Sri Lanka and selected private sector partners, undertook a pilot project to establish a biodiversity baseline in a 10h...

[Browse Solutions](#)

GBIF

GEO BON
EBV DATASET

Provided by the German Centre for Integrative Biodiversity Research (iDiv)

What Bioland 2.0 provides

A zero-cost, Drupal-based platform with improved user interface and design, connected with the CBD website, CHM portal and partner knowledge platforms.

How it can be used

Parties and regional support centres can present fixed Secretariat-curated content and, where appropriate, manage additional national or regional content.

Why it matters

Bioland helps translate reporting, knowledge assets, national experiences and partner information into visible, usable spaces for implementation support.

Country profile pages: the practical interface

A single, structured view of country-level implementation information

Country profile page

NBSAPs

National reports

National targets

Indicators

7NR insights

Non state actor commitments

Notifications

Partner data

Secretariat managed data connections and

Why country profiles matter

They reduce fragmentation by bringing national planning, reporting, indicator information and selected knowledge assets into one coherent view.

What they enable

The same structured content can power CHM search, Bioland pages, CBD website entry points and future validation workflows.

What Parties can shape

Parties can help validate national information, provide contextual updates and identify which profile elements are most useful.

Knowledge hub, partnerships and interoperability

Connecting curated knowledge with external biodiversity data and tools



PANORAMA

Case studies and solutions

GBIF

Biodiversity occurrence data

GEO BON

Observation networks and data

UN Biodiversity Lab

Spatial data and decision support

MEAs and partners

Courses, tools and knowledge assets

Interoperability is not only a technical API issue. It also needs metadata, provenance, quality assurance and clear governance.

What this means for European countries

Practical opportunities to strengthen national and regional knowledge exchange

Maintain authoritative national information

Use CHM records and reporting outputs as the trusted source for NBSAPs, reports, targets and contacts.

Use or scale Bioland spaces

Present national and regional information through a shared framework, while keeping flexibility for local context.

Contribute good practices and tools

Share implementation experience, case studies, guidance and learning resources for wider reuse.

Validate country profile data

Help ensure profile content is accurate, relevant and useful for national focal points and stakeholders.

Support interoperability

Identify national, regional and European knowledge assets that could connect through metadata or APIs.

Shape future services

Provide user feedback on search, taxonomy, workflows, training needs and country profile design.

Closing takeaways

CHM and Bioland 2.0 as practical infrastructure for implementation

1. CHM is the backbone

It organizes, connects and serves biodiversity information across the Convention ecosystem.

2. Bioland is the national workspace

It gives Parties, regions and the Secretariat a common framework for presenting and exchanging knowledge.

3. KM is the connector

Taxonomy, metadata, governance and interoperability turn information into usable knowledge.

The next step are to make the ecosystem more coherent, more practical and more useful for Parties and partners.