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**Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation
of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:
strategic review of and update to the programme of work on
protected areas**

Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: strategic review of and update to the programme of work on protected areas

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 4 of its decision [16/12](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, recalling paragraph 9 of decision [15/4](#), requested the Secretariat to conduct a strategic review and analysis of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to facilitate its implementation and to prepare draft updates of those programmes for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.
2. Pursuant to the request, through notification No. 2025-135, the Executive Secretary of the Convention invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations to submit views and information on the strategic review and analysis of the programme of work on protected areas¹ in the context of the Framework. A total of 29 submissions were received (13 from Parties² and 16 from relevant organizations).³
3. The Secretariat undertook a strategic review and gap analysis of the programme of work in relation to the Framework on the basis of responses to the notification, relevant decisions of the

* CBD/SBSTTA/28/1.

¹ Decision [VII/28](#), annex.

² Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, China, Colombia, European Union and its member States, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Peru, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

³ BirdLife International, CBD Women's Caucus, Center for Large Landscape Conservation, Energy Research Solution, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People Secretariat, ICCA Consortium, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, International Union for Conservation of Nature, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Women 4 Biodiversity and World Wide Fund for Nature International.

Conference of the Parties and information from other sources.⁴ The draft strategic review and analysis were made available for peer review through notification [No. 2026-023](#), which resulted in a total of 32 submissions (15 from Parties⁵ and 17 from organizations),⁶ and the final review and analysis will be issued as an information document.

II. Background

4. Articles 8 (a) to (d) of the Convention provide that Parties, as far as possible and as appropriate, must establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity; develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of such areas; regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity, whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use; and promote the protection of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings.

5. Through the programme of work on protected areas adopted by decision [VII/28](#), in 2004, the Conference of the Parties recognized the central role of protected areas in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The programme is aimed at promoting actions to establish comprehensive, effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas by 2010 for terrestrial areas and by 2012 for marine areas.

6. The programme of work is structured around four interlinked and mutually reinforcing elements designed to support Parties in developing national programmes of work with targeted goals, actions, time frames, inputs and expected measurable outputs. The elements are: (a) direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening and managing protected area systems and sites; (b) governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing; (c) enabling activities; and (d) standards, assessment and monitoring.

7. While the programme of work has not been formally updated since its adoption in 2004, its implementation has been progressively reviewed and strengthened through successive decisions of the Conference of the Parties.⁷

8. At its fifteenth meeting, by its decision 15/4, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Target 3 of which is aimed at ensuring and enabling that, by 2030, at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and integrated into wider

⁴ The rapid analysis of programmes of work established under the Convention with respect to the targets of the Framework ([CBD/SBSTTA/25/INF/1](#)) and the guidance on needs related to implementing the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ([CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19](#)).

⁵ Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, European Union and its member States, Finland, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

⁶ BirdLife International, CBD Women's Caucus, Center for Large Landscape Conservation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forest Stewardship Council, Global Youth Biodiversity Network, High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, ICCA Consortium, International Union for Conservation of Nature, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Mesoamerican Initiative for Biological Corridors, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, The Nature Conservancy, United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Women4Biodiversity and World Wide Fund for Nature International.

⁷ Early progress was assessed at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties through decision [VIII/24](#), in which Parties were invited to improve reporting on implementation. At its ninth meeting, in its decision [IX/18 A](#), the Conference of the Parties requested the holding of capacity-building workshops, the compilation of best practices and an in-depth review of progress, alongside the designation of national focal points. At its tenth meeting, through decision X/31, the Conference of the Parties addressed national, regional and global strategies for strengthening implementation. At the same meeting, it also adopted the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which included Target 11 on protected areas and translated core elements of the programme of work into measurable global commitments (see decision X/2). Subsequent developments expanded and consolidated the framework, notably through decision [14/8](#), in which the Conference of the Parties defined other effective area-based conservation measures.

landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

9. “Protected area” is defined under Article 2 of the Convention as “a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.”

10. In its decision [14/8](#), the Conference of the Parties defined “other effective area-based conservation measure” as “a geographically defined area other than a protected area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and, where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socioeconomic and other locally relevant values.”

11. Indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, may make important contributions towards Target 3 of the Framework. The rights of indigenous peoples and local communities must be recognized and respected in any decisions regarding such territories, in compliance with the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030, and be subject to their free, prior and informed consent.

12. For the purposes of the present strategic review, and in the context of Target 3 of the Framework, “protected and conserved areas” is used as an umbrella term referring collectively to protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures and indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable and recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

III. Summary of the strategic review and analysis of the programme of work on protected areas

13. To assess the level of alignment of the programme of work on protected areas with the targets of the Framework, the Secretariat carried out an analysis in which all programme elements, goals and activities were systematically mapped against the 23 targets of the Framework. The analysis was complemented by a review of submissions received from Parties and relevant stakeholders in response to notifications Nos. [2025-135](#) and [2026-023](#), relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and other available sources, including the rapid analysis of programmes of work established under the Convention with respect to the targets of the Framework.

14. Submitters consistently indicated that the programme of work remained a widely used and relevant reference for national planning and the implementation of protected and conserved areas and continued to provide a practical framework supporting progress towards the goals and targets of the Framework.

15. Some submitters emphasized the need to further align the programme of work with the Framework by reinforcing linkages between existing elements and the Framework targets and addressing identified gaps, rather than undertaking a comprehensive revision of the programme. A few submitters, however, suggested undertaking a full revision of the programme.

16. Submitters also indicated that the primary focus of efforts to update and implement the programme of work should be on strengthening guidance in support of Target 3 of the Framework, given its central role and strong alignment with the mandate and scope of the programme.

17. The programme of work provides substantial guidance for a core set of Framework targets, notably Targets 1, 3, 19, 20 and 22. In relation to those targets, the programme offers comprehensive direction on protected area system planning, governance arrangements, participation, equity considerations and management effectiveness. The overall alignment notwithstanding, the provisions associated with those targets could be further strengthened and updated to reflect evolving policy approaches, scientific knowledge and terminology.

18. For a broader set of Framework targets, namely Targets 2 to 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 21 and 23, the programme of work provides partial or indirect guidance or addresses thematic areas that have evolved significantly since its adoption in 2004. While some elements remain relevant, updating and clarifying the provisions would enhance coherence with the scope, ambition and implementation modalities of the Framework. With respect to Target 3, notably, submitters highlighted that the language should clearly and explicitly encompass other effective area-based conservation measures and indigenous traditional territories alongside protected areas, reflect all relevant qualitative elements of the target and align timelines to ensure consistency with the 2030 horizon of the Framework.

19. The analysis also shows that the programme of work contains limited or no explicit guidance for Targets 8, 10, 12 and 16, which address climate change, sustainable use in production sectors, urban biodiversity, urban and peri-urban planning and consumption patterns, respectively.

20. Several overarching observations emerge from the review:

(a) The continued relevance of the programme of work is widely recognized, in particular in relation to Target 3 of the Framework, while the scope and ambition of systems of protected and conserved areas have expanded;

(b) Greater integration of protected and conserved areas within wider socioecological systems is needed, including through stronger linkages with sectoral policies and measures addressing the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss;

(c) The need to strengthen governance approaches, including equity considerations and recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, where applicable;

(d) The importance of improving coherence with existing processes and of avoiding duplication.

21. The review and analysis further show that updating the name of the programme of work to reflect the broader scope of “protected and conserved areas”, in a manner consistent with the Framework, could enhance clarity and coherence, while maintaining the structure and mandate of the current programme.

22. A set of overarching gaps in the programme of work have been identified in the analysis, reflecting developments in policy, science and practice since the adoption of the programme, including:

(a) Terminology, concepts and approaches that have emerged since 2004, including ecological integrity, ecological connectivity, other effective area-based conservation measures, indigenous and traditional territories, climate change mitigation and adaptation, human-wildlife conflict, disaster risk reduction and the One Health approach;

(b) Limited alignment with the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including gaps in indicators related to ecological outcomes, effectiveness, land use and tenure;

(c) The need to further operationalize a human rights-based approach, including equitable governance; the role of youth and future generations; the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities; the promotion of gender equality and women’s rights, as appropriate; the effective participation of rights holders in decision-making; and the application of free, prior and informed consent, when applicable, in line with the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, and related decisions;

(d) Gaps in addressing equity considerations, including gender-responsiveness and the inclusion of youth and persons with disabilities.

23. It is important to note that the scope of the strategic review did not include an in-depth assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of the programme of work. However, submissions indicate that implementation gaps remain an important consideration for accelerating progress towards the targets of the Framework.

IV. Potential approaches for addressing identified gaps

24. Building on the findings of the review and the submissions received, the Secretariat's analysis suggests that updates to the programme of work could be guided by priorities identified by Parties and stakeholders through their submissions, as well as by the degree to which existing elements and activities require further alignment with the Framework, with a particular focus on supporting the implementation at the national level of Target 3 of the Framework.

25. In line with the priorities identified, a primary focus could be placed on strengthening the alignment of existing elements and activities with Target 3 of the Framework, for example, by:

- (a) Including other effective area-based conservation measures and indigenous and traditional territories;
- (b) Aligning associated time frames with the Framework;
- (c) Providing further support for the operationalization and adoption of human rights-based and equitable governance approaches, including a shift in focus from indigenous peoples and local communities as beneficiaries to their recognition as holders of rights, capacities and responsibilities;
- (d) Placing greater emphasis on ecological integrity, ecosystem resilience, ecological connectivity, conservation effectiveness and measurable biodiversity outcomes, including in the context of climate change across terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems;
- (e) Enhancing guidance related to the recognition of indigenous and traditional territories, in a manner consistent with the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities. This encompasses differentiated approaches to ensure comprehensive protection, including for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact;
- (f) Facilitating the compilation and dissemination of examples, case studies and best practices to help to distinguish clearly between biodiversity outcomes arising from sustainably managed production landscapes (Target 10 of the Framework) and contributions to Target 3, including through other effective area-based conservation measures;
- (g) Strengthening the integration of gender equality and gender-responsive approaches across the planning, governance and management of protected and conserved areas;
- (h) Strengthening the integration of protected and conserved areas into spatial planning processes and broader land and seascapes;
- (i) Promoting actions to define and prioritize areas of particular importance for biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services, with a focus on underrepresented ecosystems, including those currently not covered by protected and conserved areas;
- (j) Promoting the use of standards and best practices for the planning, management and governance of protected and conserved areas;
- (k) Facilitating the compilation and dissemination, through the clearing-house mechanism, of practical guidelines, tools and case studies. Topics could include ecological integrity, ecological connectivity, climate-informed corridor design and other effective area-based conservation measures. Other important areas to be covered include legislative and institutional support for transboundary conservation area coordination and for the designation and protection of wildlife corridors;

(l) Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems for terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems; and facilitating the use of new techniques to better capture management effectiveness, governance quality, socioeconomic outcomes, equity considerations and biodiversity outcomes;

(m) Strengthening capacity-building efforts, including with respect to new technologies, institutional capacity and professionalization of the conservation workforce;

(n) Enhancing support for the identification and mobilization of funding sources, the application of sustainable finance approaches and promotion of the use of innovative financial mechanisms;

(o) Promoting direct and accessible financing for indigenous peoples and local communities.

26. Additional priority areas could include strengthening guidance for Framework targets that are currently only partially addressed or not explicitly covered, for example, by:

(a) Strengthening the integration of climate change considerations into planning and management (Target 8 of the Framework), through climate-informed protected areas design, nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction;

(b) Enhancing contributions to urban biodiversity (Target 12 of the Framework), by strengthening the role of protected and conserved areas in urban and peri-urban contexts, promoting ecological connectivity and recognizing their contributions to human health and well-being;

(c) Strengthening private sector engagement in meeting consumption-related targets of the Framework (in particular Target 16) by promoting more sustainable consumption patterns that preserve protected and conserved areas;

(d) Expanding guidance related to restoration, invasive alien species and pollution (Targets 2, 6, 7 and 10 of the Framework), by integrating such considerations into the planning, management and evaluation of protected and conserved areas;

(e) Enhancing integration with broader socioeconomic dimensions (Targets 14, 15 and 23 of the Framework), strengthening inclusive and equitable governance and promoting gender-responsive approaches;

(f) Strengthening monitoring, knowledge management and reporting capacities (Target 21 of the Framework), by improving data collection, the use of indicators, reporting on governance and equity considerations, and the application of new technologies and knowledge-sharing platforms.

27. Such an approach would support more focused alignment of the programme of work with the Framework, considering the time frame of 2030 for the implementation of the targets, and could assist Parties and the Secretariat in prioritizing efforts and organizing work in a coherent and efficient manner.

V. Activities conducted by the Secretariat in support of Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

28. Since the adoption of the Framework, the Secretariat has supported Parties through a number of activities aimed at reaching Target 3 of the Framework and implementing the programme of work on protected areas, such as:

(a) Implementing the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative, to support Parties with meeting Goal 1.3 of the programme of work on protected areas, namely, to establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas and collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries. Through the Initiative, the Secretariat has supported Parties in

enhancing ecological connectivity, strengthening partnerships and building capacity for transboundary conservation;⁸

(b) Building on the experience of the Partnership for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and in collaboration with the World Commission on Protected Areas of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, providing support for the Target 3 Community of Practice, which provides a platform for coordination, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building to support Parties;⁹

(c) Holding seven regional and subregional capacity-building workshops specifically on Target 3 of the Framework,¹⁰ in collaboration with the High Ambition Coalition for People and Nature, the World Commission on Protected Areas, NatureXPairs and the Office français de la biodiversité,¹¹ which included discussions on quantitative and qualitative elements, the identification of gaps and challenges and the development of priority actions;

(d) Launching a pilot initiative to develop three subregional road maps, in collaboration with technical and scientific cooperation support centres.¹²

29. The Secretariat also promotes coherence and coordination among relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international processes and frameworks. Submitters emphasized the importance of strengthening synergies with processes carried out under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction.¹³

30. In addition, many submitters called for coherence and coordination with the other Rio conventions and other biodiversity-related agreements, such as those related to wetlands, migratory species and wildlife trade, in order to enhance complementarity and avoid the duplication of efforts.

31. Strengthened cooperation in this regard can support more integrated approaches to the implementation of the Framework, including through improved alignment in planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes and through coordinated capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and technical support activities.

32. In that regard, the Secretariat is a partner in the Global Partnership on Ecological Connectivity, which was launched at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and provides a collaborative platform for supporting the scaling-up of ecological connectivity through knowledge exchange, technical and policy support and the coordination of on-the-ground action.

⁸ The Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative was established at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and is funded by the Republic of Korea.

⁹ The Target 3 Community of Practice has been generously supported by Germany, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund.

¹⁰ The workshops were held for countries in: the Pacific (Nadi, Fiji, 18–26 March 2024); the Caribbean (Georgetown, 16–18 April 2024); Latin America (Punta Leona, Costa Rica, 9–13 June 2024); South Asia (Kathmandu, 29 July–1 August 2024); Central, Southern and East Africa (Nairobi, 17–20 February 2025); East and South-East Asia (Bangkok, 17–20 June 2025); and Central Asia (Tashkent, 3–6 February 2026).

¹¹ Additional support was provided by the African Wildlife Foundation; the Caribbean Community; the CBD Women's Caucus; the Global Youth Biodiversity Network; the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development; the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity; the International Union for Conservation of Nature; the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme; the United Nations Development Programme; and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre; with generous financial support from Denmark; Norway; the Republic of Korea, through the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative; the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; the Japan Biodiversity Fund; the Pew Charitable Trusts; and the World Wide Fund for Nature International.

¹² The development of subregional road maps is being generously supported by Germany, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund.

¹³ For more information on opportunities for conducting work under the Convention that contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including through synergies with the Agreement, see documents CBD/SBSTTA/28/7 and [CBD/MCB/WS/2025/1/2](#).

VI. Recommendation

33. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to recommend that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision¹⁴ along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions [VII/28](#) of 20 February 2004, [VIII/24](#) of 31 March 2006, [IX/18](#) of 30 May 2008, [X/31](#) of 29 October 2010, [14/8](#) of 29 November 2018 and [16/12](#) of 1 November 2024,

Acknowledging that the programme of work on protected areas¹⁵ and related decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁶ continue to provide a strategic framework for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,¹⁷ in particular Target 3, while noting that complementary guidance is needed to enhance alignment with the Framework and address identified gaps,

1. *Decides* to revise the name of the programme of work on protected areas to “programme of work on protected and conserved areas” in order to reflect the broader scope of “protected and conserved areas” in a manner consistent with the Framework and enhance clarity and coherence;

2. *Endorses* the complementary activities for further or improved guidance contained in the annex to the present decision, as an update to the programme of work on protected and conserved areas, in order to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with particular focus on Target 3;

3. *Invites* Parties and other Governments to take into account the updated programme of work on protected and conserved areas in the development and implementation of actions to meet the targets of the Framework, in particular Target 3;

4. *Invites* the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, international organizations and United Nations entities, indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, women and youth, to contribute to the implementation of the Framework by supporting the implementation of the updated programme of work on protected and conserved areas;

5. *Encourages* Parties to apply a human rights-based approach in the implementation of the updated programme of work on protected and conserved areas, including by ensuring the full and effective participation of rights holders and the recognition of diverse governance systems, in a manner consistent with the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030;¹⁸

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

(a) To further support the Target 3 Community of Practice as a flexible, inclusive and voluntary platform, with a view to facilitating coordination, knowledge exchange and implementation support, and to invite relevant organizations to participate in the Community;

¹⁴ The estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities outlined in the draft decision are shown in the annex to the present document.

¹⁵ Decision [VII/28](#), annex.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁷ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹⁸ Decision [16/4](#), annex.

(b) To collaborate with the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and other relevant partners in order to deliver targeted scientific and technical support to Parties for meeting Target 3 of the Framework;

(c) To compile a synthesis report on best practices to meet Target 3 of the Framework and implement the programme of work on protected and conserved areas, with particular focus on the following areas:

- (i) Human rights-based and equitable governance approaches, including the recognition of indigenous peoples and local communities as rights holders;
- (ii) Ecological integrity, ecosystem resilience and ecological connectivity, including in the context of climate change across terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine systems;
- (iii) The recognition of indigenous and traditional territories, including by applying differentiated approaches for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact;
- (iv) Gender equality and gender-responsive approaches in planning, governance and the management of protected and conserved areas;
- (v) The integration of protected and conserved areas into biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and wider landscapes and seascapes;
- (vi) The identification and prioritization of areas of particular importance for biodiversity, ecosystem functions and ecosystem services, including underrepresented ecosystems;
- (vii) Standards and best practices for planning, governance and the management of protected and conserved areas;
- (viii) Ecological networks, climate-informed corridor design, large-scale ecological connectivity and transboundary conservation, including in urban and peri-urban contexts;
- (ix) Monitoring and evaluation systems for terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, including through the use of new technologies and gender-disaggregated indicators;
- (x) Sustainable finance approaches, innovative financial mechanisms and direct and accessible financing for indigenous peoples and local communities;

(d) To report on progress made in the implementation of the present decision to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties for the subsequent submission of a recommendation for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth meeting.

Annex

Update to the programme of work on protected and conserved areas

The table below shows the mapping of the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹⁹ against complementary activities that could support the implementation of the programme of work on protected and conserved areas.²⁰ It highlights areas of strong alignment, opportunities to strengthen existing provisions and gaps where further development is needed. It is based on the findings of a strategic review of the

¹⁹ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

²⁰ Decision [VII/28](#), annex.

programme, related submissions and a peer review analysis. The activities are divided into three categories: (a) priority actions, focused on strengthening alignment with Target 3 of the Framework and its interlinkages with other targets; (b) complementary actions, which address targets that are partially covered and where implementation can be strengthened; and (c) areas for further development that the programme does not cover or only covers in a limited manner and where additional guidance is needed. For targets where no significant alignment was identified through the gap analysis and relevant guidance or activities were not identified in submissions (notably Targets 13, 17 and 18), no specific actions are proposed.

Complementary activities to strengthen the programme of work on protected and conserved areas and its alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary activities</i>	<i>Category</i>
Target 1	1. Integrate protected and conserved areas into broader landscape and seascape planning to improve ecological connectivity, through participatory, human rights-based and inclusive spatial planning processes that ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Priority actions
Target 2	2. Promote the restoration of degraded ecosystems within and beyond protected and conserved areas, including buffer zones and ecological corridors, including through the development of criteria for identifying priority restoration areas and approaches for measuring restoration success, ensuring a socially inclusive and gender-responsive implementation of the restoration efforts, as appropriate.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 3	3. Incorporate the language, scope and timelines of Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework across the programme of work on protected and conserved areas, including by reflecting the concept of protected and conserved areas as an umbrella term encompassing protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and, where applicable, indigenous and traditional territories, updating relevant timelines and terminology, and ensuring coherence with related processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030. 4. Enhance guidance related to the recognition of indigenous and traditional territories, in a manner consistent with the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities. This encompasses differentiated approaches to ensure comprehensive protection, including for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact. 5. Facilitate the compilation and dissemination, through the clearing-house mechanism and relevant platforms, including the Target 3 Community of Practice and the Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative, of practical frameworks, guidance, tools, case studies and best practices to support the implementation of Target 3 of the Framework, including the definition and prioritization of areas of particular importance	Priority actions

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary activities</i>	<i>Category</i>
	for biodiversity, ecological networks, climate-informed corridor design, large-scale ecological connectivity, other effective area-based conservation measures and transboundary conservation. 6. Strengthen the operationalization of equitable governance and a human rights-based approach in the planning, governance and management of protected and conserved areas, including by: shifting from beneficiary-based approaches to the recognition of indigenous peoples and local communities as rights holders; promoting standards and good practices for participation, shared governance and co-management arrangements; ensuring culturally appropriate access to information; strengthening free, prior and informed consent, while applying differentiated approaches, including for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact. 7. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, including by identifying available tools, and facilitate the use of new technologies to better assess management effectiveness, governance quality, socioeconomic outcomes, equity considerations and biodiversity outcomes, including through the integration of gender-disaggregated indicators. 8. Strengthen the application of contemporary approaches to ecological integrity and ecological connectivity in the planning and management of protected and conserved areas, including through the development and implementation of ecological networks, climate-informed corridor design, and connectivity across large-scale terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems. 9. Strengthen the integration of climate change considerations into the planning and management of protected and conserved areas, to: (a) minimize the impacts of climate change and climate response measures, including through adaptive management and resilience-building approaches; and (b) integrate protected and conserved areas as part of nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches to contribute to climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction.	
Target 4	10. Integrate systematic human-wildlife risk assessment into the establishment, expansion and zoning of protected and conserved areas, including through the application of strategic environmental assessment and environmental and social impact assessment processes, in order to anticipate, prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflict. 11. Strengthen capacities for planning and management in protected and conserved areas, including through participatory risk assessment, rapid response mechanisms and inclusive community engagement approaches to address human-wildlife conflict.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 5	12. Provide guidance on addressing and managing the use of wild species within protected and conserved areas, where such use occurs, in a manner that mitigates risks to biodiversity and human health, is consistent with site-specific conservation	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary activities</i>	<i>Category</i>
	objectives and zoning and contributes to addressing the legality, sustainability and safety of use across relevant stages of the use chain, including through the application of One Health risk assessment frameworks, as appropriate.	
Target 6	13. Strengthen prevention, early detection and rapid response to invasive alien species, including through community-based monitoring and surveillance systems, and biosecurity and trade-related measures.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 7	14. Address pollution pressures affecting protected and conserved areas across terrestrial, freshwater and marine systems, including erosion and sedimentation processes, plastic pollution, pesticide use and run-off, cumulative impacts and land-sea interactions.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 8	15. Strengthen the integration of climate change considerations into planning and management, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction. 16. Promote climate-informed system design that anticipates future range shifts, including by identifying climate refugia, connectivity corridors and areas of future biodiversity importance.	Areas for further development (limited or not covered)
Target 9	17. Consolidate best practices for sustainable biodiversity-based products, services, trade regulation and participatory governance.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 10	18. Strengthen guidance on how sustainably managed production landscapes can contribute to ecological connectivity, ecosystem functions and resilience across landscapes and seascapes between protected and conserved areas.	Areas for further development (limited or not covered)
Target 11	19. Compile and disseminate case studies highlighting the contributions of protected and conserved areas to climate resilience, ecosystem services and human well-being, and promote their integration into climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, and improved risk assessment and early warning for environmental hazards.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 12	20. Integrate protected and conserved areas into urban and peri-urban planning, including through green and blue infrastructure, to enhance ecological connectivity and equitable access to nature and to support physical and mental health and well-being.	Areas for further development (limited or not covered)
Target 13	21. No specific actions identified (limited or no alignment).	n/a
Target 14	22. Integrate protected and conserved areas into cross-sectoral policies, legislation, planning and development processes at all levels.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 15	23. Support and promote the implementation of legal, administrative or policy measures that encourage and enable	Complementary actions (target

<i>Targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</i>	<i>Complementary activities</i>	<i>Category</i>
	businesses and financial institutions to assess, disclose and progressively reduce biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts affecting protected and conserved areas, including across their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios. 24. Facilitate clearer direction on engaging financial actors and private sector in protected and conserved areas on a voluntary basis.	partially addressed)
Target 16	25. Promote synergies between the policies and actions taken to protect and conserve biodiversity and policies and actions that enable sustainable consumption choices, including through coherent policy frameworks, education, access to reliable information and sector-specific approaches, such as sustainable tourism management, contributing to the reduction of consumption footprints and waste generation.	Areas for further development (limited or not covered)
Target 17	26. No specific actions identified (limited or no alignment).	n/a
Target 18	27. No specific actions identified (limited or no alignment).	n/a
Target 19	28. Promote the identification of: (a) financial resources for protected and conserved areas, including through sustainable finance approaches, to mobilize private and other non-public funding; and (b) innovative mechanisms in support of effective implementation. 29. Promote direct and accessible financing for indigenous peoples and local communities.	Priority actions
Target 20	30. Strengthen capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer for protected and conserved areas, including with respect to new technologies and institutional support for the conservation workforce, including rangers and other relevant personnel.	Priority actions
Target 21	31. Strengthen the application of advances in biodiversity monitoring, data management and knowledge-sharing through targeted capacity-building on reporting and the use of technology, including remote sensing, to improve monitoring, evaluation and decision-making.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 22	32. Strengthen access to information and participation in decision-making related to protected and conserved areas, including by promoting a human rights-based approach, and the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.	Complementary actions (target partially addressed)
Target 23	33. Promote gender equality and integrate a gender-responsive approach across the programme of work on protected and conserved areas.	Priority actions

Annex

Estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements

The table below has been prepared to show the estimated extrabudgetary resource requirements for the activities requested of the Secretariat, as outlined in the draft decision, in support of its consideration. The present annex is not part of the draft decision submitted for consideration by the Subsidiary Body.

Extrabudgetary resource requirements

(United States dollars)

<i>OP</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Meeting costs^a</i>	<i>Staff travel</i>	<i>Staff costs^b</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>PSC (13 per cent)</i>	<i>Total</i>
6 (a)	To further support the Target 3 Community of Practice as a flexible, inclusive and voluntary platform, with a view to facilitating coordination, knowledge exchange and implementation support, and to invite relevant organizations to participate in the Community	–	5 250	54 000	59 250	7 703	66 953
6 (b)	To collaborate with the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres and other relevant partners in order to deliver targeted scientific and technical support to Parties for meeting Target 3 of the Framework	84 900	9 500	108 000	202 400	26 312	228 712
6 (c)	To compile a synthesis report on best practices to meet Target 3 of the Framework and implement the programme of work on protected and conserved areas, with particular focus on the 10 identified key areas	–	–	54 000	54 000	7 020	61 020
6 (d)	To report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice on progress made in the implementation of the decision	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total					315 650	41 035	356 685

Abbreviations: PSC, programme support costs; OP, operative paragraph of the draft decision.

^a Including participants' travel.

^b Consultants, partners and additional staff.