



Convention on Biological Diversity

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Item 7 of the provisional agenda**

Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

Information on the implementation of the Target 2 Road Map***

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 6 of decision [16/35](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity invited the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with the Rio conventions and other relevant partners, to continue to implement the Framework, including through the road map for Target 2, in consultation with Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth groups, people living with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders.

2. The present note was prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention in consultation with FAO with a view to providing relevant information on the background and the implementation of the Target 2 Road Map and to complement document [CBD/SBI/6/7](#) on cooperation with other conventions and international organizations with regard to the work undertaken related to Target 2.

II. Background

3. In resolution [A/RES/73/284](#) proclaiming the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, the General Assembly invited the United Nations Environment Programme and FAO to lead the implementation of the Decade, in collaboration with the secretariats of the Rio conventions, other relevant multilateral environmental agreements and entities of the United Nations system, including by identifying and developing possible activities and programmes, within their mandates and existing resources, and through voluntary contributions, as appropriate. The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration was officially launched at the World Environment Day in 2021. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention welcomed the resolution in its decision [15/13](#).

4. FAO is leading the Task Force on Monitoring under the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The Secretariat of the Convention, as a collaborating agency under the Decade, has been a member of the Task Force on Monitoring since its inception.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 15 January 2026.

** [CBD/SBI/6/1](#).

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

5. With the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (decision [15/4](#)) and its Target 2, Parties agreed to ensure that that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

6. In 2024, the Secretariat of the Convention led a capacity needs assessment survey. The results, which were published in an information document for the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,¹ showed that 80 per cent of responding countries lacked the capacity to collect data for Target 2 reporting, and 100 per cent of responding countries requested capacity development to adapt global methodologies to national contexts.

7. FAO is the responsible agency for the metadata of headline indicator 2.1 (“Area under restoration”) of Target 2, including maintenance of the methodology and tools for use.² Jointly with the task force on monitoring, FAO developed the methodology for reporting on the headline indicator and a support programme to accelerate monitoring and reporting of areas under restoration. The Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM)³ has been developed in line with the Target 2 headline indicator methodology to accelerate reporting by providing a framework for compiling data related to areas under restoration across all ecosystems.⁴ To scale this support and respond to the needs to Parties, FAO has partnered with United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to launch the Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Nature Restoration (AIM4NatuRe) initiative⁵ in 2025.

8. Initiated in 2023, the Target 2 Road Map was developed based on input from a global workshop⁶ held in November 2023, which brought together more than 100 restoration experts from governments, scientific and technical agencies, major groups, multilateral environmental agreements, and United Nations agencies. In-depth consultation on the challenges, needs and experiences of countries regarding the setting of targets, implementation and monitoring of restoration in terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems provided a foundation for the Target 2 resource guide, which was peer-reviewed by the Parties to the Convention and published in 2024 under the following title: Delivering restoration outcomes for biodiversity and human well-being. Resource guide to Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.⁷

III. Implementation of the Target 2 Road Map

A. Role and objective of the Target 2 Road Map

9. The Target 2 Road Map is a global partnership under the umbrella of the United Nations Decade for Ecosystem Restoration designed to monitor and accelerate progress towards restoring 30 per cent of degraded ecosystems by 2030, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Led by FAO as the agency responsible for the metadata of the Target 2 headline indicator on area under restoration, and implemented in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Society for Ecological Restoration, Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry, and other partners, the Target 2 Road Map provides methodologies, guidance and a strategic framework for coordinated implementation to advance the monitoring and reporting for Target 2.⁸

10. The objective of the Target 2 Road Map is to:

¹ Information document [CBD/COP/16/INF/4](#).

² Information document [www.cbd.int/doc/c/ea34/8414/8c5e6797d291af15f33d6e40/cop-16-inf-03-rev1-en.pdf](#).

³ More information on the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring is available at: for <https://ferm.fao.org/>.

⁴ Report on progress of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030 contained in document [CBD/COP/16/INF/13](#).

⁵ More information on AIM4NatuRe available at: <https://www.fao.org/ecosystem-restoration-monitoring/aim4natuRe/en>.

⁶ Meeting summary is available at: www.cbd.int/meetings/006412.

⁷ The publication is available at: <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/313fe830-b3f7-4f37-982b-715d2dcd55a5>.

⁸ More information is available at: www.fao.org/ecosystem-restoration-monitoring/about/gbf-target-2/roadmap/en.

- (a) Mobilize and coordinate expertise, highlighting the role of the Road Map's members;
- (b) Identify and address needs for restoration monitoring and reporting;
- (c) Advance knowledge on status and trends in ecosystem restoration;
- (d) Develop a framework for sharing data for ecosystem restoration through a global restoration dataset;
- (e) Showcase measurable progress and unlock opportunities for scaling restoration monitoring;
- (f) Increase visibility and outreach on ecosystem restoration monitoring efforts and methodologies.

11. To accelerate the implementation of Target 2, the Road Map partners launched the regional support capacity development programme⁹ aimed at fast-tracking data compilation and enabling reporting on progress in ecosystem restoration in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The programme receives financial support from FAO through the Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Nature Restoration (AIM4NatuRe) initiative funded by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and through the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) funded by the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea.

12. During the period 2024 to 2025, the further alignment of the Framework on Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM) with the requirements of the reporting process under the Convention was carried out, including alignment with data disaggregation, data flow and validation, reporting template, and other requirements.¹⁰

13. To ensure effective coordination among the partners of the Target 2 Road Map, a governance structure of the partnership was developed with defined member roles. The governance of the Target 2 Road Map is organized around several complementary roles. At the highest level, a leads group sets the objectives and defines the overall strategy.¹¹ The Road Map's broader membership coincides with the Taskforce on Monitoring, bringing together a wide range of stakeholders and partners. To address specific thematic or technical areas of work, dedicated working groups are established under the Target 2 Road Map.¹²

14. The objectives, the governance structure and the upcoming activities of the Target 2 Road Map were presented at the margins of the twenty-seventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, which took place in Panama in October 2025.¹³

B. Engaging with the Convention's technical and scientific cooperation mechanism through its subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres

15. Collaboration with the Convention's subregional technical and scientific cooperation (TSC) support centres¹⁴ is a central element for capacity development carried out under the Target 2 Road Map as part of the regional capacity development programme. Regionally customized and decentralized technical backstopping based on local expertise and the proximity to the countries is essential in facilitating the timely delivery of high-quality restoration data, knowledge and experience

⁹ More information available at: www.fao.org/ecosystem-restoration-monitoring/news/news-detail/new-regional-programme-sets-out-to-boost-ecosystem-restoration/en.

¹⁰ More information on data compilation through the FERM available at: www.fao.org/ecosystem-restoration-monitoring/about/gbf-target-2/default-data-for-restoration/en.

¹¹ The leads group of the Target 2 Road Map includes the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Biological Diversity, FAO, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry and Society for Ecological Restoration.

¹² An overview of the Target 2 Road Map working groups is available at: www.fao.org/ecosystem-restoration-monitoring/about/gbf-target-2/roadmap/en.

¹³ More information is available at: www.cbd.int/side-events/6748.

¹⁴ For more information on the Convention's technical and scientific cooperation support mechanism visit: www.cbd.int/tsc/tscm.

exchange among countries in the subregions and interregionally. The capacity-development programme under the Target 2 Road Map offers methodological and technical support for the TSC support centres, including the possibility to engage in peer-to-peer learning, subregional and interregional knowledge and technology transfer.

16. To ensure transparency and a demand-driven approach, the selection of the TSC support centres was conducted through a call for expressions of interest which was open to all TSC support centres interested in joining the Target 2 Road Map and leading on the development of subregional capacity for planning, monitoring and reporting on ecosystem restoration. A total of 14 TSC support centres, which are supporting developing countries and countries with economies in transition, were eligible to apply for the financial support packages covering the period of 2025 to 2028 to provide regular technical backstopping and knowledge management support for the countries in the respective subregions, organize subregional workshops, facilitate data and information analysis and identify good practices and lessons learned in monitoring and reporting terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystem restoration.

17. As a result of the selection process, organized with the support of the technical and scientific cooperation mechanisms' interim global coordination entity¹⁵, 10 TSC support centres were selected to join the Target 2 Road Map.¹⁶ The inception meeting was organized online for the selected TSC support centres on 22 May 2025 to present the objective of the Target 2 Road Map, discuss and agree on the tasks of the TSC support centres and the role of the technical partners of the partnership.

18. During the period leading to the seventh national report, three subregional workshops on monitoring and reporting related to Target 2 were organized in partnership with TSC support centres, as follows:

(a) Subregional dialogue on biodiversity monitoring and reporting with a focus on ecosystem restoration (Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework) in Bangkok from 2 to 5 September 2025, hosted by the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity;¹⁷

(b) Subregional dialogue for Latin American countries on biodiversity monitoring and reporting with a focus on ecosystem restoration (Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework) in Bogotá from 17 to 20 November 2025, hosted by the Alexander von Humboldt Institute;¹⁸

(c) Subregional workshop on biodiversity monitoring and reporting in relation to Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in Nairobi from 27 to 30 January 2026, hosted by the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development.¹⁹

19. Each subregional workshop brought together representatives of Parties, major stakeholder groups, the TSC support centres in the regions, and relevant international organizations.²⁰ The workshops supported participating countries to accelerate monitoring and reporting on ecosystem restoration in the context of Target 2 of the Framework and offered the opportunity to share subregional, national and local experiences and challenges in this regard. The workshops also included a training-of-trainers session for representatives of the TSC support centres in the African, Asian and Latin American regions. In total, 77 representatives of 37 countries, 20 representatives of the major stakeholders groups and 41 representatives from 14 TSC support centres were trained on

¹⁵ Currently supported through the Bio-Bridge Initiative in line with decision [16/3](#).

¹⁶ [Central African Forest Commission](#), [Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development](#), [Sahara and Sahel Observatory](#), [South African National Biodiversity Institute](#), [Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute](#), [Central American Commission on Environment and Development](#), [ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity](#), [International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for West Asia](#), [International Union for Conservation of Nature Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia](#), [Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme](#).

¹⁷ www.cbd.int/meetings/ECR-OM-2025-01.

¹⁸ www.cbd.int/meetings/NBSAP-OM-2025-06.

¹⁹ www.cbd.int/meetings/ECR-WS-2026-01.

²⁰ More information is available at: www.cbd.int/restoration/implementation/T2Roadmap.shtml.

ecosystem restoration in the context of Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.²¹

20. The participants of the subregional workshops highlighted common gaps and needs often resulting from the lack of or outdated data baselines, which are further complicated by inconsistent definitions of ecosystem degradation and the requirements to respect indigenous data sovereignty. Beyond these technical issues, financial constraints and a lack of incentives prevent long-term sustainability in ecosystem restoration, while poor coordination between government ministries creates conflicting policies and disputes over land rights that undermine restoration efforts.

21. The ongoing engagement with the TSC support centers presents a vital opportunity to foster regional learning communities for peer-to-peer exchanges to sustain restoration momentum.

IV. Outlook

22. The year 2026 will be an important milestone for the Target 2 Road Map partners to capitalize on the experiences gained from the subregional capacity-building programme for the Target 2 implementation and on the outcomes of the global stock take of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework implementation. Outputs under the Target 2 Road Map, including capacity development, FERM alignment and reporting support, will be highlighted in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration implementation.

23. In the lead-up to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Target 2 Road Map will review capacity development activities undertaken from 2024 to 2026, including knowledge products and three subregional workshops co-organized with the TSC support centres.

24. A global UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration event, which will bring together Target 2 Road Map partners and the subregional TSC support centres, is tentatively scheduled for late 2026 or early 2027. Participants are expected to share outcomes related to target setting, reporting and the implementation of ecosystem restoration, lessons learned from capacity-building workshops, and to identify gaps and needs to be addressed by the Target 2 Road Map working groups.

25. In 2026, the Target 2 Road Map partners will contribute to the high-level communication products, including the State of World's Forest 2026, the report to the UN Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the Restoration Gap Report.

26. Moving forward and building on the experience and lessons learned from the engagement with the technical and scientific cooperation support centres and building national capacity on Target 2 implementation, the Target 2 Road Map will adjust its approach to support Parties in the preparation of their eighth national reporting cycle. More information on the technical aspects of the Target 2 Road Map will be shared during the twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.

²¹ The workshops were made possible thanks to the financial support of the Accelerating Innovative Monitoring for Nature Restoration project funded by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative funded by the Republic of Korea, the UNEP China Trust Fund and the Global Environment Facility. A few Party representatives were self-funded by their national Governments.