Advancing Target 3

Regional and subregional workshops, 2024–2026

Shared learning towards the implementation of Target 3



Convention on Biological Diversity

HIGH AMBITION COALITION FOR NATURE & PEOPLE

IUCN WCPA WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

NATURE X PAIRS
The French Hub for Protected Areas & People

OFB OFFICE FRANÇAIS DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT | OCTOBER 2026

Advancing Target 3

Regional and subregional workshops 2024–2026

Shared learning towards the implementation of Target 3

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report brings together evidence and lessons from 12 regional and subregional workshops held between 2024 and 2026. It examines implementation experience, recurring needs and priorities for future capacity-building, peer exchange and technical support.

The workshop series was made possible through collaboration among governments, the CBD Secretariat, HAC for Nature and People, IUCN and WCPA, NatureXpairs, OFB and other regional, technical and funding partners. Their contributions are acknowledged in the report.

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Annex 1 reproduces the regional roadmap outputs developed through participatory workshop exercises.

From regional learning to implementation

Between 2024 and 2026, a series of 12 regional and subregional workshops supported implementation of Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The series included seven subregional capacity-building workshops convened by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity with partners in response to decisions of the Conference of the Parties calling for stronger implementation support, capacity-building and collaboration among Parties and relevant stakeholders.

Across the series, partnerships and formats varied by region. Conveners and contributors included the CBD Secretariat, High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, IUCN and the World Commission on Protected Areas, NatureXpairs, the Office Français de la Biodiversité, host governments, regional institutions and a wider group of technical and funding partners. The workshops brought together Parties, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth and other stakeholders to exchange experience, strengthen capacities, explore practical tools and guidance, and identify priorities for Target 3 implementation.

As the series progressed, the emphasis increasingly moved from understanding the elements of Target 3 toward addressing the practical realities of implementation. Regional institutions helped adapt agendas to local circumstances, while country presentations, peer exchange, participatory exercises and indicative roadmaps enabled participants to examine how Target 3 was already being reflected in national policies, conservation systems and governance approaches, identify remaining barriers, and develop practical priority actions and opportunities for support. Across regions, countries shared experience with protected areas, OECM frameworks, community-led conservation, national biodiversity strategies, monitoring systems and other approaches already being advanced on the ground.

The workshops therefore addressed both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of Target 3, including coverage, ecological representativeness, connectivity, management effectiveness, equity and governance, while helping participants connect global ambition with national and regional implementation pathways. This consolidated report draws together evidence and lessons from all 12 regional and subregional workshops and provides a foundation for future workshops and capacity-building initiatives to support Target 3 implementation.

12

WORKSHOPS

Across 11 host cities

709

PARTICIPANT ATTENDANCES

Across the workshop series

121

DISTINCT COUNTRIES

Repeat countries counted once

WORKSHOP CONTEXT

A shared journey of partnerships

When the first workshop, for the West Africa region, led by Nigeria with the support of the HAC for N&P, occurred in Abuja in February 2024, there was no explicitly expressed intention to establish a series of regional workshops. The workshop provided an opportunity to invite the CBD Secretariat to participate. Two similar opportunities arose the following months when the CBD Secretariat invited the HAC for Nature and People to contribute to the Pacific and Caribbean workshops. Building on the lessons, relations and experience gained through these first three workshops, what had begun as distinct and unrelated opportunities evolved into a strong and more structured partnerships, with additional organizations joining along the way, particularly NatureXpairs and OFB in four workshops.

This report brings these workshops together because they combined collaboration among partners with shared objectives, while adapting to regional priorities and implementation needs.

The series addressed both conservation coverage and the qualitative elements of Target 3, including ecological representativeness, connectivity, management effectiveness, equity and governance. It provided opportunities to learn from existing experience and identify practical actions toward 2030.

FOUR SHARED OBJECTIVES

01

Share progress

Compare practical experience and working models.

02

Surface challenges

Identify common barriers and context-specific needs.

03

Enable peer learning

Exchange tools, approaches and lessons across regions.

04

Inform priority actions

Build regional visions and practical follow-up pathways.

HOW THE WORKSHOPS WERE ORGANIZED

Each workshop was developed by a team of international and regional organizations, with government involvement varying across the series. Agendas drew on regional expertise and were shaped through consultation among organizing partners, helping align discussions with national experience, existing capacities and regional priorities.

Partners shared financial and logistical responsibilities according to their mandates and resources. The CBD Secretariat supported travel and per diem expenses for participants from developing countries across seven workshops. Other contributions supported participation, interpretation, facilitation, meals and field visits. Combining these resources enabled a common approach to be adapted across regions. HAC for Nature and People co-organized 11 of the 12 workshops. Its participation connected regional learning with the Coalition's technical assistance, peer exchange and matchmaking support.

WHO PARTICIPATED

Participants included national government representatives, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women's and youth organizations, conservation organizations, technical experts and United Nations entities. The workshops provided space to compare national experience and explore implementation needs with potential partners.

WORKSHOP STRUCTURE

Regional formats and organizing partners

Workshop durations ranged from two to five days. Most combined an overview of Target 3 and country presentations with technical discussions, guided exploration of tools and participatory exercises. Selected workshops included field visits. Closing sessions identified priority actions, recommendations or indicative roadmaps; their timing and format varied by region.

01

Establish the context

Target 3 overview
Regional perspectives
Country presentations

02

Explore regional priorities

Technical discussions
Tools and practical exercises
Cooperation and partnerships

03

Learn through field visits

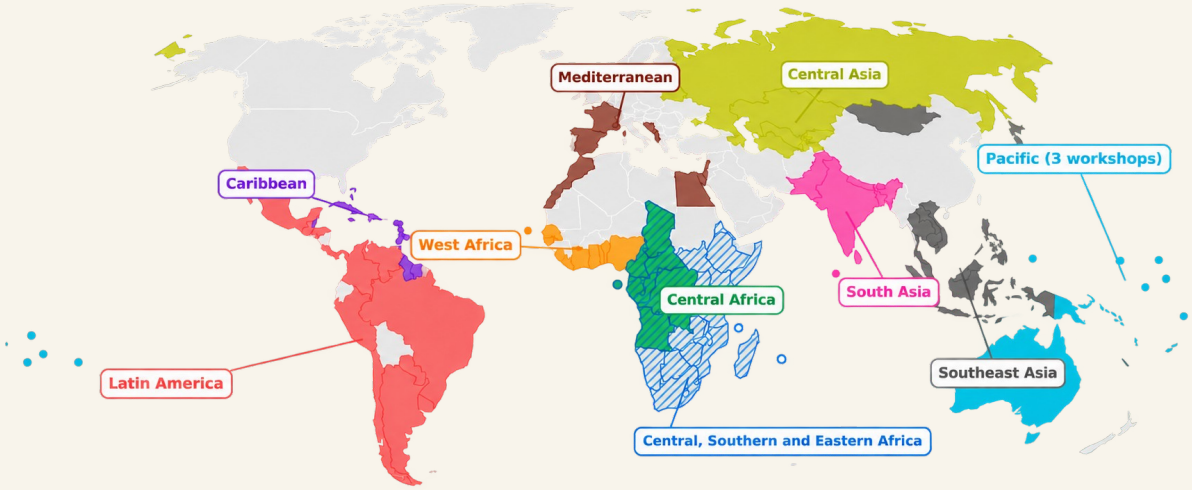
Site visits and local experience
Included in selected workshops

04

Identify priority actions

Consolidate challenges
Recommendations and roadmaps
Closing discussions

Regional Workshops



THE 12 WORKSHOPS AT A GLANCE

Workshop and location	Dates	Core organizing partners
West Africa Abuja, Nigeria	19-22 Feb 2024	HAC; Nigeria; Côte d'Ivoire
Pacific Nadi, Fiji	22-23 Mar 2024	CBD Secretariat; UNEP
Caribbean Georgetown, Guyana	16-19 Apr 2024	CBD Secretariat; HAC; CARICOM Secretariat
Central Africa Kinshasa, DR Congo	3-5 Jun 2024	HAC; Gabon; France; WCS
Latin America Puntarenas, Costa Rica	9-13 Jun 2024	CBD Secretariat; HAC; Costa Rica; UNEP; WWF
South Asia Kathmandu, Nepal	29 Jul-1 Aug 2024	CBD Secretariat; HAC; ICIMOD
Pacific Sydney, Australia	8-11 Oct 2024	HAC; Australia; SPREP
Central, Southern and Eastern Africa Nairobi, Kenya	16-20 Feb 2025	CBD Secretariat; HAC; IUCN regional office; NatureXpairs; WCPA; AWF
Mediterranean Montpellier, France	2-5 Jun 2025	HAC; IUCN regional office; NatureXpairs; France; UNEP
Southeast Asia Bangkok, Thailand	17-20 Jun 2025	CBD Secretariat; HAC; IUCN regional office; NatureXpairs; ACB
Central Asia Tashkent, Uzbekistan	3-6 Feb 2026	CBD Secretariat; HAC; IUCN regional office; NatureXpairs
Pacific Nadi, Fiji	9-11 Jun 2026	HAC; Australia; SPREP

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT ACROSS THE SERIES

Contributions also came from ECOWAS, UNDP, Bloomberg Ocean Initiative, Blue Nature Alliance, CFN, GIZ, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, Pew, OFB, the French environment ministry, Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy, UNEP-WCMC, CIHEAM Montpellier and the Australian government, alongside organizing partners. Contributions varied by workshop.

ACB: ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity; AWF: African Wildlife Foundation; HAC: High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People; ICIMOD: International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development; SPREP: Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme; WCPA: World Commission on Protected Areas; WCS: Wildlife Conservation Society.

REPORT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Bringing together lessons from 12 workshops

This report draws together findings from 12 regional and subregional workshops held between 2024 and 2026. It examines the progress countries shared, the implementation challenges they identified and the priority actions they proposed to advance Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The synthesis identifies recurring needs across the series while retaining differences in regional context. It considers both conservation coverage and the qualitative elements of Target 3, including ecological representativeness, connectivity, management effectiveness, equity and governance.

A COLLABORATIVE, ADAPTABLE MODEL

The workshops were designed as interactive, practice-oriented spaces. Partner combinations and formats changed by region, bringing governments, rights-holders, regional bodies, technical organizations and supporters into the same implementation conversation.

PARTIES	RIGHTS-HOLDERS	REGIONAL BODIES	SUPPORTERS
and host governments	IPLCs, women and youth	and technical partners	donors and delivery partners

A COMMON CORE, ADAPTED BY REGION

WHAT STAYED CONSTANT

Country-led learning and action

- Exchange progress, implementation barriers and practical tools.
- Address both the quantitative and qualitative elements of Target 3.
- Translate discussion into indicative priorities, roadmaps and follow-up.

WHAT ADAPTED

Formats followed regional needs

- Agendas, facilitation and partner combinations changed with context.
- Plenary dialogue, group work, peer exchange and matchmaking were combined differently.
- Rights-holders, regional institutions and technical partners entered through locally relevant pathways.

HOW THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED

The following steps describe the methodology used to prepare this consolidated report. The organization, activities and formats of the workshops are presented in the preceding section.

01 Review the workshop evidence

Available workshop documentation was reviewed to bring together country experiences, technical discussions, implementation challenges and recommendations. This included priorities developed through group work and roadmap exercises, alongside the progress and practical approaches shared during workshop sessions.

02 Synthesize progress and priorities

Findings were grouped by theme, distinguishing reported progress from remaining barriers and proposed actions. Particular attention was given to country-defined challenges and participant recommendations. Regional context was retained to help explain why some needs appeared across several workshops while others were more specific to particular settings.

03 Identify recurring enabling conditions

The synthesis identified eight recurring enabling conditions that provide a framework for organizing the findings. These conditions help explain the policy, institutional, financial, technical and governance needs raised across the series, and how they relate to one another. The regional snapshots retain the priorities documented in each workshop.

HOW TO READ THE FINDINGS

The findings reflect the experience and priorities recorded during the workshops. The regional snapshots illustrate implementation needs and differences in context; they do not rank countries or regions.

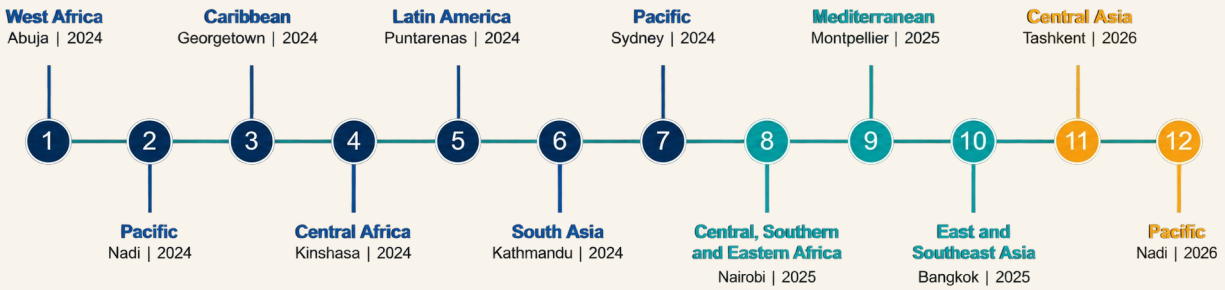
Recommendations and indicative roadmaps represent proposed pathways for action. They should be distinguished from formally adopted national commitments or evidence that the proposed actions have subsequently been implemented.

Workshop documentation varies in detail, and not every country presentation was captured. The report therefore synthesizes the available evidence rather than providing a comprehensive assessment of national progress toward Target 3. Its purpose is to inform future capacity-building, peer exchange and implementation support.

THE SERIES OVER TIME

How the workshop series evolved across three years

The sequence shows continuity across three years. Each convening added context, relationships and implementation questions to a growing body of shared experience.



HOW THE CONVERSATION DEEPENED

2024

Build a shared language

Countries compared starting points, clarified Target 3 quality and surfaced region-specific barriers.

2025

Deepen regional delivery

Exchanges sharpened policy, finance, rights, management and cooperation priorities.

2026 AND BEYOND

From dialogue to follow-through

Participants linked workshop priorities with practical requests, peer exchange and partner engagement.

FROM WORKSHOP TO FOLLOW-THROUGH

Regional partners describe how workshop priorities are informing follow-up activities, capacity-building and new opportunities for collaboration.

ICIMOD | SOUTH ASIA

Strengthening regional cooperation on OECMs

- The South Asia workshop strengthened understanding of OECMs across the Hindu Kush Himalaya and helped identify opportunities for regional and transboundary cooperation.
- Participants highlighted shared challenges, including limited awareness of OECMs, conflicts at national and community levels, and limited recognition of IPLC contributions to conservation.
- Follow-up opportunities include documenting regional experience, building capacity, exploring transboundary OECMs, and strengthening the science-policy-practice interface.

SPREP | PACIFIC

Turning regional priorities into practical follow-through

- The Pacific workshop helped identify regional 30x30 priorities. A need to strengthen protected area management effectiveness assessment has led to PAME training planned for November with The Nature Conservancy.
- Countries were introduced to the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership matchmaking facility, and several have since submitted requests for support.
- The need for regional OECM guidance will be addressed through the Pacific Islands Oceans Initiative, funded by AFD and implemented by SPREP and SPC.

HAC FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE | WEST AFRICA

Connecting workshop recommendations with practical support

Following the West Africa workshop in Abuja, Nigeria, HAC mobilized partners to support implementation of the recommendations. Follow-up included:

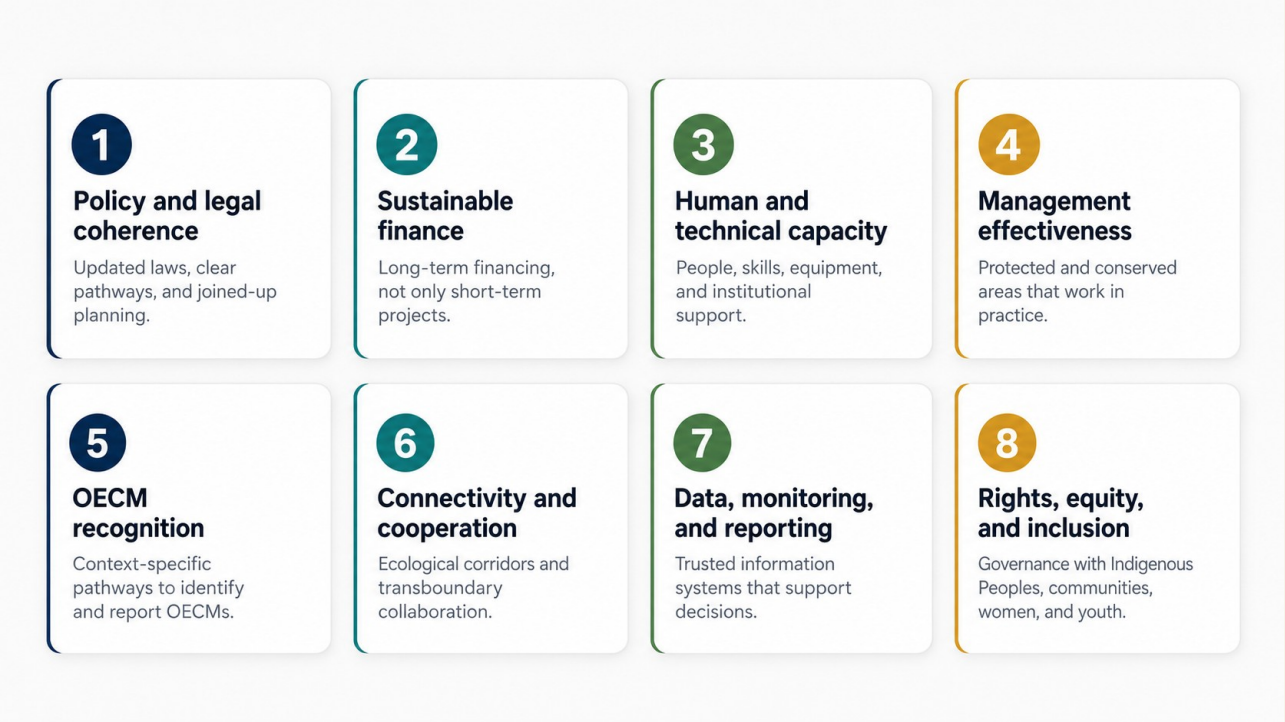
- A match with Esri to support the donation of GIS licenses.
- Organization of a training workshop.
- Participation in West Africa 30x30 activities.

This illustrates how HAC's matchmaking and capacity-building support can help connect workshop priorities with partners and practical assistance.

WHAT COUNTRIES SAID

Eight enabling conditions turn 30x30 ambition into durable outcomes

Across the series, recurring workshop messages clustered around eight practical conditions. Each appeared in different combinations and with different intensity across regional contexts.



FROM RECURRING BARRIERS TO PRACTICAL CONDITIONS

RECURRING CONSTRAINTS

Where delivery commonly slows

- Outdated or incomplete legal frameworks and weak cross-sector coordination.
- Short-term finance, limited technical capacity and uneven access to tools.
- Fragmented data, early-stage OECM systems and gaps in management effectiveness.

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSE

What countries say must advance together

- Clear national pathways, predictable finance and institutions able to retain skills.
- Effective management, connected landscapes and seascapes, and trusted monitoring systems.
- Rights-based governance with meaningful roles for IPLCs, women and youth.

A REINFORCING SYSTEM

These conditions should not be treated as separate workstreams. Progress is most durable when policy, finance, capacity, management, data, connectivity and rights advance together.

REGIONAL SNAPSHOTS

Different contexts, Clear implementation priorities

Across the 12 workshops, participants identified recurring implementation needs while proposing responses shaped by national and regional circumstances. A shared finding was the need to build on existing conservation efforts with support adapted to local priorities. The snapshots illustrate how this finding took different forms across the series. The findings also show that implementation needs are interconnected. Technical guidance depends on institutions and people able to apply it; conservation recognition needs effective management and sustained resources; and national action benefits from regional exchange. This points to support that connects these needs and helps countries move from identifying priorities to putting them into practice.

01 WEST AFRICA

Abuja | 2024

Planning, capacity and protected-area expansion

Aligning spatial planning, NBSAPs and ECOWAS action can accelerate delivery. Participants also stressed stronger management systems, finance and local-community engagement.

02 PACIFIC

Nadi | 2024

Customary stewardship, monitoring and connectivity

Dispersed islands need durable monitoring and community-led conservation across seascapes. Customary stewardship and culturally important areas remain central to practical implementation.

03 CARIBBEAN

Georgetown | 2024

Management effectiveness and OECM pathways

Stronger existing systems can turn designation into outcomes and regional coherence. Finance, OECM knowledge and local enforcement were identified as immediate needs.

04 CENTRAL AFRICA

Kinshasa | 2024

OECM clarity and practical guidance

Shared working methods can turn limited understanding into national recognition pathways. Practical guidance and a regional working group could sustain technical follow-through.

05 LATIN AMERICA

Puntarenas | 2024

Diverse conservation pathways and regional collaboration

OECMs, IPLC inclusion and regional networks can expand durable conservation options. Participants emphasized resources, cross-border exchange and stronger experience-sharing through RedParques.

06 SOUTH ASIA

Kathmandu | 2024

Connectivity, representation, rights and reporting

Corridors and inclusive governance connect ecological integrity with credible national reporting. Context-adapted OECM pathways and better databases were also recurring priorities.

07 PACIFIC

Sydney | 2024

Ocean governance and peer exchange

Focused exchange helps translate stewardship experience across national and ocean-scale systems. Australia, Palau and Niue compared governance approaches, Indigenous stewardship and marine connectivity.

08 CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA

Nairobi | 2025

Policy guidance, rights, OECMs and cooperation

National frameworks and transboundary cooperation can connect rights with long-term delivery. Participants emphasized OECMs, traditional knowledge and Target 3 integration into national policy.

09 MEDITERRANEAN

Montpellier | 2025

Policy coherence, finance and delivery

Regional frameworks need political commitment and resources for consistent implementation. Governance, policy coherence and management effectiveness were linked to sustained delivery.

10 SOUTHEAST ASIA

Bangkok | 2025

Effective management, reporting, finance and inclusion

Harmonized systems and safeguards can improve effectiveness and widen access to support. Reporting, finance, transboundary cooperation and inclusion of IPLCs, women and youth were interconnected.

11 CENTRAL ASIA

Tashkent | 2026

Institutionalizing OECM pathways

Clear legal criteria, adapted guidance and sustained finance can move recognition into practice. Translation, management-effectiveness systems and national budget allocations were practical next steps.

12 PACIFIC

Nadi | 2026

Finance, human capacity and policy coherence

Linking these pillars turns dialogue into actionable requests and regional follow-through. Country teams used matchmaking and partner channels to develop concrete follow-up needs.

Turning workshop priorities into practical pathways

The four regional examples presented below illustrate how participatory exercises facilitated by NatureXpairs helped translate collective discussions into region-specific priorities, technical assistance needs and potential actions. Reflecting different regional contexts and stages of planning, these outputs range from initial recommendations and cooperation proposals to more structured implementation pathways. Together, they provide a foundation for regional cooperation, targeted technical assistance and potential follow-up towards 2030.

The complete roadmap outputs, including the priorities, proposed actions and cooperation opportunities identified by participants, are presented in **Annex 1.**

Where the featured exercises took place

Central, Eastern and Southern Africa | Nairobi, 2025

Central, Eastern and Southern Africa developed subregional priority plans setting out priorities, means, proposed actions and potential contributions.

Mediterranean | Montpellier, 2025

Participants identified shared regional needs and technical assistance priorities, including policy coherence, effective protected area management, governance and financing.

East and Southeast Asia | Bangkok, 2025

The exercises identified capacity and expertise needs, alongside potential regional and bilateral cooperation on reporting, transboundary dialogue and inclusive participation.

Central Asia | Tashkent, 2026

Participants outlined an indicative OECM pathway through 2030, addressing legal frameworks, financing, stakeholder involvement, monitoring and reporting.



FOUR MESSAGES FOR THE NEXT PHASE

Countries are not starting from zero

Across regions, countries are advancing protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and customary and community-led conservation approaches. At the same time, they are strengthening the conditions needed for effective implementation, including connectivity, management, finance, data systems and inclusive governance.

With 2030 approaching, efforts are increasingly focused on building on existing experience, adapting approaches to national contexts and priorities, and strengthening support for implementation.

Target 3 encompasses both coverage and qualitative elements, including the effective and equitable conservation and management of areas, ecological representativeness and connectivity, and integration into wider landscapes and seascapes.

01

Build from working models

Practical experience already exists across regions and governance systems.

02

Advance coverage and quality

Conservation systems must expand coverage while strengthening effectiveness, equity, connectivity and durability.

03

Invest in enabling conditions

Policy, finance, capacity, data and management reinforce one another.

04

Support country-led implementation

Regional exchange provides opportunities to identify priorities and strengthen tailored, sustained support.

WHAT THE EVIDENCE ADDS

MOMENTUM

A practical base already exists

- Countries reported expanded protected and conserved area systems and stronger alignment with NBSAPs.
- National OECM frameworks, customary stewardship, management tools and reporting platforms are taking shape.

DELIVERY GAPS

Sustaining progress remains challenging

- Limited human capacity, fragmented data, uneven legal frameworks and short-term finance slow implementation.
- Countries need clearer pathways from designation to effective, equitable and monitored outcomes.

THE PRACTICAL SHIFT

Turn existing progress into durable outcomes by linking country-defined priorities with the policy, capacity, finance and support needed for implementation.

CONCLUSION

The workshop journey continues.

The workshop journey does not end with this report. As we move toward 2030, the aim is to build on the relationships, lessons and practical experience developed through the series and continue co-developing workshops that respond to regional and national implementation needs. Future exchanges can provide space for Parties and partners to share progress, revisit priorities, address emerging challenges and connect practical needs with technical support, finance and peer experience. They can also strengthen regional cooperation and help ensure that lessons from implementation continue to travel across countries and institutions.

This report captures one stage in that ongoing process. In the years ahead, continued collaboration with Parties, regional institutions, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, technical partners and supporters will remain central to strengthening implementation of Target 3 and translating commitments into durable outcomes.

Acknowledgements and partners

The workshop series benefited from the collaboration and financial, technical and logistical contributions of the organizations and governments acknowledged below. Their roles varied across individual workshops.

ANNEX 1.

Regional roadmap outputs

The following roadmaps present the outputs of participatory planning exercises facilitated by NatureXpairs during selected regional workshops. They reproduce the priorities, technical assistance needs, proposed actions and cooperation opportunities identified by participants.

These outputs reflect workshop discussions and do not necessarily represent formally adopted commitments or implementation plans.

FROM PRIORITIES TO ROADMAPS | NATUREXPAIRS

Central Africa priority plan

Priorities

- Legal framework for T3
- Biodiversity assessment to fill gaps
- Access to transfer of data → dashboard
- PA management
- Right-based approach
- Data monitoring
- Financial modelling
- Policy guidelines
- National dialogue
- Integration of T3 in long term policy vision
- Interministerial information sharing
- Youth, IPLCs, women representation
- Better inclusion of private sector

Means to achieve these priorities

- Funding mechanisms tailored to the region (language, lengthy and complex procedures, bureaucratic red tape)
- Skilled human resources → well-developed internal funding (carbon credits)
- Evaluation of the law's implementation
- Consultation with the private sector to secure financial contributions → incentive measure
- Involvement of conservation stakeholders in innovative funding mechanisms
- Inter-ministerial cooperation

Actionable steps

Implementation of training and a platform for law enforcement officers → inter-ministerial information workshop (including discussions on setting up a T3 committee) with support from the technical working group
Consultative workshop with the private sector to establish a legal framework
Leverage COMIFAC to disseminate information at national level
Ensure greater consideration of T3 within the relevant ministries through COMIFAC information

Cooperation - Country contributions and organisations

- Enhance matchmaking
- Biodiversity Working Group (COMIFAC) to conduct good practice analysis
- Gather biodiversity focal points from T3 protection areas for a workshop led by COMIFAC
- Ensure the report from this workshop reaches COMIFAC at a high level
- Local focal points to share the report of the 30x30 workshop outcomes with key stakeholders (PA manager)

Eastern Africa priorities plan

Priorities

• Policy – Develop policy guidelines for recognition of IPLCs, traditional territories, OECMs, traditional knowledge & legal frameworks
• Technical / Scientific Support – Biodiversity & ecosystem assessments, fill knowledge gaps
• Institutions – Inter-ministerial information sharing
• Skill Set – Enhance PA & CA management capacities

Means to achieve these priorities

• National/Regional & cross-sectoral dialogues to harmonize policies on biodiversity
• Developing a monitoring dashboard
• Regional biodiversity coordination mechanisms
• Build capacities on human rights-based approaches integration across sectors

(Ensure integration of human rights-based approaches in all the priority actions & gender responsiveness)

Actionable steps

1.Recognition of IPLC rights and participation, expansion of OECMs & integration of traditional knowledge
2.Integration of IPLC rights and knowledge
Mainstream Target 3 in all sectors
Capacity building on biodiversity technology (monitoring), centres & partnerships
3.Youth/IPLC mainstream representation in every decision made by the inter-ministerial institutions
Better inclusion of private sector in existing institutions
4.Build capacity in financial modelling & data monitoring.

Cooperation - Country contributions and organisations

1.EAC/IGAD - Coordinate engagement on Target 3 otr TCA
Countries - Priorities setting, gap analysis & experience sharing
GYBN – Establishment of a national IPLC & youth working group on biodiversity
2.RCMRD - Enhance capacity of national focal institutions in application of upcoming technologies for monitoring
3. IUCN - Technical guidance on Target 3 elements e.g. OECMs
AICA focal points to integrate IPLC in all aspects
4.Community engagement & empowerment
Information & knowledge sharing
Build capacity for climate change adaptation in PAs

Southern Africa priorities plan

Priorities

1. Biodiversity assessments (critical biodiv + land tenure, corridors)
Spatial planning + Cross-sectoral governance + T3 multistakeholder engagement
2. Regional dialogue on OECMs + Reaching IPLC + Sustainable financing + Management mechanisms
3. Review the legal framework to include OECMs
4. OECM pilot projects in each country

Means to achieve these priorities

1.Inventories + GIS & Remote sensing technology
Human capacity & institutional capacity + Financial resources + Partnerships & cooperation + indicators + Training & capacity building on biodiversity assessment tools
2.To convene workshops, partnerships, regional expertise, and existing best practices from other countries
3./
4.Enabling environment

Actionable steps

1. Create regional dashboards for data acquisition & management
Combine national inventories / assessments like BIOBLITZ
Participate platforms INaturalist

2. Organize a workshop ASAP
Mobilize experts, partnerships & financial sources
Sustainable finance boot camp

3. Adapt existing governance frameworks (domesticate decisions from conventions)

4. Identify / list / publish benefits of OECMs through sustainable funding dialogues

Southern Africa | cooperation

Cooperation - Country contributions and organisations

• SANBI-TSC : coordination, develop road plan for T3, matchmaking, develop joint program, capacity support for mapping, biodiversity assessment and spatial planning
• IUCN : 1) technical support (OECMs, PCA effectiveness, KBAs, ...), 2) convening our members
• Multi stakeholders : platform for expansion of Marine conservation areas (Mozambique)
• IIFB : capacity building on ITT, contributions on policy making, community-based monitoring and research, traditional institutions, TK, awareness raising

• Eswatini : contribute to dialogue on OECM, contribute to PA dialogue
• Lesotho : stakeholder ... on OECMs, facilitate national dialogue on OECMs
• Malawi : capacity assessment, community resource mobilisation through carbon funding
• Nigeria : Partnership with government to promote and bring awareness to community
• South Africa : legal review, collaborated expertise forum, data (spatial planning)
• Zambia : knowledge sharing and best practices

Regional cooperation mechanisms :
• SBABP (Namibia, Moz, SA, Malawi) → possibility to convene workshop with other 5 countries : Zimbabwe, Sey, Bot, Les, Ang
• Partnerships : AWF, IUCN, TNC, WWF, CI, EWT, SADC, NETC, WRC, Peace Park Foundation, TFCA, AFD, EU, GEF, GCF, KFW, DBSA, African Dev. Bank.
• Regional Proposals to Support the Action Plan : CBD TSC working with partners
• Private sector
• Research & Academia
• Cooperation with other technical centres (GBIF, RCMRD)
• Other opportunities to convene (e.g., WDNC signing, Nairobi, cost, etc.)

Mediterranean | regional needs

REGIONAL NEEDS to address the challenges

1. Further strengthen political will and commitments
2. Further enhance coherence national, regional and international
3. Improve effective management of PAs through
   a. dedicated and qualified staff b. capacity building c. sustainable finance
4. Improve law enforcement and violations control
5. Enhance synergies amongst ministries, public institutions and stakeholders
6. Strengthen governance structures of PAs
7. Sharing experience and information on PAs + biodiversity information at national level, in addition at regional level → through technical support centre representatives
8. Increase PAs through an ecologically and geographically and balanced connected regional network

Technical assistance

1. Facilitation, sustain momentum around T3
2. Support understanding of and implementing global / regional policies at national level
3. Provide support to improve national coordination, effective management and enforcement
4. Support in connecting with funding opportunities
5. Promote the creation of sustainable financing mechanisms at national level
6. Facilitate data collection, sharing and mainstreaming
7. Mainstreaming systematic approach, at national and regional level

East and Southeast Asia | expertise needs

Capacity or Expertise Needs of countries to tackle the 5 regional challenges:

- Challenge I and Challenge IV:
  - Better integrate existing framework
  - or create new framework when needed to determine and agree on a Regional Institutional Framework and Action Plan

- Challenge II:
  - Agree at the regional level on a global tool to (recognize, mainstream and integrate) report, that is adapted to the regional level, and used the regional and national level

- Challenge III:
  - Further strengthen the dialogue on transboundary cooperation, supported by regional stakeholder (governmental and non-governmental actors - TSCs, ASEAN ACB etc...), and in link with the Regional Institutional Framework and action Plan.

- Challenge V:
  - Regional Indicators to track the inclusivity of national / overall fundings in the countries

East and Southeast Asia | cooperation actions

Regional cooperation actions

1.Enhance capacities (NGOs ; ICICN)
Conducting trainings on:
  a.accessing sustainable funds, include potential donors mapping, writing proposals,
  b.OECM knowledge training
  c.safeguarding human rights
  d.digitalization and knowledge training
2.Develop information system that indicates funders areas of interest, geographies and themes
3.Set up a transboundary dialogue covering (ACB; TSCs)
  a.structure mechanism
  b.training / ecological connectivity between PAs
4.Full and active participation of IPLCs, youth and women across all initiatives (IIFB, GYBN, CBD women's Caucus, IUCN)

Bilateral cooperation actions

1.GYBN : Create national chapter for each country supported by the government directly.
Example : GYBN Thailand and ONEP, GYBN PH and ACB
2.Japan and : Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Philippine, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Thailand knowledge sharing on OECMs including experiences
3.Malaysia (Asean Chair) and organisations cooperation on roundtable discussions
4.IP Biodiversity Coalition - Knowledge sharing in developing alternate NBSAP (IPSAP)
5.ACB helps validate data through consultation of UNEP-WCMC (Protected Planet)

Central Asia | pathway to 2030

2026

Political will
State PA Agency
IUCN TSCs
NGOs
IDENTIFY GAPS IN FUNDING AND SKILLS
3.Screening / assessments of OECMs (candidates) => recognised OECMs

2027

1.System analysis conduct recommendations to solve the challenge
State, scientific, organisat* with participat* of NGOs and experts
IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL FUNDING (LONG TERM)
NGOs
IUCN TSCs
ADVOCACY TO INCREASE STATE BUDGET ALLOCATION
1.Review of existing legislation (OECM)
Ministry
Environment government body
support • NGOs • Lawers

2028

4.Involvment of all stakeholders to implement recompensations
All not involved stakeholders
Intersectoral group (+NGOs)
2.Development and update of legislation, policy and institutions ... OECM

2029

4.Reporting OECMs to CBD, monitoring (individual management body / site-dependent)
CBD focal point

2030

WORK TOWARDS NEW FUNDING SYSTEM (HIGH LEVEL)
IUCN
CBD
NGOs

ADVANCING TARGET 3

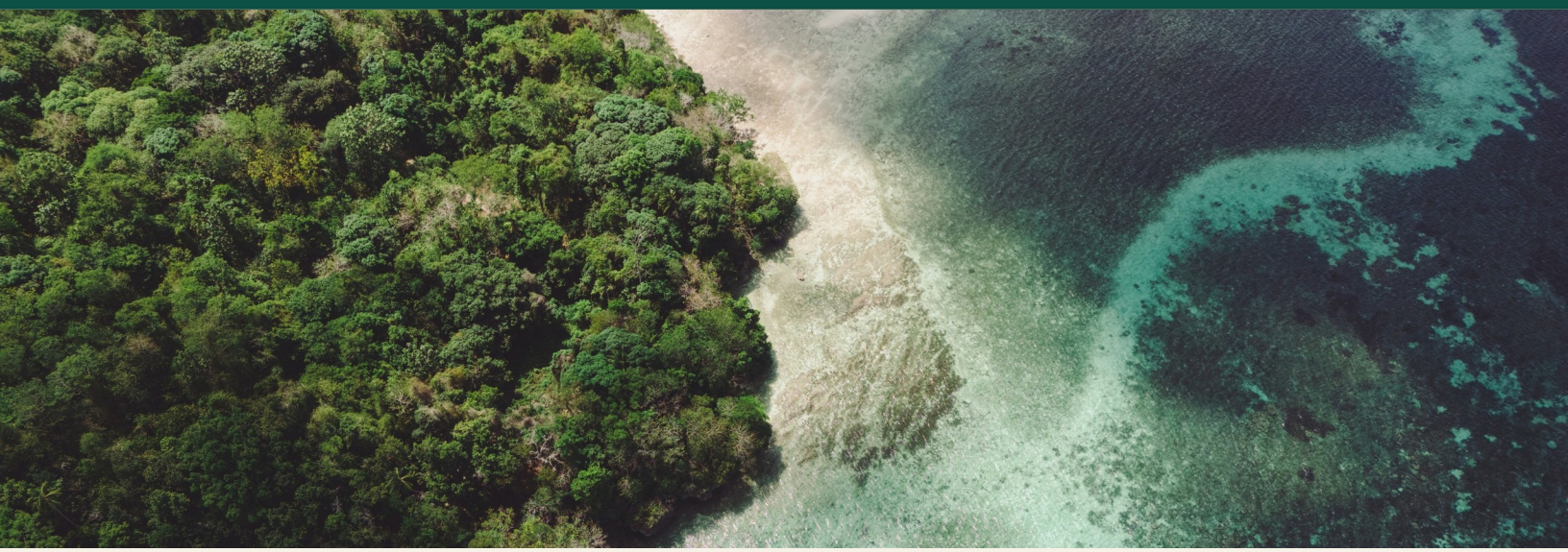
The workshop journey continues

Building on regional experience, strengthening cooperation and supporting implementation towards 2030.

EXPLORE THE DIGITAL REPORT

hacfornatureandpeople.org/
regional-target-3-workshops/

SCAN TO READ ONLINE



Convention on Biological Diversity

HIGH AMBITION COALITION FOR NATURE & PEOPLE

IUCN WCPA WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

NATUREXPAIRS The French Hub for Protected Areas & People

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