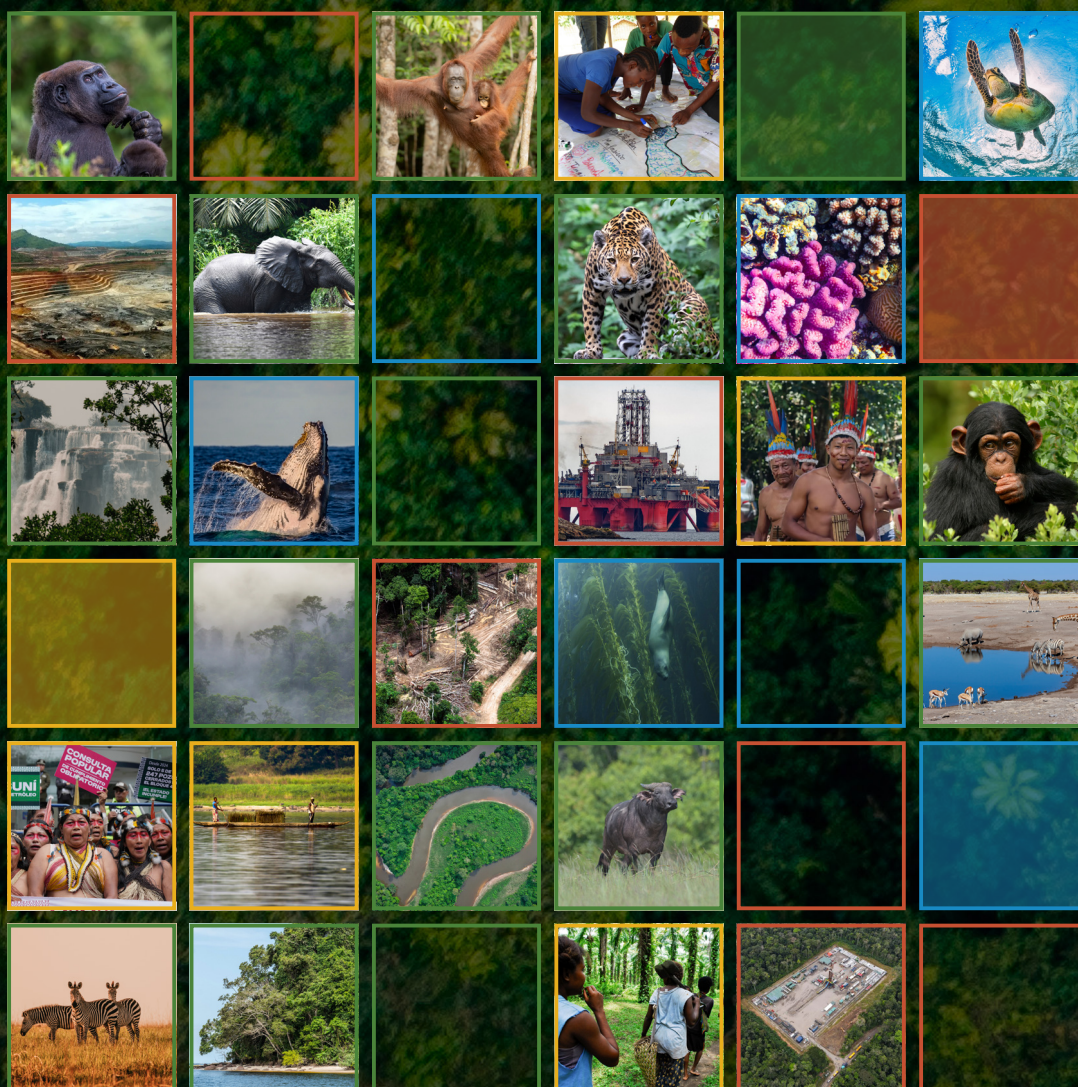


HIGH-INTEGRITY 30x30 IMPLEMENTATION REPORT AT A GLANCE





Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) calls on countries to effectively conserve at least 30% of the world’s terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas by 2030, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity, an initiative sometimes referred to as “30x30”. Yet as this report’s findings demonstrate, expanding the quantity of protected and conserved areas coverage alone will be insufficient to deliver on the GBF’s broader goals of halting and reversing nature loss and achieving a world living in harmony with nature.

This report applies a **high-integrity 30x30 implementation** framework to explore how conservation ambitions are being translated into meaningful ecological outcomes on the ground. **High integrity implementation** requires conservation that is effective, equitable, and durable; prioritizes areas of particular importance for biodiversity; maintains ecological integrity and connectivity; upholds the rights, governance and contributions of Indigenous peoples and local communities; and safeguards these areas from extractive and other large-scale industrial activities incompatible with biodiversity conservation.

Drawing on spatial analysis in the pantropics and case studies from around the world, this report finds that there is **alarming overlap between ongoing and planned extractive and large-scale industrial activities, with a focus on oil and gas, mining, and logging, and areas that are critical to biodiversity conservation, including protected and conserved areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, and Indigenous and community lands.**



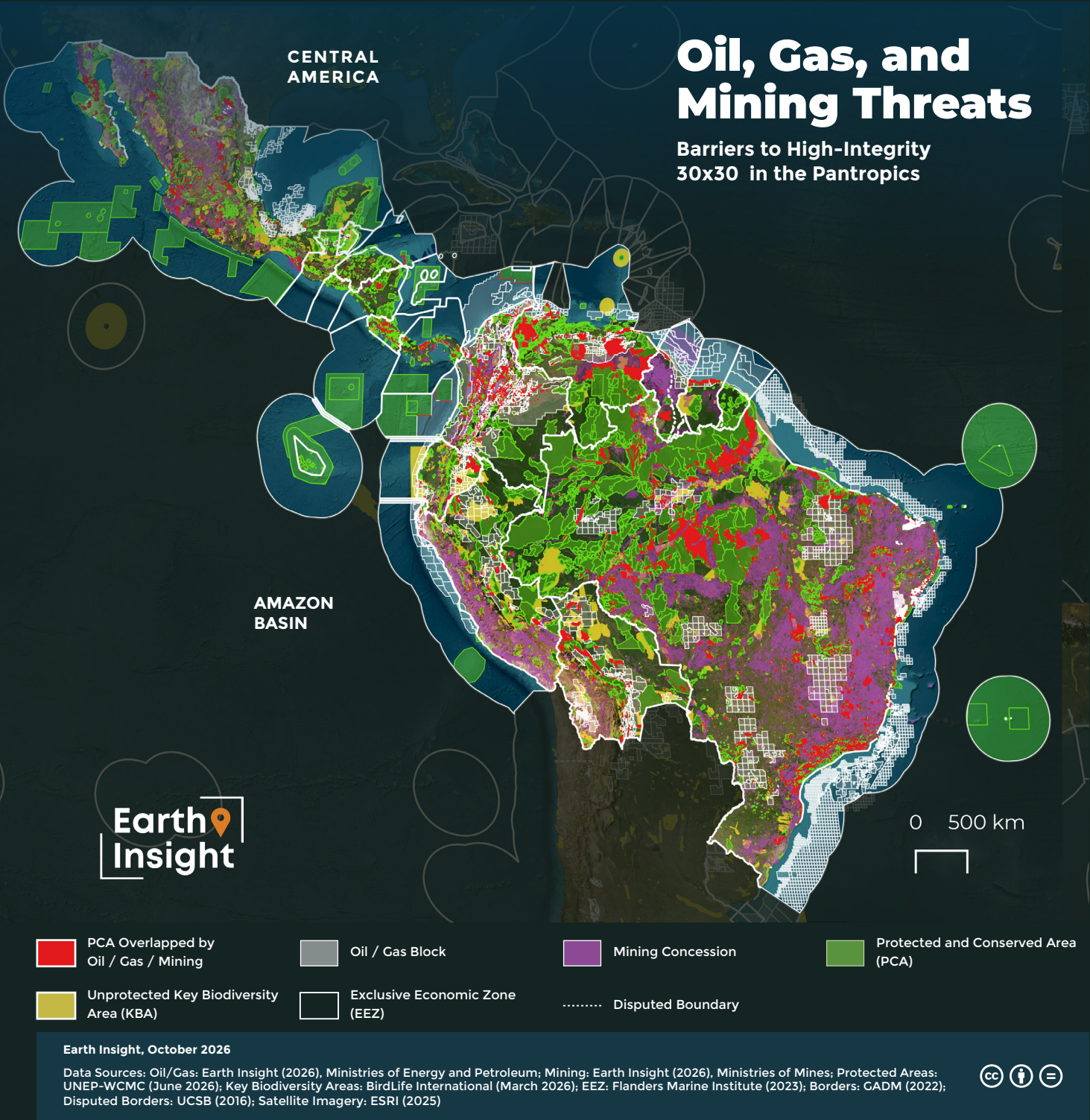
An LNG power ship, a floating storage and regasification unit, moored off Dakar near Gorée, Senegal, in November 2025.
Image Credit: SerFF79 via Adobe Stock

THE BIG PICTURE: 30X30 CANNOT BE MEASURED IN HECTARES ALONE

Across tropical countries in our analysis, more than 61.5 Mha of protected and conserved areas – roughly 2.5 times the size of the United Kingdom– are overlapped by oil and gas blocks, with an additional 42.7 Mha overlapped by mining concessions. These escalating industrial encroachments also threaten Indigenous and community-stewarded lands, compromising some of the world’s most effective conservation systems, and biodiverse lands and waters.

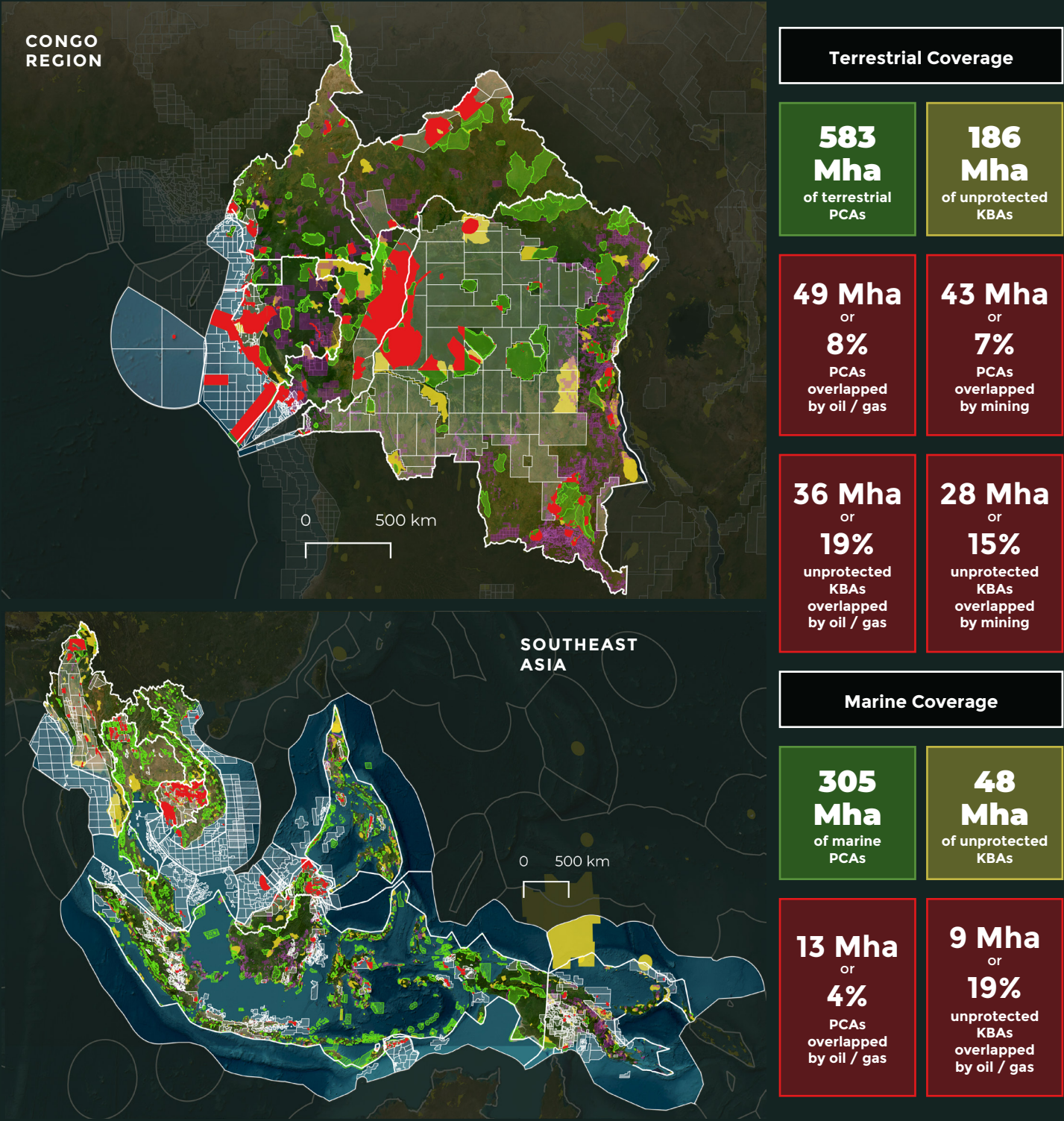


The urgency of these findings cannot be overstated. Areas identified as critical for conservation are also among the most important for climate stability, water security, food systems, and human rights. If extractive and large-scale industrial expansion continues to penetrate these sites and protection is ineffective or located outside of the most important ecosystems for conservation, the world risks meeting area-based protection targets while failing to secure the long-term conservation outcomes that the GBF was intended to achieve.



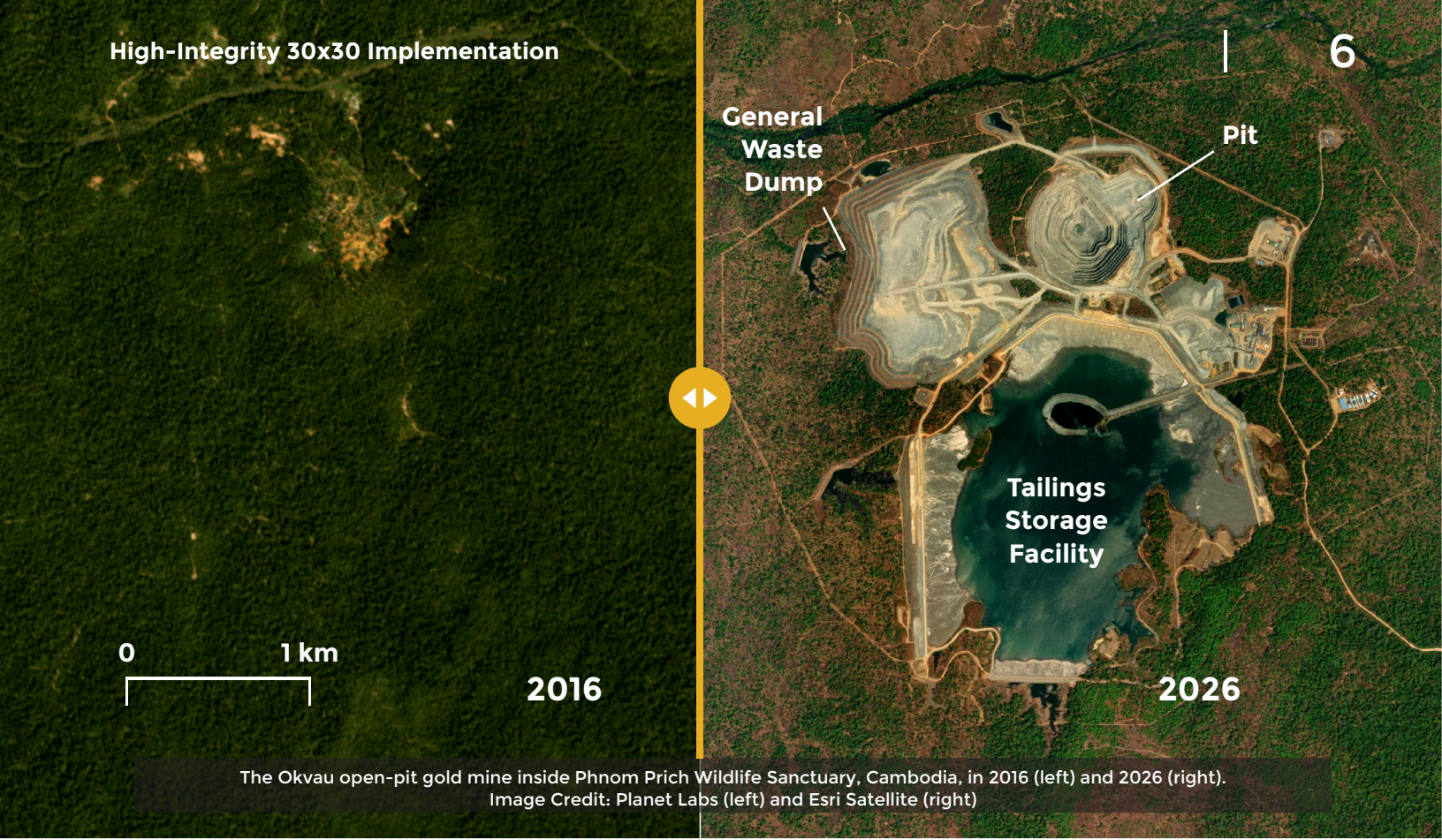
In addition to identifying threats to protected areas, this report also looks at promising pathways toward high-integrity 30x30 implementation. Through case studies from around the world, legal extractive exclusion zones, rights-based governance, and cross-sectoral policy alignment emerge as important solutions to closing the integrity gaps in 30x30 implementation. Critical levers for

enduring conservation outcomes include strong and enforceable standards that prevent incompatible extractive and large-scale industrial activity in protected and conserved areas, recognition and resourcing of Indigenous and community tenure, governance, and stewardship, and alignment of financial flows, economic incentives, and development of policies with conservation goals.



Informed by available scientific evidence and the spatial analysis and maps presented, the report presents recommendations for Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and public and private actors to achieve high-integrity 30x30 implementation. With less than four years remaining until 2030, the window to correct course on achieving the goals of the GBF, including Target 3, is narrowing. Success

will require far more than quantitative gains alone— it will require ensuring that the world’s most important locations for biodiversity remain intact, connected, effectively governed, equitably managed, and free from industrial pressures that threaten to undermine decades of conservation progress and a liveable future for people and the planet.



The Okvau open-pit gold mine inside Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia, in 2016 (left) and 2026 (right).
Image Credit: Planet Labs (left) and Esri Satellite (right)

THE CASE STUDIES AT A GLANCE

Threats to 30x30	Pathways toward High-Integrity 30x30 Implementation
 Senegal — Beyond Coverage in Senegal’s Protected Area Network	 Canada — Correcting Course through the Marine Protected Area Protection Standard
 Cambodia — Extractive Development in Protected Areas	 Philippines — Indigenous Rights as a Foundation for Conservation
 Peru — Industrial and Extractive Encroachment in Indigenous Territories	 Guatemala — Community-Managed Forests in the Maya Biosphere Reserve
 Papua New Guinea — Energy Transition Minerals and a Just Transition	 Colombia — Halting Fossil Fuel Development in the Amazon
 Western Australia — Biodiversity Protection Amid Extractive Pressures	 Costa Rica — A Strong Example of High-Integrity 30x30 Implementation
 Congo Basin — Protecting Globally Significant Biodiversity Before It Is Lost	

THE BOTTOM LINE 30x30 is an unprecedented opportunity – but its success will not be determined by hectares alone. High-integrity 30x30 implementation requires protecting the right places, protecting them effectively, respecting the people who steward them, and addressing the economic and industrial pressures that threaten them.



Threat Assessment: Key Insights

1 Extractive concessions and large-scale industrial activities are undermining the ecological outcomes of protected and conserved areas counted toward 30x30 progress.

2 Indigenous territories and community-managed lands, among the most biodiverse and intact landscapes on Earth, face escalating industrial pressures despite their critical contributions to biodiversity conservation.

3 Many areas of highest biodiversity importance, including Key Biodiversity Areas, high-integrity ecosystems, and intact landscapes and seascapes, remain outside effective protection, revealing a critical quality gap in quantitative conservation targets.

Pathways Assessment: Key Insights

1 Strong legal standards and enforcement of exclusion zones that prohibit large-scale industrial activities within protected and conserved areas are essential for safeguarding ecological integrity and ensuring that protected areas deliver meaningful biodiversity outcomes.

2 Rights-based conservation approaches that recognize Indigenous Peoples’ and local communities’ tenure, governance, and stewardship consistently produce more durable, equitable, and effective conservation outcomes than state-led protection alone.

3 The ambition of high-integrity 30x30 requires transformative policy alignment, including conservation finance, cross-sector governance, and political commitment that addresses the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss rather than relying on incremental conservation measures alone.



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