Highlighted = results that will/may change.

Curbing biodiversity loss in a rapidly changing global environment is one of the great challenges of the 21st Century1,2. As climate and land-cover change intensify, their impacts on biodiversity and conservation response will be mediated by governance3,4, requiring targeted investment in projects that consider risk of failure under changing conditions. Protected areas (PAs) are a key instrument in efforts to conserve biodiversity, yet increasing pressure from poor governance, climate5, and land-cover6 change risk reducing PA effectiveness. Here we show that incorporating these risk factors into global biodiversity conservation planning only increases the global land area required to meet the 2030 targetof 30% protection7 by 1%. By comparing scenarios including different combinations of risk factors with conventional area-based scenarios using spatial optimization models to achieve 30% protection of all terrestrial vertebrates, we found X% of PA overlap between all scenarios. Nonetheless, there was greater variation among scenarios in priority areas for protection in different countries, such as those in temperate coniferous forest and mangrove biomes, driven largely by our index of governance. These areas may be priorities for developing PA networks that are resilient to multiple aspects of anthropogenic change. Our results suggest that these sources of risk can feasibly be taken into account in global PA planning and provide a framework for conservation planning moving forward.