



FOREST BIODIVERSITY AND THE KMGBF

26 ~ 28 AUGUST, 2025 | SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Korea Forest Service



UN
environment
programme



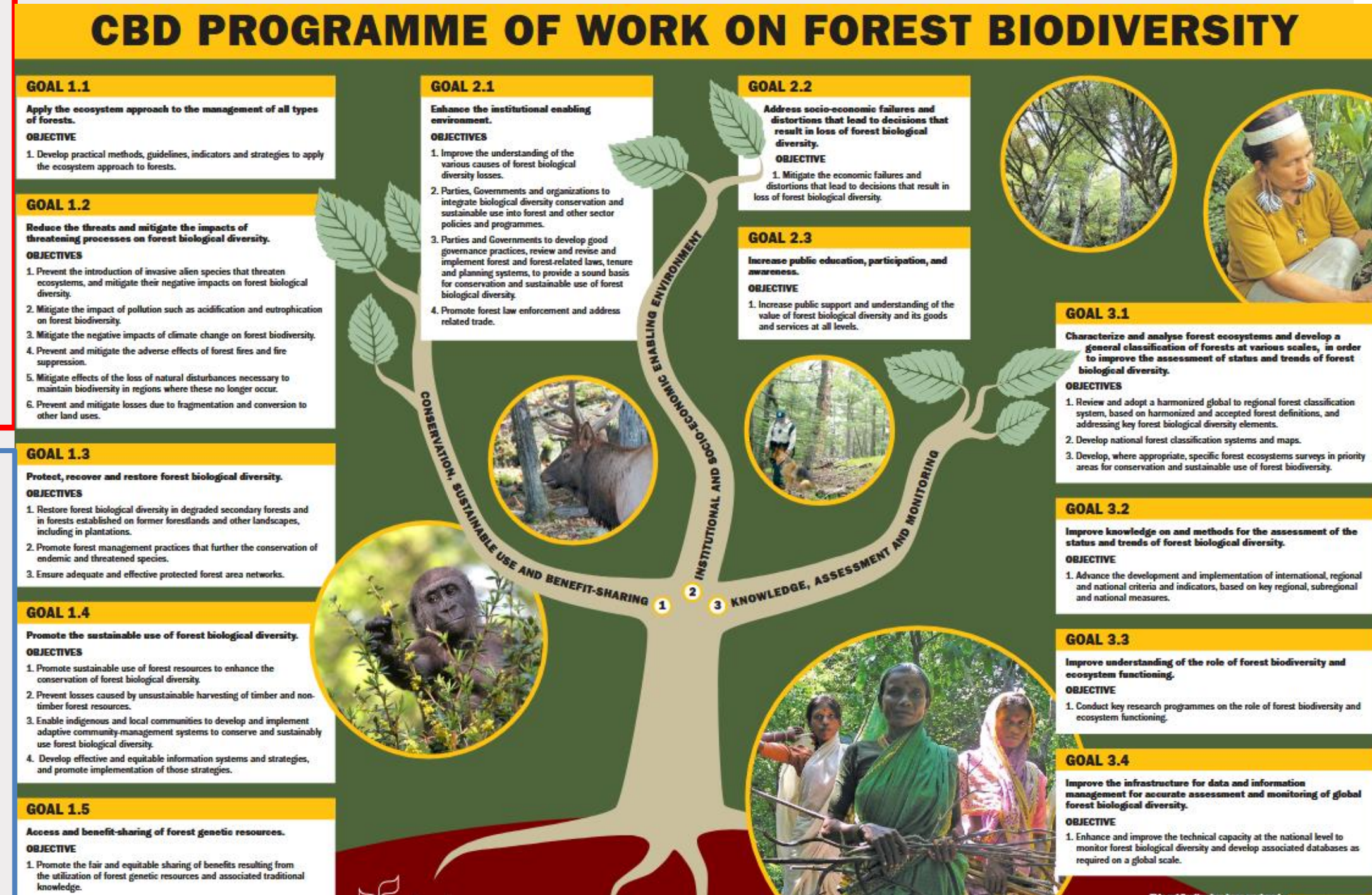
Convention on
Biological Diversity

Forest Biodiversity agenda in Convention on Biological Diversity

- 2002 - an expanded version adopted (based on 3 objectives of the convention)
- 2008- in-depth review of the implementation by the AHTEG (criteria and indicators)

Implementation of Forest Biodiversity PoW

- As a guide for the Parties to support national forest policies
- Development of tools, case studies, thematic reports, science-based technical reports
- Development and implementation of FERi



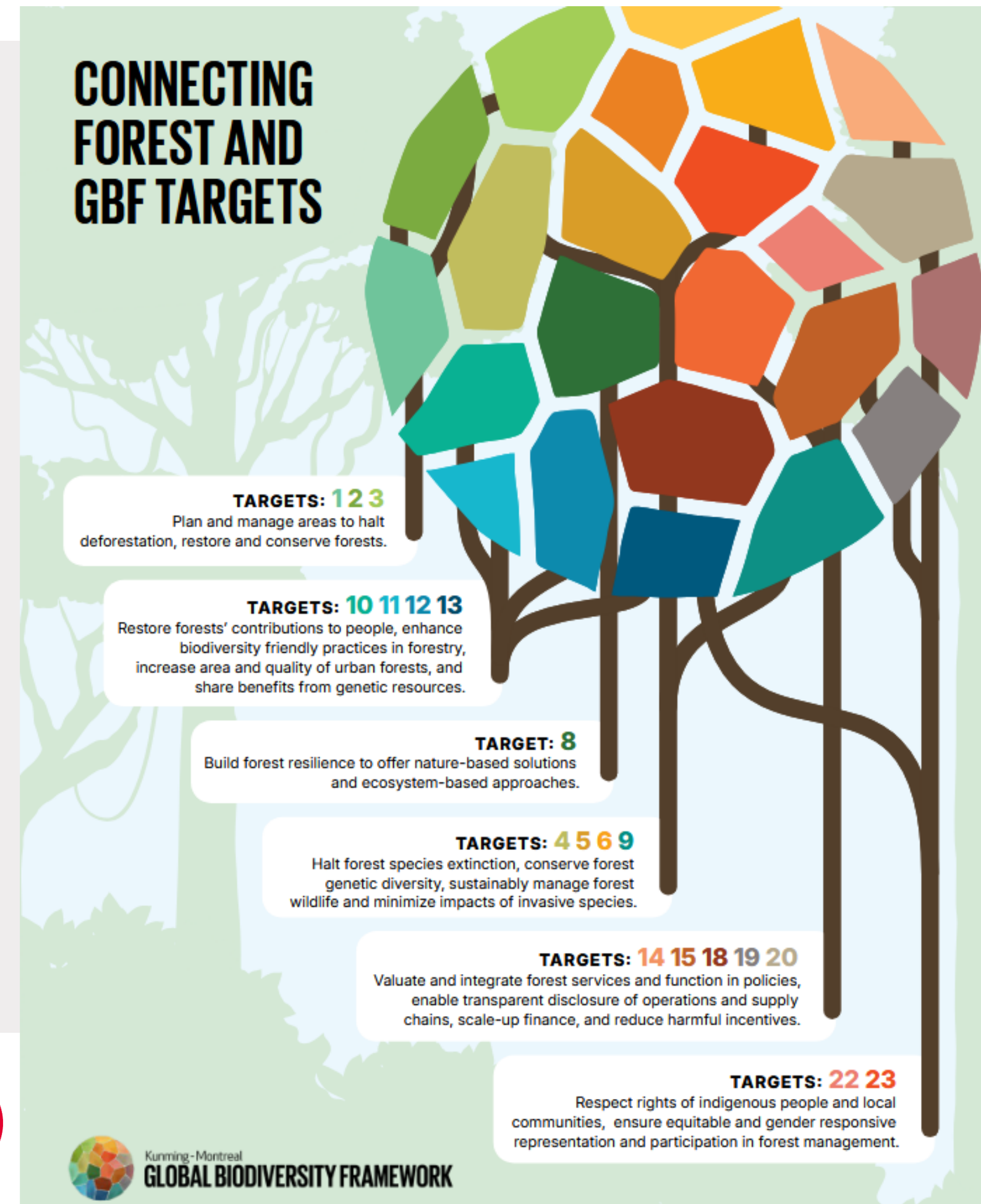
Forest Biodiversity agenda in Convention on Biological Diversity

Nine forest biodiversity decisions (1995- 2016) covering the issues on:

- Status and trends of forest biological diversity and the identification of options for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity
- Guided restoration for climate change mitigation
- Encouraged synergetic commitments in the Rio Conventions
- Partnership with UN Forum on Forests and Collaborative Partnership on Forests
- The implementation of all thematic programmes of work was reviewed by 2010
- 2010 - the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Targets
- The work on forest biodiversity PoW has been taken over by the COP decisions and Aichi Targets
- Last forest decision by COP10 in 2010
- Programme of Work on forest biodiversity remains a building block of the convention

Forest Biodiversity and KM Global Biodiversity Framework

- The KMGBF is an ecosystem “agnostic”
- Terrestrial, inland waters and coastal and marine
- Fundamental linkage between conservation, restoration and SFM with all Targets
- MoU with UNFF and ITTO renewed
- New CPF Workplan 2025 – 2028 prepared and presented at UNFF 20
- Joint Initiative on Synergies and Complementarities
- COP16 Forest and Water Day, Restoration Day



Aligning Forest Biodiversity with the KMGBF

TARGET 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 % 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.



TARGET 10

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.



Aligning Forest Biodiversity PoW with the KMGBF

- COP 15 and COP 16 requested the Secretariat to conduct a **strategic review and analysis** of the programmes of work of the Convention in the context of the KMGBF to facilitate its implementation.
- The COP further requested that, on the basis of this analysis, **draft updates** of these programmes of work be prepared.
- **Sources of information:** 36 submissions, recommendations of SBSTTA 25 and 26, global assessments, peer-reviewed literature
 - Re-negotiation of text was not recommended; some modifications are needed to introduce new concepts and approaches.
 - PoW activities were mapped based on the Targets
 - PoW is valid and contributes to KMGBF
 - An update in the form of complementary activities was suggested

Forest Biodiversity PoW will be reviewed at SBSTTA 27 in Panama in October 2025



THANK YOU!