



# GLOBAL WORKSHOP ON FOREST ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION INITIATIVE

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



Kunming-Montreal  
**GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**



Korea Forest Service



**UN**  
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Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# **Forests in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to 2050:**

## **Commitments and Contributions to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**

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## The Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



The Global Biodiversity Framework was the reference point from which we began the planning process of our strategy

## A highly participatory process



- 464 representatives in 7 decentralized macro-regional workshops
- Workshop with representatives of the central government (sectors)
- Workshops with scientists, artisanal fishers, Indigenous peoples
- Working breakfasts with business associations
- Workshop with youth
- Workshop with agricultural producers

# Bilateral sessions with other government sectors



AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT



CULTURA



ECONOMY AND FINANCES



ENERGY



PRODUCTION

Public consultation  
with more than 500  
contributions

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[Ministerio del Ambiente](#)

## Resolución Ministerial N.° 00295-2024-MINAM

18 de setiembre de 2024

Disponen la publicación del proyecto de la Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica al 2050, el proyecto de Decreto Supremo que lo aprueba, así como su Exposición de Motivos.

Esta norma pertenece al compendio [Consultas públicas: Proyectos normativos](#)

### Documentos

|                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>RM. 00295-2024-MINAM</b><br>PDF   220.3 KB<br><a href="#">Descargar</a> |  <b>ANEXO 1 - PROYECTO DS APRUEBA LA ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL DE DIVERSIDAD BIOLÓGICA AL 2050</b><br>PDF   133.4 KB<br><a href="#">Descargar</a> |
|  <b>ANEXO 2 - ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL DE DIVERSIDAD BIOLOGIA</b>               |  <b>ANEXO 3 - EXPOSICION DE MOTIVOS PROYECTO DS APRUEBA LA</b>                                                                             |

# Problem tree of biological diversity

## Effects

Decrease in the functions and provision of goods and services of nature

Deterioration of biocultural heritage

Decrease in economic profitability and competitiveness due to damage to biodiversity.

Loss of opportunities for human development

## Public problem

Increase in the degradation of biological diversity

## Causes

Land-use change and aquatic environment change

Variation in climate patterns

Pollution of ecosystems from various sources

Inadequate management of wildlife species, hydrobiological resources, and invasive alien species

Weak governance in biodiversity management

# 5 Strategic Objectives under the NBSAP to 2050

Reduce land-use change and the conversion of aquatic ecosystems

Minimize the negative impacts of climate variability and change on biodiversity

Reduce pollution in ecosystems

Improve the management of wildlife, aquatic genetic resources, and invasive alien species

Strengthen biodiversity governance

29 Metas Nacionales alineadas a las metas del marco global de biodiversidad



# **Forest Commitments in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to 2050**

The National Biodiversity Strategy to 2050 (ENDB) integrates clear commitments for forest conservation, restoration, and sustainable use, aligning with global biodiversity goals and the Rio Conventions.

# Forest Commitments in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to 2050



# Forest Commitments in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to 2050

## Connecting the NBSAP with Global Commitments

The NBSAP is strategically aligned with the main Rio Conventions and other international agreements, strengthening the framework for forest conservation and restoration.



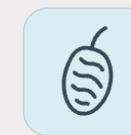
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The NBSAP targets, particularly those on integrity and connectivity (Goal A) and means of implementation (Goal D), are aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Framework.



CMNUCC (Cambio Climático)

The NBSAP integrates Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) measures into the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), linking forest restoration with national climate commitments.



UNCCD (Desertificación)

The strategy recognizes ProREST as a complementary instrument, consistent with Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) commitments, enhancing soil and forest restoration.

In addition, synergies are established with agreements such as CITES (timber species, wildlife), Ramsar (wetlands associated with forests), and CMS (migratory species habitats), broadening the scope of forest protection.



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## Forest Ecosystem Restoration and Kunming-Montreal Target 2



Forest ecosystem restoration is a priority in the NBSAP, recognized as essential for reversing biodiversity loss and combating climate change.



### NBSAP Target N 2: Degraded Area Restoration

Restore 20% of degraded surface with nature-based solutions, forming the core of the forest restoration agenda.



### NBSAP Target 6: Climate Impact Restoration

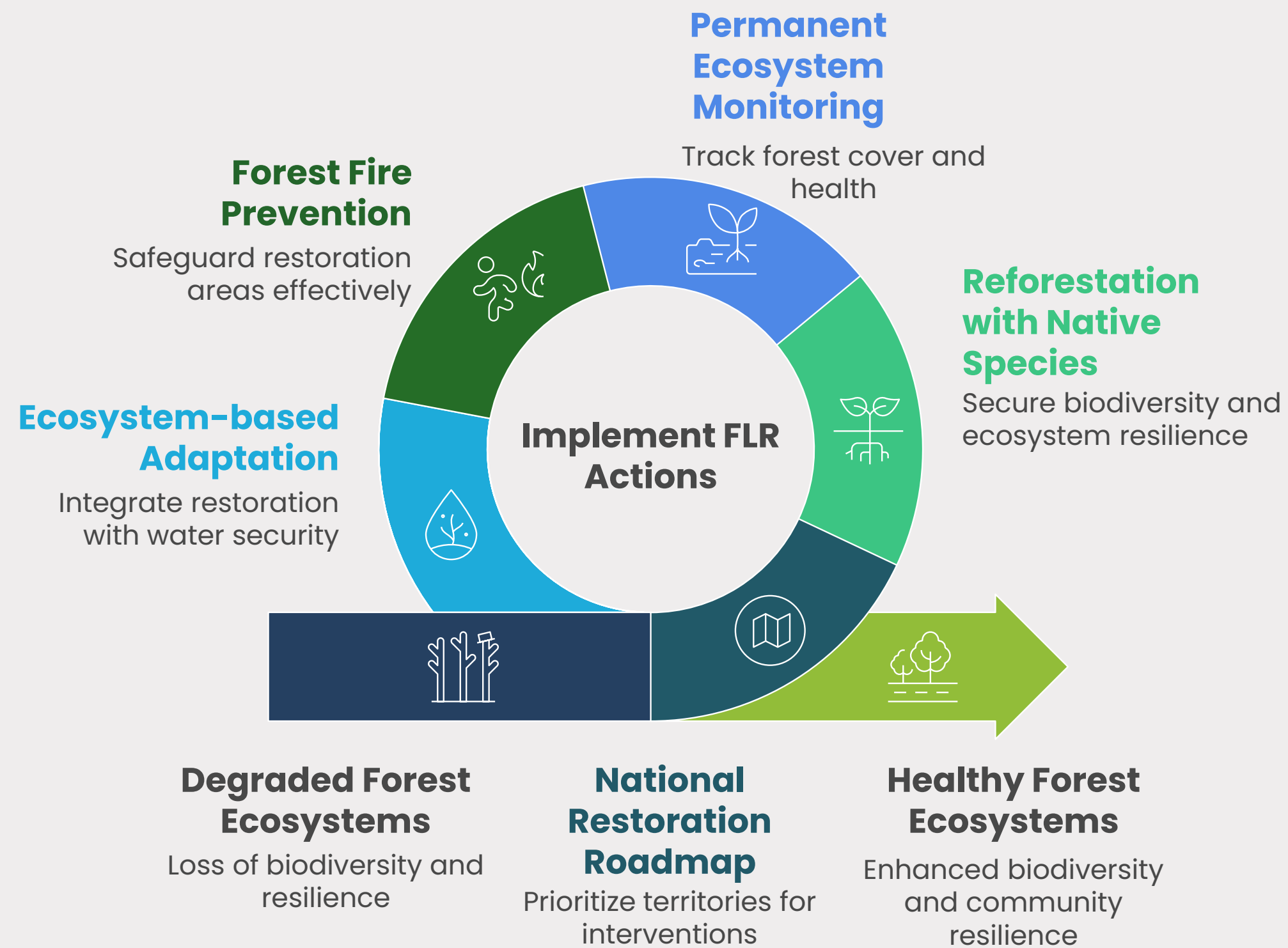
Restore 10% of areas affected by climate variation, reinforcing restoration's role in climate adaptation.



### NBSAP Target 8: High-Andean & Montane Landscapes

Restore these landscapes through water harvesting programs that include community reforestation.

# Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Actions



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# Mechanisms for Sustainable Forest Management

The ENDB implements a robust set of mechanisms encompassing governance, operational measures, research, and finance to ensure sustainable forest management.

1

## Institutional Governance

- MINAM coordinates with CONADIB, technical groups, and regional governments.
- Competent sectors (SERFOR, SERNANP, PRODUCE, MININTER, SUNAT, GORE) fulfill specific functions.
- Promotes coordination with regional and local governments for policy alignment.

2

## Key Operational Measures

- Forest fire prevention and control.
- Monitoring and control of illegal activities (logging, mining).
- Reforestation with native species.
- Participatory development of a National Restoration Roadmap.
- Traceability platforms for forest products and wildlife (CITES aligned).

3

## Knowledge & Research

- Creation of the Biodiversity Information System by 2030.
- Integration of public research institutes in conservation.
- Promotion of applied forest research and technological development.

4

## Financial Mechanisms

- Budgetary Programs (PP144, PP035, PP036, PP068, PP057).
- Green Finance Roadmap (DS 007-2023-MINAM) to mobilize private capital.
- Innovative BIOFIN mechanisms (Obras por Impuestos, MRSE, ANP fees, competitive funds, Invierte.pe).

# Reporting Progress to the CBD: 7th National Report

The NBSAP establishes a robust system for tracking and reporting biodiversity progress, including specific forest actions.



## Reporting Mechanisms

- Triennial monitoring and evaluation led by MINAM (Ministry of Environment), with support from CONADIB (National Commission on Biological Diversity), CEPLAN (National Center for Strategic Planning), and INEI (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics), aligned with the CBD framework.

## Current Status

- The 7th National Report to the CBD is currently in preparation.

# National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan to 2050



**PERU**

# Thank you!

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