

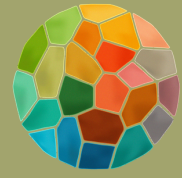


United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



**Towards a coherent forest agenda:
the UN Strategic Plan for Forests of the UNFF, the
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
of the CBD, the UN Sustainable Development Goals,
and other forest-relevant global processes**

Information Note



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Introduction

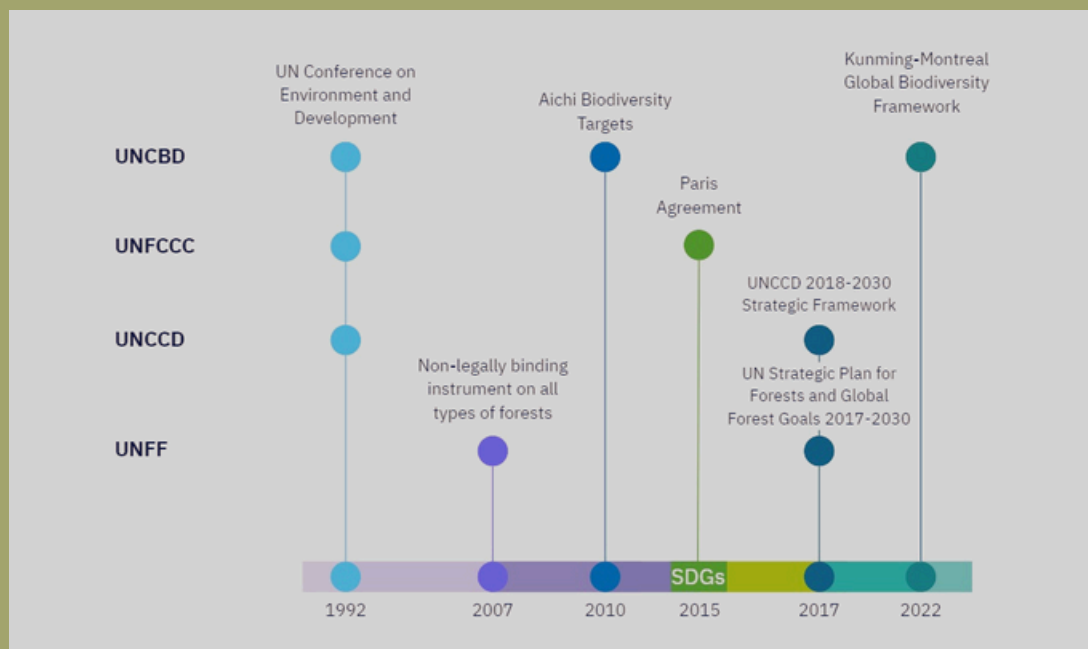


Figure 1: Important milestones of UNFF and Rio-Conventions

The purpose of this note is to provide an overview of the similarities and gaps between the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF) and its Global Forest Goals (GFGs), as well as with other global processes, targets, and indicators including the Sustainable Development Goals. The existing similarities may assist countries coherently planning commitments in conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests, and select indicators for their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for measuring progress in areas that are common among global processes, resulting in streamlining their forest reporting requirements.

Decisions from several CBD COP meetings have requested that the Secretariat of the CBD develop a workplan in cooperation with various members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), including UNFF, ITTO, and FAO, to help the Parties achieve sustainable forest management and conservation of biodiversity

(e.g., CBD/COP/DEC XII/6, and CBD/COP/DEC/X/36). This assessment clarifies the areas of similar interest, particularly between the UNFF and its UNSPF and the CBD KMGBF based on global goals, targets, and indicators developed under the respective plans, as well as how these targets relate to the SDG targets and indicators.

Members of the CPF are greatly concerned about ongoing global deforestation and forest degradation, and the resulting losses of the associated biodiversity. This concern is reflected among the GFGs, KMGBF Targets, CITES listings of tree species, UNCCD objectives, UNFCCC decisions on forest restoration, and the SDGs. The CPF members unanimously recognize the need to reduce the losses of forests and to continue the global efforts to manage, restore, and conserve forests through multiple mechanisms, including through mitigation of climate change.

Similarities and differences between the Goals of the UNSPF and the KMGBF

There are strong similarities and few differences among the four KMGBF goals and the six UNSPF goals. Both frameworks focus on restoring forests, sustainably managing forests, restoring ecosystem services, the need for increased funding, and supporting capacity-building and scientific cooperation.

Precision of ecosystems: Among the differences is the lack of mention of forests in the CBD goals and the very specific inclusion of forests as the main concern in the UNSPF GFGs. That difference results from the broader mandate of the CBD to include many types of ecosystems and biodiversity at multiple scales, as compared to only forest ecosystems and associated biodiversity considered under the UNSPF.

Different timelines: A second difference is the timeline assigned to achieve the KMGBF goals (2050) that is 20 years longer than the sunset on the UNSPF (2030), although the CBD National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans

(NBSAPs), which are meant to implement the KMGBF goals, are to be completed by 2030.

Ultimate Objectives: Other differences in the goals include the KMGBF statements on species conservation, genetic resources, and traditional knowledge, which have no equivalent goal or target within the UNSPF. The UNSPF has goal statements related to protected areas, and climate change, which are targets in the KMGBF. In contrast, several themes found in UNSPF goals and targets are absent from the KMGBF, including reducing poverty, increased afforestation, sustainable forest products, better governance, and improved cooperation among the relevant UN agencies.

National governments and stakeholders should consider the similarities and differences between the strategic directions of the KMGBF and the UNSPF and plan policy and actions building on the complementary strength of both global frameworks.

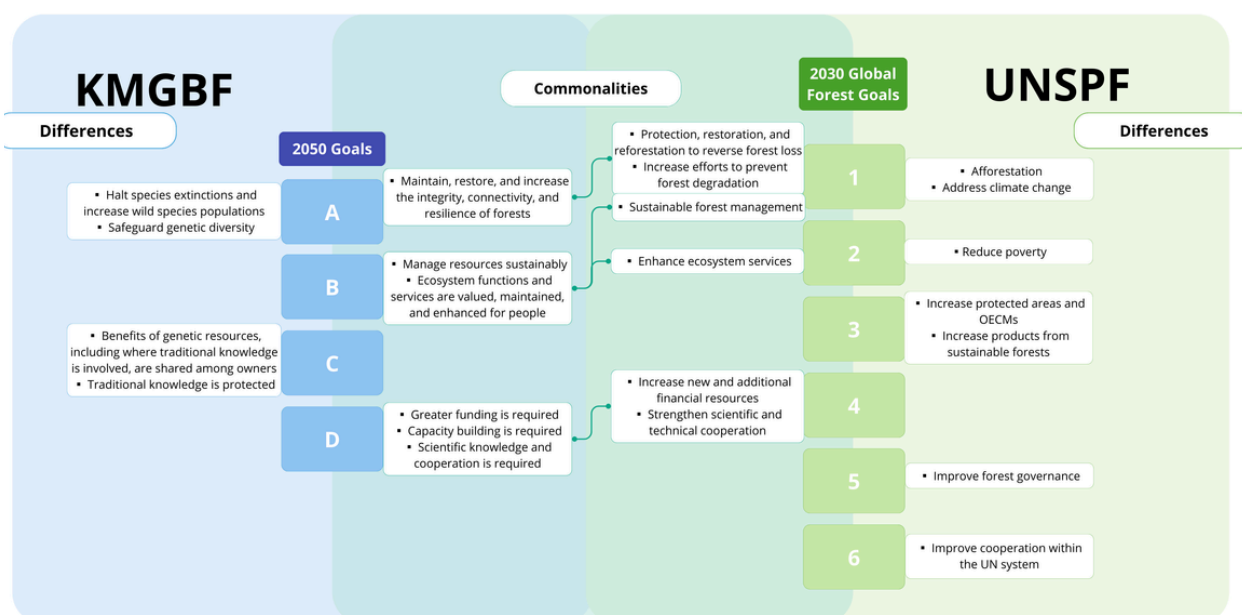


Figure 2: Commonalities and differences of KMGBF and UNSPF

Similarities and differences between the targets of the UNSPF and the KMGBF

More similarities could be found at the level of the targets of both global frameworks as twelve of the KMGBF targets and GFG (UNSPF) targets are closely related and have indicators that are similar or equivalent (Annex II). Those targets provide specific areas for possible cooperative work between the CBD Secretariat and members of the CPF, especially the UNFF, including: reforestation, primary forests (an indicator that was recently changed to 'intact/wilderness areas' by CBD on the KMGBF website), protected areas, biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, climate change, ecosystem services, forest policy development, forest monitoring and data reporting, obtaining funds for conservation and management of forests, capacity-building and cooperation, and inputs from stakeholders including women, indigenous people, and local communities. Importantly, the GFG has two targets (6.1 and 6.2) to increase cooperation among UN agencies and specifically with members of the CPF, while the mandate for collaboration of the SCBD with members of the CPF is from COP Decisions, rather than as required in the KMGBF targets.

As with the goal statements, the main difference between the KMGBF targets and those of the GFGs is the general lack of a specific focus on forests in the KMGBF and the explicit programme for forests that is the UNSPF.

Except for Target 10 on sustainable management, forest issues under the KMGBF are incorporated into broader terms including "ecosystems", "terrestrial areas", and "ecosystem services". Other differences between the UNSPF GFGs and the KMGBF primarily relate to the individual mandates of the CBD with respect to conservation, and that of the UNFF towards forest policy and sustainable forest management. These differences are reflected both through the targets and their indicators. Two of the GFG targets and indicators deal with wood production and employment, under Goals 2 and 3, while the KMGBF non-overlapping targets and indicators with the GFGs cover invasive species, pollution, biosafety, Nagoya Protocol, reducing consumption, Cartagena Protocol, and encouraging the private sector to become more cognizant of its impacts on biodiversity. Finally, afforestation is not considered under the KMGBF although it is considered in the CBD's forest biodiversity Programme of Work. (www.cbd.int/forest)

Areas of similarities and complementarities among targets of the KMGBF, GFGs, and SDGs, including similar indicators

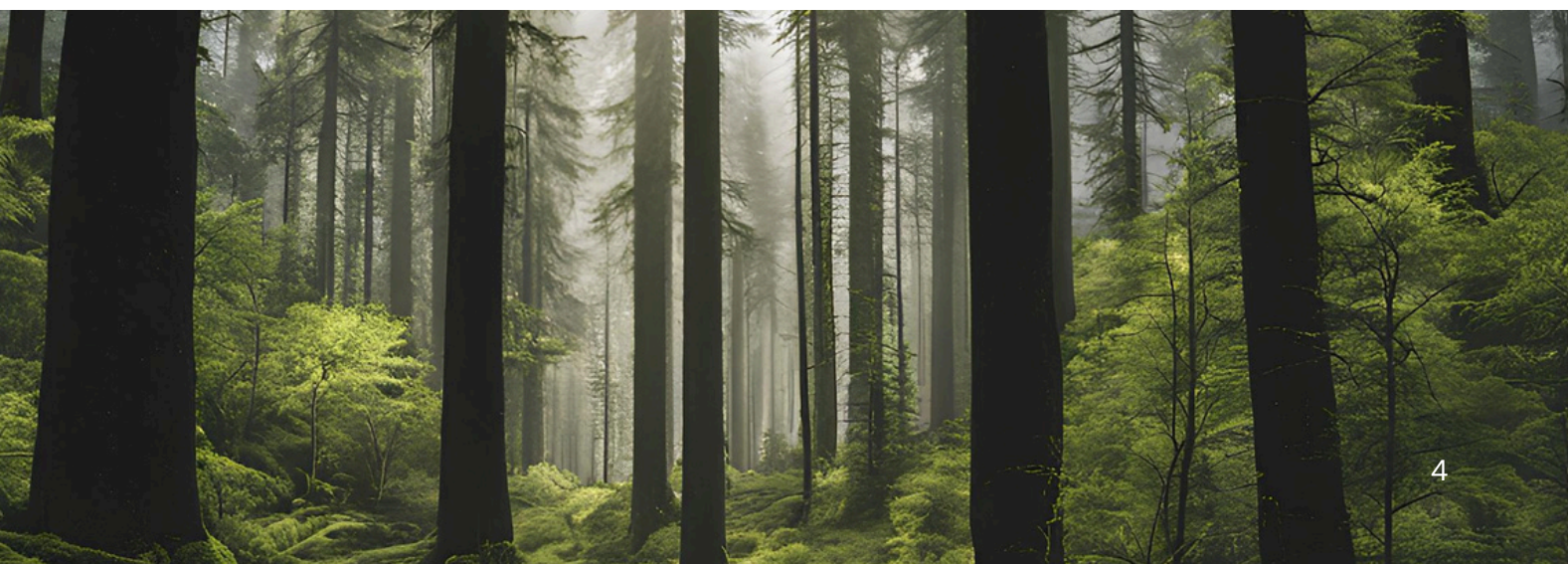
The KMGBF has suggested indicators for each of the 23 targets, including for forest ecosystems. Elsewhere, work on a global core set of indicators (GCS) of forest-related Indicators was conducted within the CPF Joint Initiative on streamlining global forest-related reporting. That initiative focuses on harmonizing reporting on forest resources and their management and using reports for various processes and conventions. The objective of developing the GCS was to articulate a core set with a limited number of indicators that address efficiently the topics identified by the various high-level fora and thus focus data collection efforts on the questions of the highest policy importance and avoid duplications to reduce reporting burden.

Notably, many of the forest-related statistics used in the GFGs and SDG reporting processes are derived through the Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), which is conducted periodically, providing detailed information on various forest aspects, including forest extent, condition, and management practices.

The following ten areas of work have a high degree of similarities between the KMGBF and the GFGs, including comparable targets and indicators, but also in eight cases with the SDGs. These similarities suggest that, where appropriate, the same indicators and data can be used across all three processes. This alignment, particularly with the KMGBF and GCS, will simplify future reporting requirements.

In order to strengthen synergies and ensuring coherence among the KMGBF and GFGs, it is crucial for countries to align their commitments and targets when developing NBSAPs and Voluntary National Forest Contributions. The national biodiversity action plans should encompass national forest related targets.

Additionally, countries should consult the indicator from each instrument, which can be used also in complementarity with key governmental processes, facilitating streamlined and efficient reporting. The table 2 presents a crosswalk of forest-related indicators from global processes to the KMGBF targets, specifically relative to the GFG Targets.



1 Spatial land use planning

- Per cent of land covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans (**KMGBF Target 1**)
- Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide (**GFG Target 1.1**)
- The area of forests under long forest management plans is significantly increased (**GFG Target 3.2**)
- Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes of land use planning and development (**GFG Target 5.4**)
- Forest area as a proportion of total land area (**SDG Indicator 15.1.1**, GCS Indicator 1)

2 Restoration of degraded forests

- Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (**SDG Indicator 15.3.1**)
- Forest area under restoration (**KMGBF Target 2**)
- Change in forest/wilderness area (**GFG Target 1.3**)
- Area of degraded forests (GCS Indicator 7)

3 Protected Areas

- Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas (**GFG Target 3.1**, **SDG target 15.1**, GCS Indicator 4)
- Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (**KMGBF Target 3**)

4 Trade in wild species

- Illegal trade of CITES-listed species (**GFG Target 5.2**, **SDG 15.7**)
- Ensure sustainable, safe and legal harvesting of wild species (**KMGBF Target 5**)

5 Climate Change

- Minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity (**KMGBF Target 8**)
 - National greenhouse inventories from land use and land use change (**GFG Target 1.2, 2.5**, **SDG 13.2**)
 - Net greenhouse gas emissions (source)/ removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products (GCS Indicator 2)
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6 Sustainable Forest Management

- Progress towards sustainable forest management (KMGBF Target 10, SDG 15.2, GFG Targets 1.3, 3.2)
- Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan (GCS indicator 19):
- Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1)

7 Need for increased funding

- Mobilize \$200 billion per year for biodiversity from all sources, including \$30 billion through international finance (KMGBF 19)
- International funding, Domestic funding, Private funding (GFG Target 4, SDG Target 15.a.1)
- Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management (GCS Indicator 15)

8 Cooperation, capacity-building, training

- Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation (KMGBF Target 20)
- Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (GFG 4.3, SDG Target 17.3, 17.6, and 17.7)

9 Monitoring and developing forest data

- Existence of national or subnational forest assessment process (GFG Target 4.5)
- Indices for biodiversity assessment (KMGBF Target 21)

10 Stakeholder involvement in management processes

- Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development (KMGBF Targets 22 and 23, GFG 6.5)
- Percentage of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (SDG 16.7)
- Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land (KMGBF Targets 22, SDG 1.4)

Areas of similarities and complementarities among targets of the KMGBF, GFGs, and SDGs, including similar indicators

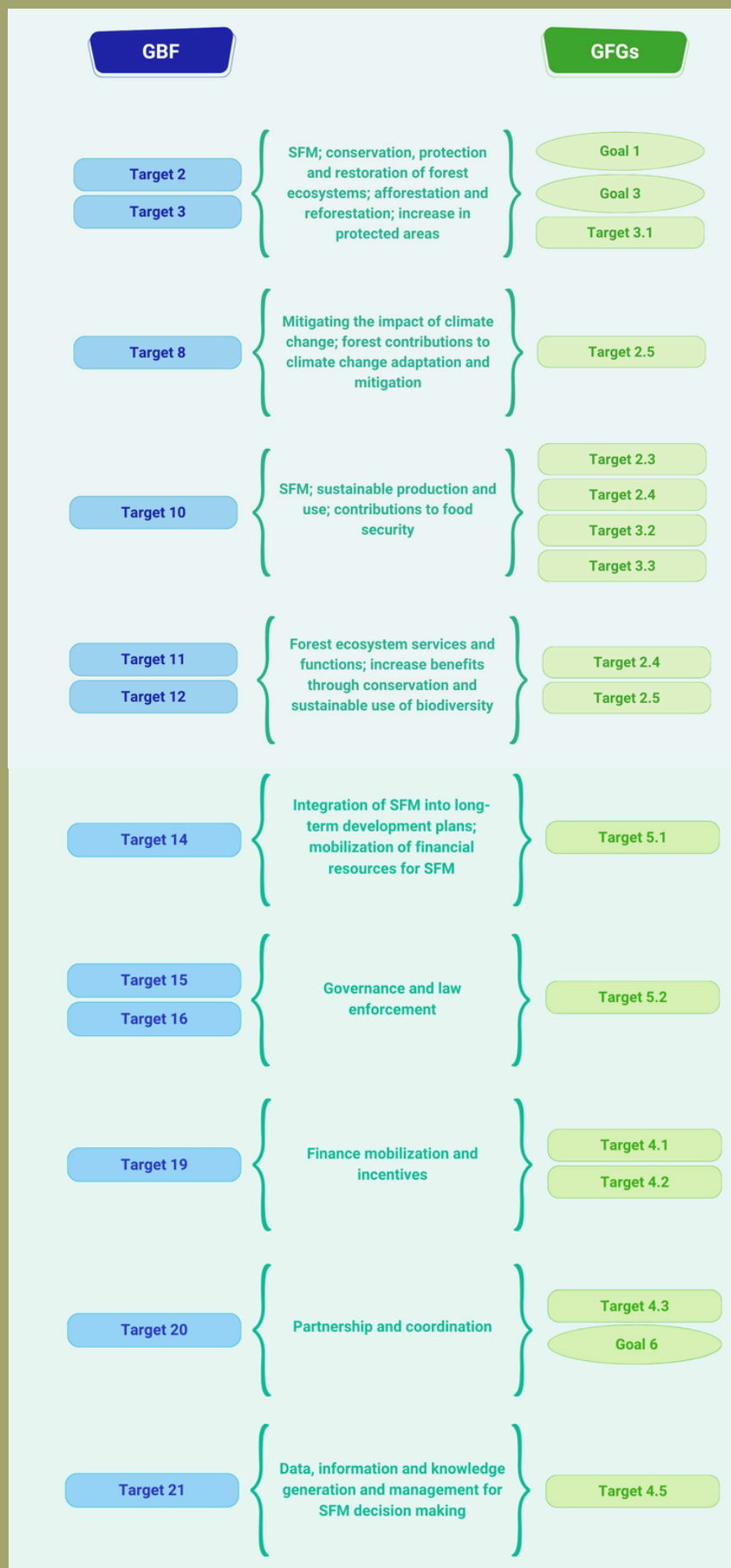


Figure 3: Overlapping targets of KMGBF and GFGs

Relationship to other international processes

Strengthening synergies to harmonize national strategies and action plans

A number of global processes and conventions have forest-related goals and targets, each following its own framework for setting goals, monitoring progress, and reporting frequency. To strengthen synergies among these frameworks, it is essential to harmonize national strategies and action plans during the target-setting phase and adhere to each instrument's reporting schedules. This alignment can enhance coordination and effectiveness across global frameworks, promoting cohesive and comprehensive environmental and developmental outcomes.

Table 1: Goals and targets of different global frameworks

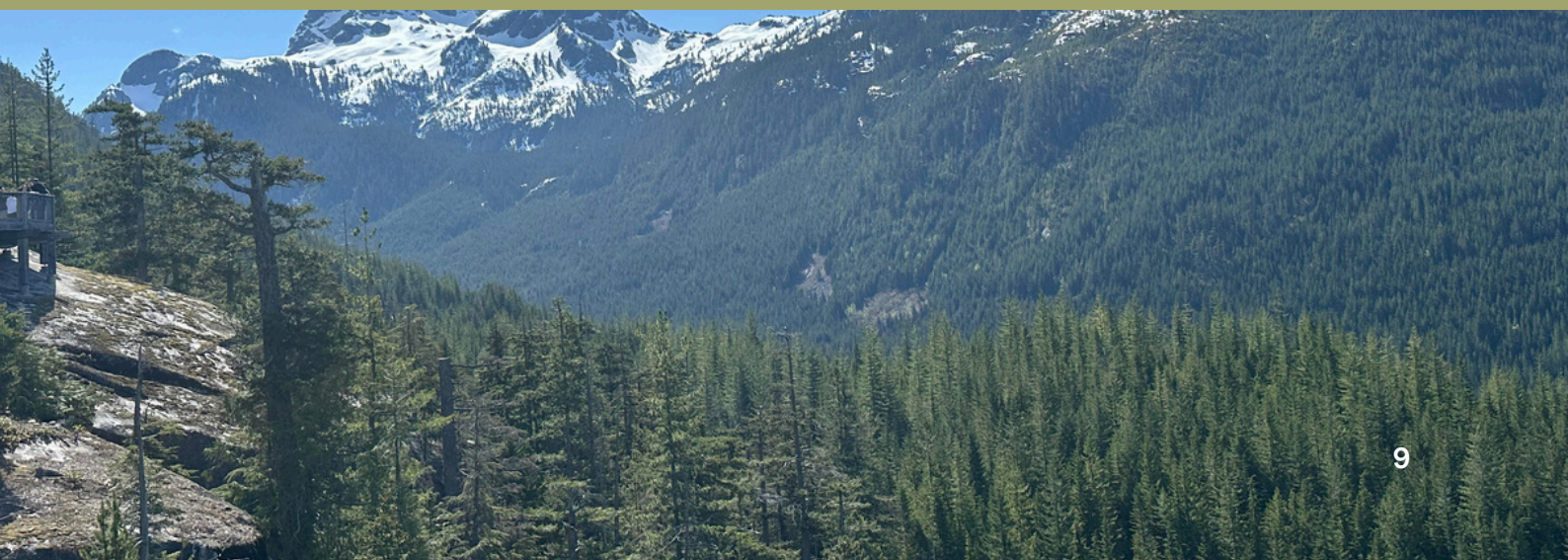
	SDG	CBD	UNFF	UNFCCC	UNCCD
Global Goals and Targets	17 Goals, 169 targets, in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	4 goals, 23 targets in the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	6 Goals, 26 targets in the UN Strategic Plan for Forests	Global targets in the Paris Agreement	5 Strategic Objectives in the UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework
Target setting	National Targets aligned with global SDGs	National Targets within NBSAPs aligned with KMGBF	National Voluntary Contributions aligned with GFGs	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Voluntary LDN targets
Main Reporting Document and Reporting Frequency	Voluntary National Reviews, annually	National Reports on Biodiversity, 2026 and 2029	Voluntary National Reports,	National Communications, Biennial Update Reports	National Reports, in 2026, 2030, 2034

Relationship to other international processes

The UNSPF and the KMGBF are relevant to achieving other ongoing global processes that have similar interests in addressing themes related to forest conservation and management. These processes include:

- The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 15 “Life on Land”, as well as Goals 1 (poverty), 2 (hunger), 7 (clean energy), 11 (sustainable cities), 13 (climate), and 17 (cooperation),
- the forest aspects of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) including country NDCs and the REDD+ initiative,
- most of the objectives of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),
- the [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species \(CITES\)](#) for listed commercial tree species, and
- the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) for species that require forest habitats.

With careful implementation of the UNSPF and the KMGBF over time, these processes will lead to delisting some of the CITES tree species and other species in forests, by enabling populations to increase sufficiently. A similar argument can be made with respect to migratory species through increased forest habitat for the many wildlife species covered by this agreement. All five UNCCD Strategic Objectives relate to the KMGBF and the UNSPF, given their focus on combatting land degradation and desertification.



Annex I: Overlapping targets of Kunming-Montreal GBF and GFGs

KMGBF Targets	GFG Targets	Remarks
<p>Target 2 Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p> <p>Target 3 Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.</p>	<p>GFG 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change.</p> <p>Global Forest Goal 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.</p> <p>3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased.</p>	<p>GBF 2 and 3 – areas under restoration, conservation, management of forest ecosystems overlap with GFG 1 and GFG 3 –SFM, protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, contributing to biodiversity conservation (GFG 1) significant increase the area of protected forests (GFG3).</p>
<p>Target 8 Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	<p>GFG 2.5: The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments.</p>	<p>Both targets relate to the adaptation and mitigating role of forests on climate change and its impacts on biodiversity.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>GFG 2.3: The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased.</p> <p>GFG 2.4: The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased.</p> <p>3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased.</p> <p>3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased.</p>	<p>Target 10 of GBF and GFG 2.3 and 2.4 relate to the sustainable management, production and consumption for food security.</p>

Annex I: Overlapping targets of Kunming-Montreal GBF and GFGs

KMGBF Targets	GFG Targets	Remarks
<p>Target 11 Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.</p>	<p>GFG 2.4: The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased.</p> <p>GFG 2.5: The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments.</p>	<p>All targets relate to the ecosystem functions and services provided by forests.</p>
<p>Target 12 Significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	<p>GFG 2.4: The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased.</p> <p>GFG 2.5: The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments.</p>	<p>Target 12 of GBF – Increase the benefits by mainstreaming and sustainable use of biodiversity – overlaps with GFG 2.4/2.5 – contribution of forest to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services to economic and environmental development.</p>
<p>Target 14 Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>	<p>GFG 5.1: Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased.</p>	<p>Integration of SFM into the country long-term development plans, and the mobilization of financial resources for SFM.</p>
<p>Target 15: Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions..</p> <p>Target 16: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks.</p>	<p>GFG 5.2: Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide.</p>	<p>Law enforcement and governance</p>

Annex I: Overlapping targets of Kunming-Montreal GBF and GFGs

KMGBF Targets	GFG Targets	Remarks
<p>Target 19: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year.</p>	<p>GFG 4.1: mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.</p> <p>GFG 4.2: Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased.</p>	<p>These targets are related to mobilizing finances and incentives.</p>
<p>Target 20 Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programme for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>GFG 4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased.</p> <p>GFG 6 Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Partnership and coordination</p>
<p>Target 21 Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, 23 in accordance with national legislation.</p>	<p>GFG 4.5: The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments.</p>	<p>Data, information and knowledge generation and management for forest management decision making.</p>

Annex II: Crosswalk of global process forest-related indicators to the KMGBF targets, listed relative to the GFG Targets. The indicators reported for the KMGBF Targets include the forest-relevant headline, component, and selected complementary indicators.

KMGBF target	Global Forest Target	KMGBF indicators	GCS indicators	SDG indicators	UNCCD indicators
1. Spatial planning	1.1 Forest area increased 3% 3.2 Long term management 5.4 Land planning	Extent of natural ecosystems Red List of ecosystems Per cent of land covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas	1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area 2. Annual forest area change rate 5. Change in area of primary forests	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	SO 1-1 Trends in land covers
2. Restore degraded forest	1.1 Forest area increased 3%. 1.3 Deforestation, restore degraded areas, reforest 5.4 Land planning	Area under restoration Forest Landscape Integrity Index Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area Forest Landscape Integrity Index Priority retention of intact / wilderness areas	2. Annual forest area change rate 5. Change in area of primary forests 6. Proportion of forest area disturbed 7. Area of degraded forest	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	SO 1-1 Trends in land cover
3. Protected areas	3.1 Protected areas	Coverage of protected areas and OECMs Protected area coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas Protected Area Connectedness Index	4. Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	
4. Threatened species	2.5 Biodiversity conservation	Red list Index Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in medium- or long-term conservation facilities Conservation status of species listed in the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved		15.5.1 Red List Index	SO 4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
5, 9. Wildlife management	2.3 Food security 5.2 Enforcement	Illegal trade by CITES species classification Red List Index for used species Sustainable use of wild species	21. Existence of traceability system(s) for wood products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	SO 4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

KMGBF target	Global Forest Target	KMGBF indicators	GCS indicators	SDG indicators	UNCCD indicators
		Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species Percentage of the population in traditional occupation Number of people using wild resources for food			
6. Invasive species	None	Rate of invasive alien species establishment Rate of invasive species impact and rate of impact Rate of invasive alien species spread Number of invasive alien species introduction event		15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	
7. Pollution	None	Pesticide environment concentration			
8. Climate change	1.2 Forest carbon stocks 1.4 Forest resilience 2.5 Climate mitigation	National greenhouse inventories from land use and land use change Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems by ecosystem type Above-ground biomass stock in forests	3. Net greenhouse-gas emissions (source) /removals (sink) of forests, and carbon balance of harvested wood products	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	SO 1-3, 4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
10. Sustainable Forest management	1.3 SFM 3.2 Forest plan 3.3 Sustainable products 5.4 Land planning 6.4 Indicators	Progress towards sustainable forest management Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area Area of forest under sustainable management: total forest management certification by Forest Stewardship Council and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification	6. Proportion of forest area disturbed 7. Area of degraded forest 11. Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions 19. Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan 20. Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	
11 Ecosystem services	2.4 Increase services 3.3 Increase products	Services provided by ecosystems	14. Contribution of forests to food security and nutrition		

KMGBF target	Global Forest Target	KMGBF indicators	GCS indicators	SDG indicators	UNCCD indicators
	5.4 Land planning				
12. Urban forest	None	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green/blue space for public use for all		11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	
13. Nagoya Protocol	None	Indicator on monetary benefits received Indicator on non-monetary benefits Number of permits or their equivalents for genetic resources (including those related to traditional knowledge) by type of permit		15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	
14. Policy integration	5.3 Policies 6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination	Implemented System of Environmental Economic Accounting	16. Existence of national or subnational policies, strategies, legislation, regulations and institutions which explicitly encourage sustainable forest management		
15. Business Biodiversity	None	Number of companies reporting on disclosures of risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity Number of companies publishing sustainability reports			
16 Reduce consumption	None	Ecological footprint			
17. Cartagena Protocol	None	Cartagena Protocol is applied			
18 Incentives	None	Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed			
19, Funding	4.1 Funding 4.2 Funding	International public funding, including official development assistance for	15. Financial resources from all sources for the implementation of	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public	SO 5-1 Trends in international bilateral and multilateral

KMGBF target	Global Forest Target	KMGBF indicators	GCS indicators	SDG indicators	UNCCD indicators
	4.4 Financing strategy	conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (19) Domestic public funding of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (19) Private funding (domestic and international) of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (19)	sustainable forest management	expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	official development assistance SO 5-2 Trends in domestic public resources SO 5-3 Trends in number of co-financing partners SO 5-4 Resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance, including from the private sector
20. Cooperation, training capacity	4.3 Cooperation	None	None	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	SO 5-1 Trends in international bilateral and multilateral official development assistance SO 5-5 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies SO 5-6 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation.
21. Monitoring	4.5 Data for mngt 6.5 Information from stakeholders	Indicators for monitoring biodiversity Species Status Index	17. Existence of national or subnational forest assessment process		
22, 23 Gender, disadvantaged people	5.3 Indigenous and local communities 6.5 Stakeholder input	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation Percentage of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex,	18. Existence of national or subnational stakeholder platform for participation in forest policy development	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	

KMGBF target	Global Forest Target	KMGBF indicators	GCS indicators	SDG indicators	UNCCD indicators
		age, disability and population group			
N/A	3.3 Sustainable products	None	9. Volume of wood removals		
N/A		None	10. Share of wood-based energy in total final energy consumption	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	
N/A	2.4 Economic development 5.1 Poverty reduction	None	12. Employment related to the forest sector		
N/A	2.1 Poverty reduction 5.1 Poverty reduction		13. Number of forest-dependent people in extreme poverty	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	