

The background is a solid dark blue. In the top right corner, there is a stylized orange flower with green leaves. In the bottom left corner, there is a pink flower with a red center, and below it, several green and yellow leaves. The main text is centered in white.

Roadmap to Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

COP30 Presidency

From Global Commitments to Implementation: The Roadmap

- The Roadmap is a COP30 Presidency initiative to implement the **Global Stocktake** by translating its forest-related outcomes into coordinated, country-driven action to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030.
- It enables delivery by aligning policies, finance, and international cooperation so countries can move from **ambition to implementation**.
- It provides a globally relevant, evidence-based framework covering all **major forest biomes** and focusing on **key actions** (deforestation, degradation, restoration, sustainable forest management, and conservation) alongside **enabling conditions** (finance, technical cooperation, and regulatory reform).



TEMPERATE FORESTS



BOREAL FORESTS



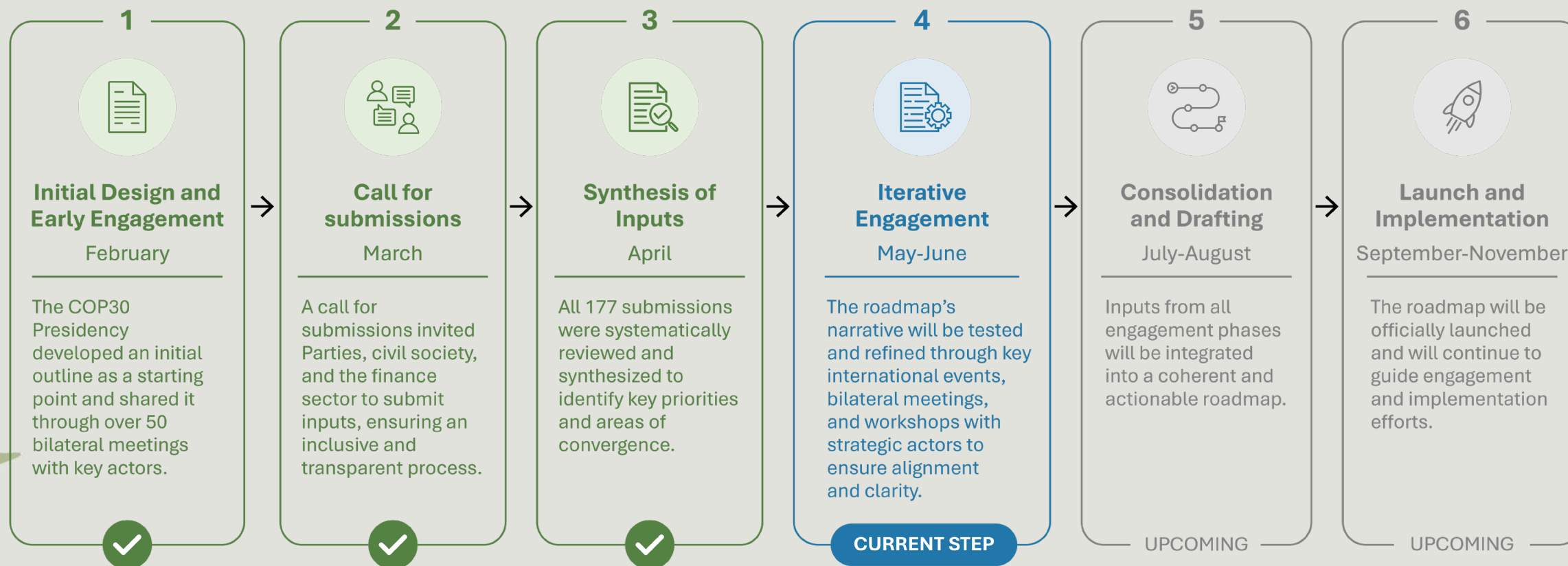
TROPICAL AND
SUBTROPICAL FORESTS



MANGROVES

The Process

Building the Roadmap is a **comprehensive, multi-stakeholder process** built through continuous engagement, and consultation.

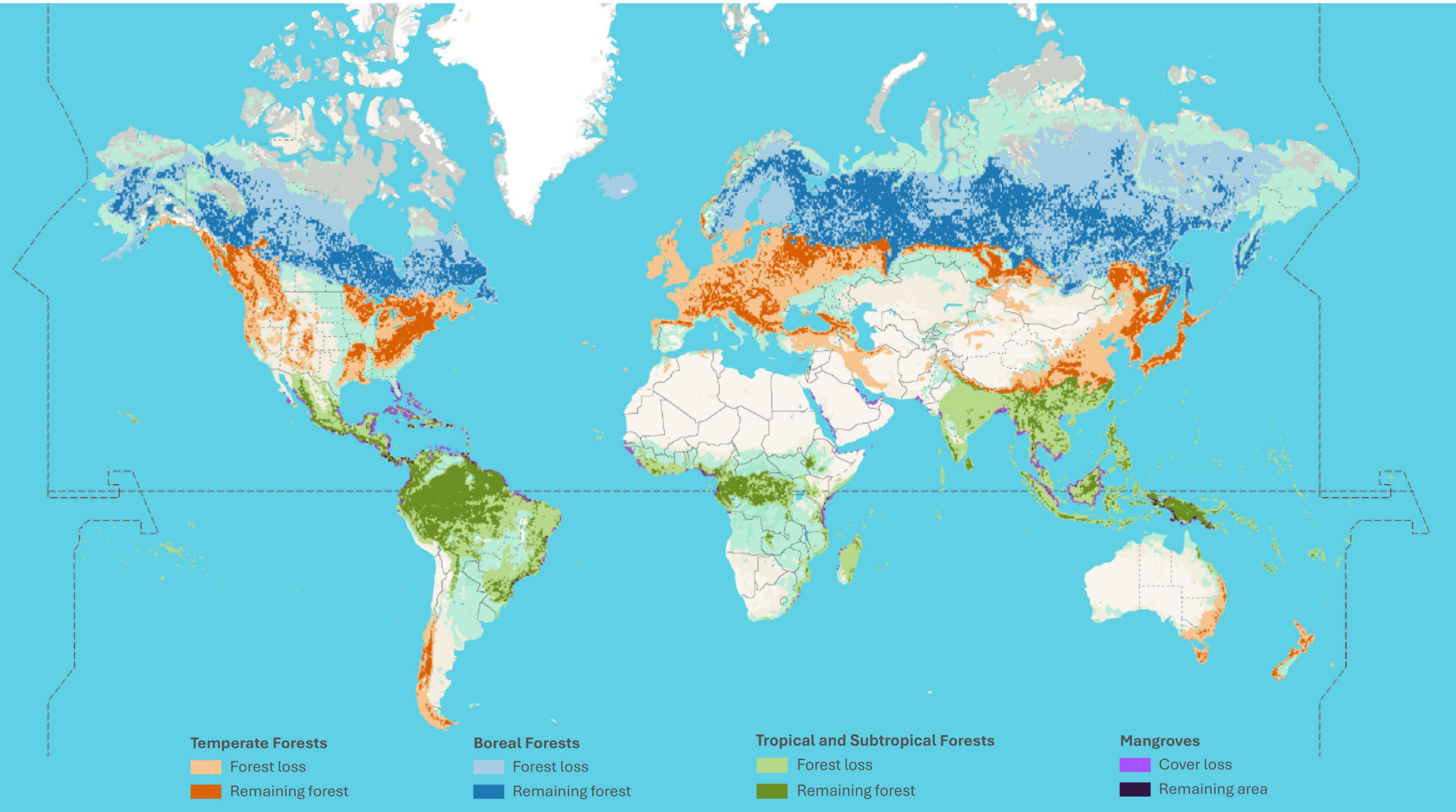


Engage with the Roadmap!

Parties and civil society actors are invited to engage through consultations, bilateral meetings, events, and case study contributions.



The Roadmap is led by the COP30 Presidency with Climate Policy Initiative serving as secretariat and technical partner.



The COP30 Forest Roadmap

Part I. Why this roadmap is needed

Physical, social, and economic systemic risks

Part II. Implementing the GST by 2030

A. Action across key forest issues

Deforestation, degradation, restoration, sustainable forest management, and conservation

B. International enabling conditions

Technical cooperation, finance, and regulatory reform



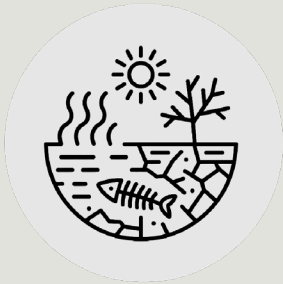
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Part I

Why this Roadmap is Needed

Why this Roadmap is Needed: Systemic Risks

Because of deforestation and forest degradation, we are facing interconnected physical, social, and economic risks that are systemic in nature and require a coordinated, implementation-focused response.



Physical Risks

Forests are indispensable to climate stability, biodiversity conservation, water regulation, and ecosystem integrity, while deforestation, degradation, climate change are already weakening forest systems.



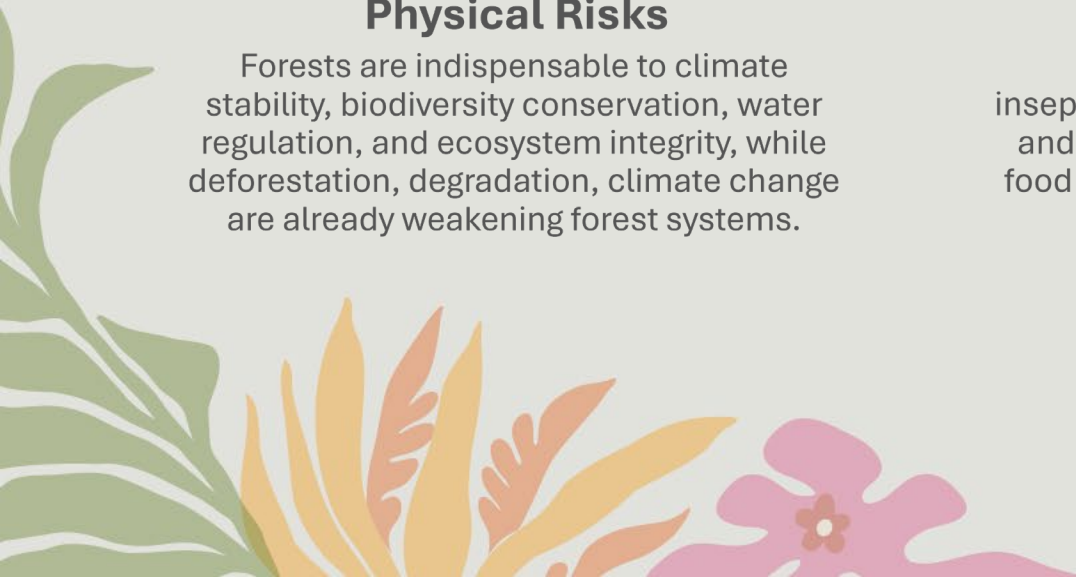
Social Risks

Halting and reversing forest loss is inseparable from rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, tenure livelihoods, food security, and inclusive implementation.



Economic Risks

Forest loss creates macroeconomic, supply-chain, and infrastructure risks, while forest protection can support productive and resilient economies.



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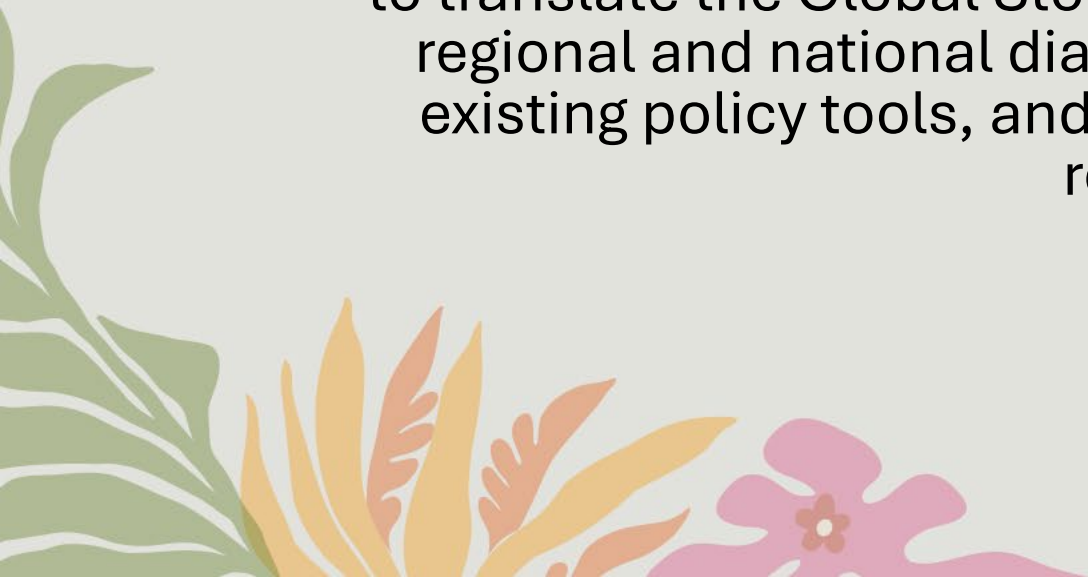
Part II

Implementing the GST by 2030

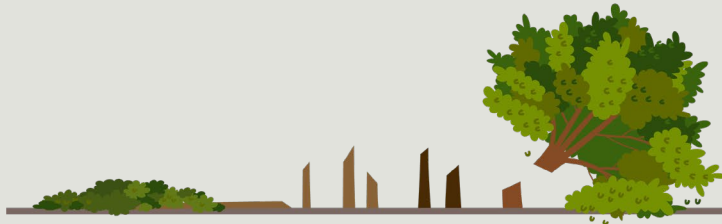
action points derived from the initial contributions

The Roadmap invites countries to build their own forest pathway

The Roadmap does not prescribe a single model. It invites countries to translate the Global Stocktake into forest roadmaps grounded in regional and national diagnoses, priorities, measurable targets, existing policy tools, and the additional steps needed to deliver results by 2030.



Forest dimensions



Deforestation

Deforestation is concentrated and driven by diverse forces; a policy toolkit exists but political durability is a key risk.



Forest Degradation

Forest degradation is a major and underaddressed source of emissions that requires its own strategy, clearer definitions, stronger monitoring, and specific responses.



Forest Restoration, Reforestation and Afforestation

Restoration is one of the strongest near-term climate opportunities, but scale depends on ecological quality, ecosystem fit, local governance, and durable finance.



Sustainable Forest Management, Bioeconomy, Agroforestry

Sustainable forest use should be treated as a structural solution, with agroforestry, social forestry, sustainable practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, and forest-compatible production elevated as core strategies alongside protection.



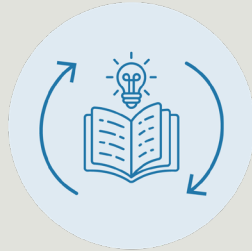
Forest Conservation

Standing forests should be treated as strategic assets whose protection depends on governance quality, territorial models, rights-based stewardship, and stronger finance.

The Roadmap will be practical, based on countries' experiences. It will help identify key challenges, understand their drivers, and draw on existing policy tools and implementation models from around the world.

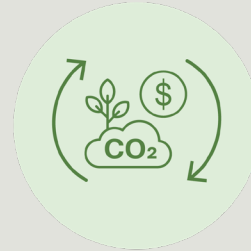


Fostering International Cooperation and Addressing International Regulatory Bottlenecks



Technical Cooperation, Capacity Building, Institutional Strengthening

Implementation will require more interoperable monitoring systems, stronger delivery institutions, and practical cooperation platforms anchored in existing multilateral infrastructure.



Finance, Markets, Partnerships

Forest action needs a more fit-for-purpose financial architecture that combines results-based finance, market integrity, direct access, and long-term stewardship instruments.



International Regulatory and Institutional Adjustments and Improvements

International rules need to better align trade, due diligence, legality, crime prevention, and rights protection with the goals of halting and reversing forest loss.

