

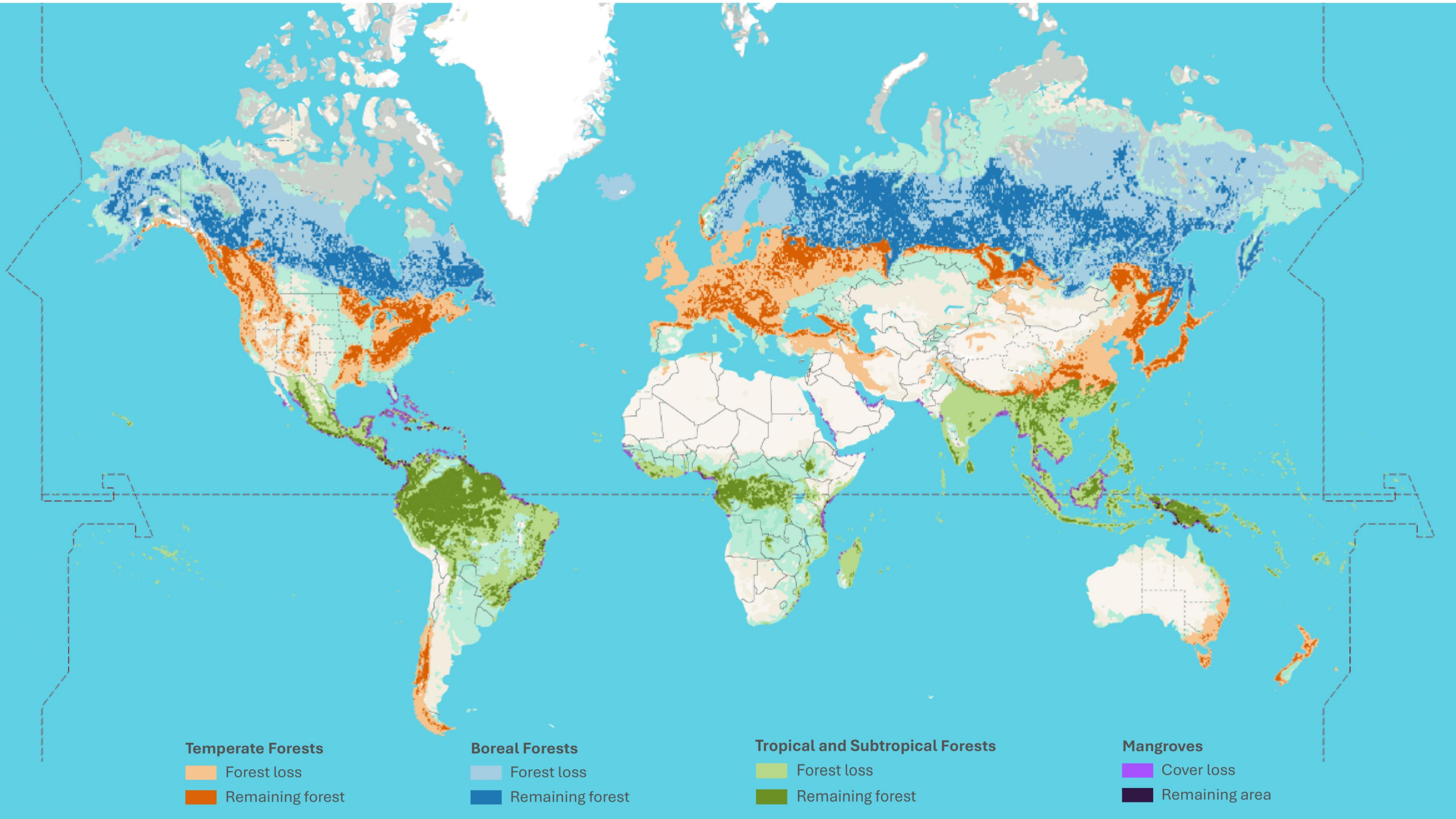
COP 30 PRESIDENCY ROADMAP

for Halting and
Reversing Deforestation
and Forest Degradation
by 2030

FROM GLOBAL COMMITMENTS TO IMPLEMENTATION: THE ROADMAP

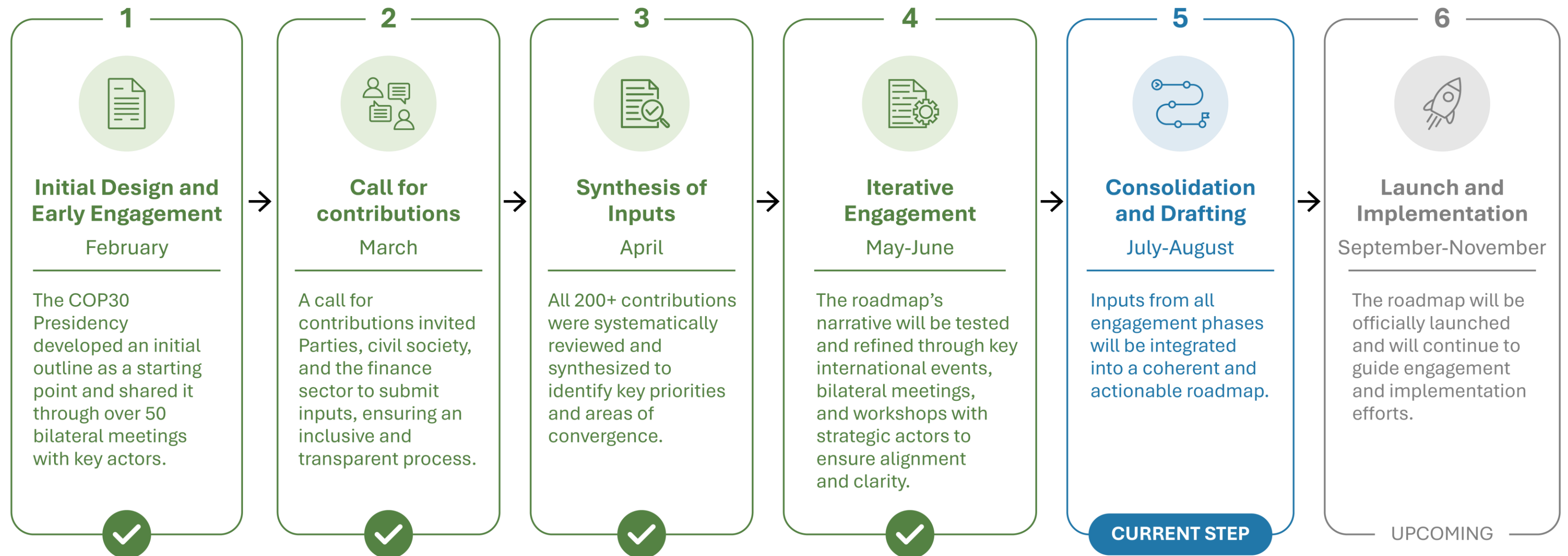
- The Roadmap is a COP30 Presidency initiative to implement the **Global Stocktake** by translating its forest-related outcomes into coordinated, country-driven action to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030.
- It enables delivery by aligning policies, finance, and international 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**.





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.

COP30
BRASIL
AMAZÔNIA
BELÉM 2025

COP30 PRESIDENCY ROADMAP ON HALTING AND REVERSING DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION BY 2030

Part I. Why this roadmap is needed

Systemic physical, social, and economic 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

Part III. Recommendations from the COP30 President



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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



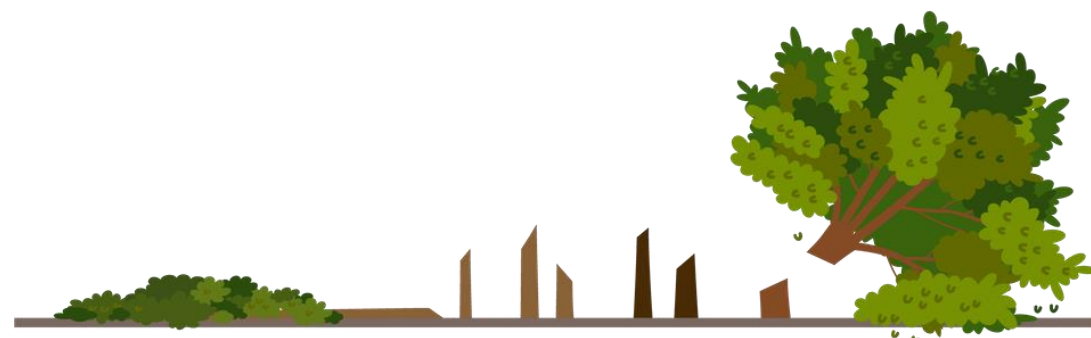
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PART II A

ALIGNING ACTION WITH GST PRIORITIES

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.

POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES

1. Deforestation

Remote sensing monitoring
Landscape-based approaches
Secure land rights
Land-use regulation
Credit conditionality
Repurposing subsidies and agricultural support
Moratoriums
Traceability

2. Degradation

Monitoring systems
Integrated fire management
Peatland strategies

3. Forest Restoration, Reforestation and Afforestation

Planning and programmatic restoration policies
Ecosystem-specific interventions
Economic incentives and finance for restoration
Delivery platforms and international partnerships

4. Sustainable Forest Management, Bioeconomy, Agroforestry

Forest-compatible production systems
Inputs, technical assistance and operational support
Sustainable Forest Management
Finance and partnership platforms

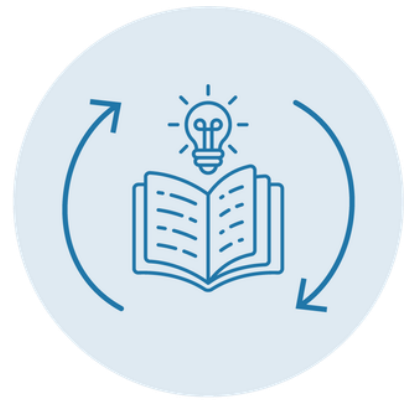
5. Forest Conservation

Territorial governance
Incentives
Legal and institutional arrangements

PART II B

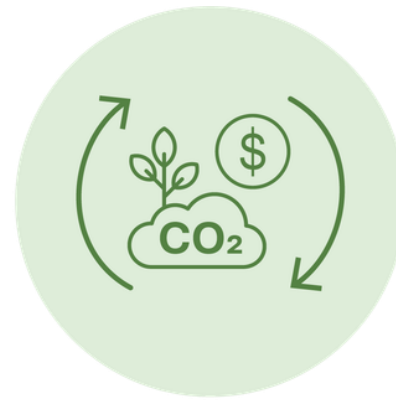
FOSTERING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ADDRESSING REGULATORY BOTTLENECKS

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.