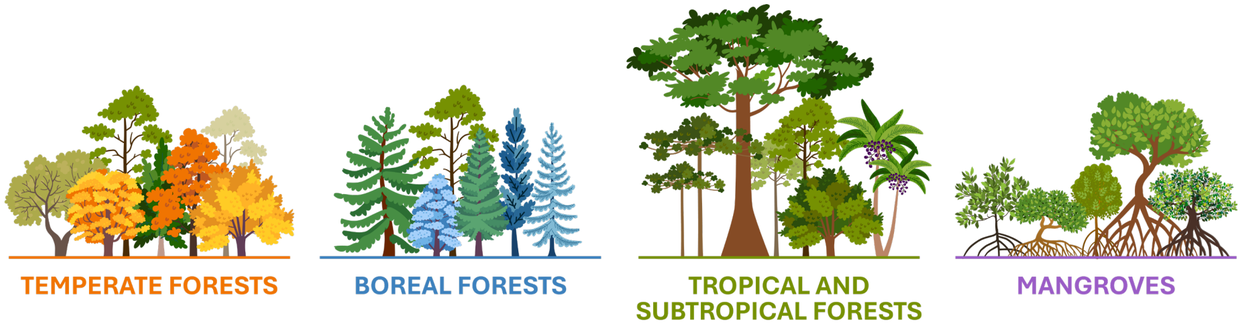
COP 30 PRESIDENCY ROADMAP

for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

COP30 BRASIL AMAZÔNIA
BELÉM 2025

From global commitments to implementation: the roadmap

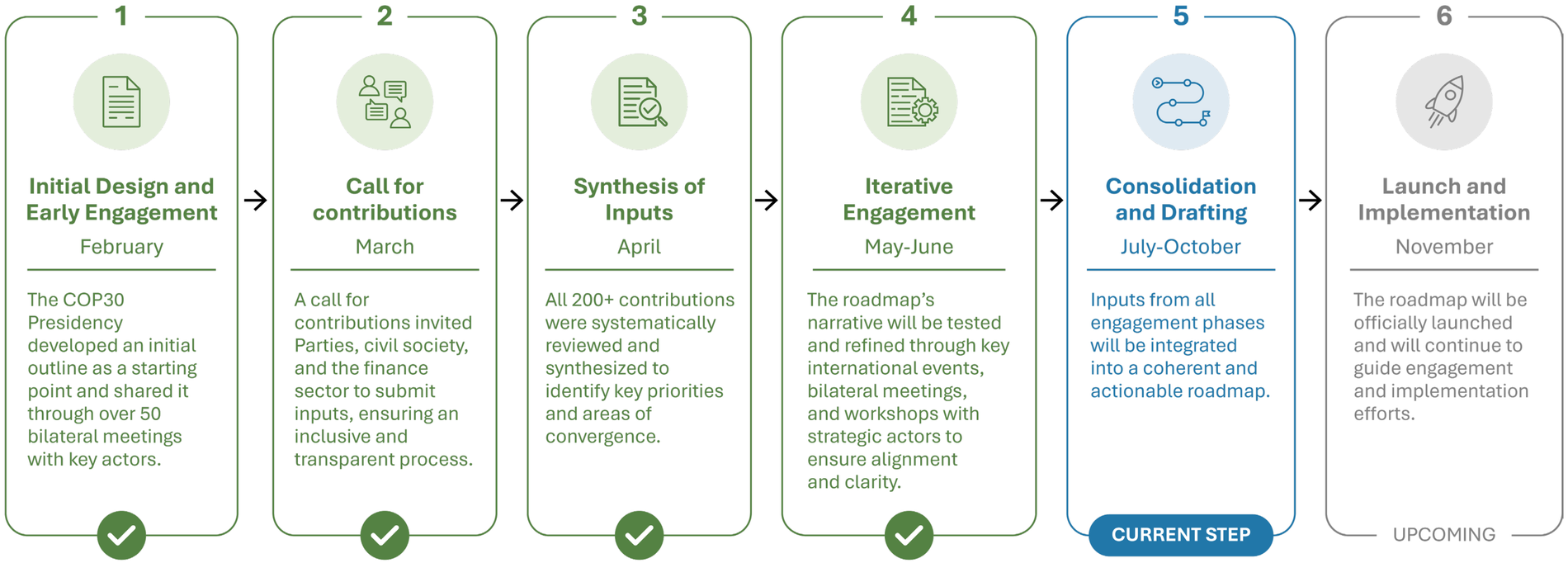
- The Roadmap is a COP30 Presidency initiative to implement the **Global Stocktake** by translating its forest-related outcomes into coordinated, country-driven action to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030.
- It enables delivery by aligning policies, finance, and international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



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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.

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Outline

Foreword

Introduction

I. National efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation

II. International framework for supporting national implementation

III. Finance and markets

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I. National efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation

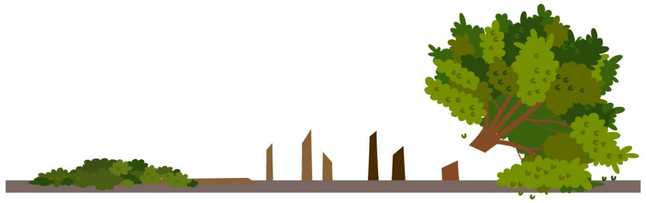
Action areas



Conservation



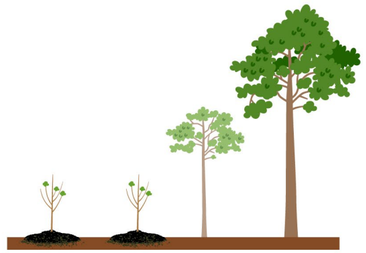
Sustainable forest management, Agroforestry, and Bioeconomy



Combatting deforestation



Combatting degradation



Restoration, Reforestation, and Afforestation

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Policy and implementation approaches

Policy and implementation approach	Role in halting and/or reversing deforestation and forest degradation	Conservation	Sustainable forest management, Agroforestry and Bioeconomy	Combating deforestation	Combating degradation	Restoration, Reforestation and Afforestation
Protected areas	Maintain forests under conservation regimes that restrict or regulate incompatible land uses and activities, helping prevent forest conversion and degradation and maintain ecological functions.	■	▪	▪	▪	
Recognition and protection of collective territorial rights	Strengthen rights holders' authority over lands, territories and resources, supporting long-term forest stewardship and reducing pressures from encroachment, competing claims and unauthorized forest conversion.	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Forest concessions, community forest management and other forest-use arrangements	Secure rights and responsibilities to use, manage and benefit from forest resources, strengthening incentives for long-term forest stewardship and sustainable forest use.	▪	■	▪	▪	
Forest zoning and regulations on forest conversion	Organize forest uses spatially according to management objectives and regulate where and under what conditions forests may be converted to other land uses, supporting conservation and sustainable use.	■	■	■		
Harvesting regulations	Regulate how and at what intensity forest harvesting may occur, helping maintain forest cover and productive capacity and reduce degradation from unsustainable harvesting practices.		■		■	
Bioeconomy strategies, programs and action plans	Support value chains based on standing forests and sustainably managed forest resources, increasing the economic value of maintaining forests and generating income that can support forest recovery.		■	▪		■
Agroforestry policies and programs	Support productive systems that integrate trees into agricultural land, maintaining or increasing tree cover, creating alternatives to forest conversion and supporting the recovery of degraded land.		■	▪		■
Certification and traceability systems	Verify sustainability standards and trace commodities to their origin, supporting sourcing, market and regulatory decisions that discourage forest conversion and promote sustainable forest management.		■	■	▪	
Monitoring and law enforcement	Detect forest change and target enforcement actions; when combined, they increase the probability of detecting violations and the expected costs of non-compliance, deterring illegal forest loss and degradation.	▪		■	■	
Forest-aligned credit	Condition access to or terms of credit on forest-related requirements, changing financial incentives associated with land-use decisions and discouraging forest conversion and non-compliance.			■		
Moratoriums	Restrict permits, activities or market access associated with forest conversion, constraining regulatory or economic opportunities linked to deforestation.	▪		■		
Integrated fire management	Reduce the occurrence, extent and severity of damaging fires through prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, limiting forest degradation and fire-driven forest loss.			▪	■	
Forest pest, disease and invasive species management	Prevent, detect and respond to pests, diseases and invasive species that threaten forest health, reducing degradation and associated losses of forest functions.				■	
Legally binding forest recovery requirements	Assign enforceable responsibility for recovering degraded forests or re-establishing forest cover, strengthening accountability for implementation.	▪				■
Plans and programs for forest recovery and establishment at scale	Set objectives, targets and priorities and coordinate action across landscapes, sectors, actors and levels of government, enabling forest recovery and establishment to be implemented at scale.	▪	▪			■
Ecosystem-specific recovery approaches	Restore ecological processes critical to the functioning and resilience of particular forest ecosystems where recovery requires more than tree establishment, including hydrological and disturbance regimes.	▪			▪	■
Seed and seedling supply systems	Provide suitable and genetically diverse reproductive material for forest recovery and establishment, helping overcome supply constraints and support implementation at scale.					■
Payments for ecosystem services (PES)	Create conditional economic incentives for maintaining or enhancing forest-related ecosystem services or undertaking agreed management practices, supporting forest conservation, sustainable management and recovery.	▪	■			■

■ Area of action the approach is primarily designed to address

▪ Additional area to which the approach can contribute, depending on design and implementation

Blank cells indicate that no relevant relationship was identified for the purposes of this classification, not that none exists.

Proposal : Guiding questions for translating the GST-forest related goal into national action

1 DIAGNOSE



- What information is available on the country's forest extent, types and conditions, and what are the main information gaps?
- What are the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and where are they concentrated?

2 ALIGN



- Which policies and strategies are already in place, and do they effectively address the drivers identified in Step 1?
- Are institutional responsibilities and coordination mechanisms clear and adequate?
- Are financial resources and technical capacity sufficient to implement these policies?

3 TARGET



- Does the country already have targets to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030? Are they sufficient, or do they need to be set or revised?
- What is needed — through domestic resources or international support — to achieve these targets?
- Which actions should be prioritized in the years ahead?

4 DELIVER



- How will progress be translated into measurable indicators (forest extent, condition, restoration, carbon)?
- How will this data be validated, reported, and adjusted over time?
- How will national policies, governance arrangements, or financing be adjusted if targets are not met?

II. International framework for supporting national implementation

Intervention approach	Instrument	How it relates to forests
Protected areas	Convention on Biological Diversity	Requires in-situ conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components (Art. 8, 10)
	Ramsar Convention	Requires designation and wise use of wetlands, including forested floodplains, mangroves and peatlands (Art. 2.1, 3.1)
	World Heritage Convention (UNESCO)	Defines natural heritage and requires States to protect it (Art. 2, 4)
Collective territorial rights	International Labour Organization Convention 169	Recognizes indigenous peoples' land ownership and rights over natural resources (Art. 14, 15)
	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Recognizes indigenous peoples' rights to lands/territories and to environmental conservation (Art. 26, 29)
Sustainable forest management	Food and Agriculture Organization Voluntary Guidelines on Sustainable Forest Management	Sets non-binding guidance on sustainable forest management
	Rio Forest Principles	Sets out non-binding principles on forest conservation and management (Principle 2(b))
Integrated land degradation management	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Requires action to prevent and reverse desertification and land degradation, including the advance of degradation into forested drylands (Art. 2; Land Degradation Neutrality target, COP12 2015)
Transnational crimes	UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention)	Provides a legal basis, where nationally implemented, for treating forest-related trafficking as transnational organized crime (Art. 2, 5)
	UN Convention against Corruption	Provides a legal basis, where nationally implemented, for addressing corruption that enables illegal logging and land-related fraud
International trade	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Regulates international trade in species, including timber species, as a control point against illegal exploitation (Art. II, IV)
	EU Deforestation Regulation	Prohibits placing commodities linked to deforestation on the EU market (Art. 3)
	EU FLEGT Action Plan / Voluntary Partnership Agreements	Establishes bilateral licensing systems to ensure legality of timber trade (action plan and bilateral agreements)
Restoration, reforestation and afforestation	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Sets a target to restore 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030 (Target 2)

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II. International framework for supporting national implementation

- Forest information
- Capacity-building
- Transnational crime
- International trade

III. Finance and markets

- Resources in operation
- Instruments in operation
  - Innovative financial mechanisms
  - Mobilizing private investment
  - Aligning fiscal policies
- Carbon markets

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