CLIMATE VENTURES

Submission to the COP30 Presidency Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

Climate Ventures is pleased to contribute to the COP30 Presidency Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030. The inputs below are grounded in our experience designing and implementing financial, regulatory, and market solutions for Nature-Based Solutions through initiatives such as the Nature Investment Lab and the Green Wave Platform, as well as broader engagement with public, private, and financial stakeholders.

a) Key Barriers

The main barriers are primarily financial, market, and structural, limiting the scale and sustainability of forest conservation and restoration efforts. Building on this implementation experience, the key barriers include:

Lack of innovative financial instruments
There is a structural gap in mechanisms capable of channeling philanthropic, catalytic, and blended finance into Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) projects at scale.

Absence of economic valuation of ecosystem services
The lack of payments for ecosystem services and insufficient pricing of deforestation-related externalities undermine the economic viability of conservation.

Underdeveloped carbon markets
The absence of robust, regulated carbon markets, both globally and nationally, limits demand and price signals for forest-based solutions.

Lack of structured project pipelines and platforms
The absence of integrated NbS project pipelines, particularly those aligned with value chains, limits investment readiness and scalability. This gap motivated the creation of the Green Wave Platform, highlighting the structural challenge of connecting projects, capital, and demand.

Market fragmentation and lack of coordination mechanisms
The absence of centralized data and matchmaking systems reduces visibility and coordination across stakeholders, hindering the flow of capital.

Challenges in scaling sociobiodiversity businesses
Enterprises based on sociobiodiversity face structural barriers to growth, including limited access to markets, financing, and technical support.

Limited permanence and resilience of forest-based enterprises
Many initiatives struggle to achieve long-term economic viability, affecting their ability to scale and sustain

conservation outcomes. Climate Ventures initiatives such as the Amazon at Home, Forest Standing, and the Climate Justice Lab directly address these challenges, reinforcing their systemic nature.

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b) Key Levers for Acceleration

Accelerating the halt and reversal of deforestation requires coordinated financial, market, regulatory, and social interventions. The key levers include:

Market access and value chain integration
Strengthening logistics and commercialization structures for sociobiodiversity products ensures that standing forests generate higher economic returns than predatory activities. Initiatives such as the Amazon at Home, Forest Standing illustrate this approach.

Data intelligence and market coordination
Platforms that map stakeholders and enable matchmaking reduce fragmentation and improve market efficiency. The Green Wave Platform acts as a key enabler by connecting solutions, investors, and demand.

Scaling Nature-Based Solutions through financial innovation
The development of blended finance instruments, guarantees (e.g., Fundo Clima mechanisms), environmental assets (e.g., CRA), and standardized contracts (e.g., carbon offtake) can reduce transaction costs and attract large-scale investment. The Nature Investment Lab (NIL) plays a central role in designing and testing these mechanisms, including engagement with initiatives such as Ecoinvest and the Brazilian Investment Platform.

Multi-stakeholder coordination
Articulation between government, private sector, and civil society is essential to overcome regulatory barriers and enable policy environments.

Digitalization and traceability
Monitoring technologies and traceability systems are critical to ensure transparency and build trust among investors and consumers.

Equity and inclusion
Ensuring that traditional communities and smallholder farmers are active participants in value chains is central to a just transition. The Climate Justice Lab reinforces this approach by promoting rights, participation, and fair distribution of benefits.

Regulatory pathways for emerging technologies
Establishing regulatory frameworks for forest monitoring technologies and traceability of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) can accelerate innovation.

Certification and standardization systems
National certification systems for bioinputs and bioprocesses can serve as regulatory bridges and market incentives.

Supply chain due diligence regulations
International frameworks (e.g., EU deforestation regulation, UK Environment Act, U.S. FOREST Act) and investor coalitions (e.g., IPDD) are key drivers of corporate accountability.

Transition finance instruments
Instruments such as Transition Bonds linked to deforestation-free supply chains can direct capital toward sustainable sourcing practices.

Prioritization of ARR projects (Afforestation, Reforestation, Revegetation)
These projects offer higher transparency and credibility in carbon removal, increasing their attractiveness in carbon markets.

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c) Lessons and Best Practices

Key lessons from implementation and international experience highlight the importance of coordination, financial innovation, and territorial approaches:

Data ecosystems enable systemic coordination
Platforms such as the Green Wave Platform demonstrate how centralized data and AI-driven matchmaking can reduce fragmentation and generate strategic intelligence.

Value chain verticalization is critical for forest conservation
Connecting producers directly to markets increases competitiveness and ensures that conservation generates economic value, as demonstrated by the Amazon at Home, Forest Standing.

Financial structuring is a prerequisite for scale
Blended finance models and risk mitigation mechanisms are essential to unlock private capital for NbS projects, as developed through the Nature Investment Lab (NIL).

Climate justice is central to effectiveness
Conservation outcomes are stronger when Indigenous peoples and local communities have direct access to finance and decision-making power, as promoted by the Climate Justice Lab.

Public procurement aligned with local vocations
Structuring procurement policies around local productive capacities (e.g., non-timber forest products in public food programs) can create stable demand.

Technological safeguards are necessary
The use of AI and digital monitoring must be accompanied by socio-environmental safeguards.

State-led large-scale restoration can be effective
China's reforestation program illustrates how strong institutional capacity can deliver large-scale results.

Private sector financial innovation can drive change
Instruments such as Transition Bonds (e.g., Marfrig case) can align capital allocation with deforestation-free supply chains.

Blended finance at regional level is effective
Funds such as the Forestry and Climate Change Fund (FCCF) demonstrate how combined financial instruments can support restoration in developing regions.

Regulatory frameworks are foundational but require enforcement
Instruments such as Brazil's Forest Code, CAR, CRA, Bolsa Verde, and Fundo Clima are robust but depend on effective implementation.

Forest concessions and carbon market integration
Public forest concessions linked to restoration and carbon credit generation represent scalable models.

Global initiatives require continuity
Mechanisms such as the Tropical Forest Finance Facility (TFFF) highlight the importance of sustained international attention and funding.

(d) Just, Orderly and Equitable Approach

A just and effective approach to forest conservation must integrate social, economic, and territorial dimensions:

Recognize traditional knowledge as a strategic asset
Indigenous and local knowledge should be treated as advanced, context-specific technology for conservation.

Ensure equitable distribution of benefits
Financial flows from carbon markets and the bioeconomy must reach the communities that protect forests.

Promote sociobiodiversity-based economies
Sustainable products (e.g., açaí, nuts, oils) must generate viable economic returns to support conservation.

Ensure affordability and access for developing countries
High capital costs must be addressed to enable participation in the transition.

Leverage digital platforms for inclusion
Tools such as the Green Wave Platform reduce barriers for small actors and connect local solutions to global capital.

Strengthen grassroots organizations
Supporting local enterprises and cooperatives is essential for long-term sustainability.

Ensure traceability and transparency
Digital tools help protect land rights, prevent illegal activities, and ensure value retention at the local level.

Adopt biome-based approaches
Policies must reflect the ecological and socioeconomic diversity of different biomes.

Promote balanced territorial governance
Mechanisms such as regional quotas and rotating governance can ensure equitable distribution of opportunities.

Link finance to social and environmental safeguards
Financial instruments should explicitly require protection of Indigenous peoples and vulnerable communities and the elimination of forced labor.

Align conservation with livelihoods
Nature-based projects must generate jobs and improve local well-being, not only carbon outcomes.

Provide international financial support
Countries with large forest cover and lower income levels require grants, concessional finance, and technical assistance.

Promote sustainable economic alternatives to deforestation
Expanding sustainable value chains is essential to replace illegal or predatory activities.

Leverage technology for monitoring and enforcement
Digital solutions for deforestation monitoring should be scaled and integrated into policy frameworks.

Daniel Contrucci
Founder and Co-CEO