

## **Submission by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)**

### *Input to the COP30 Presidency Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030*

1. The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) welcomes the opportunity to submit the following contribution to the COP 30 Presidency Roadmap for Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030.
2. The latest data show that forests cover 4.14 billion hectares – about one-third of the planet’s land area. Global deforestation rates declined in all regions in the most recent decade, at 10.9 million hectares per year, down from 17.6 million hectares per year in 1990-2020.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the annual rate of net forest loss fell from 10.7 million hectares in the 1990s to 4.12 million hectares in 2015–2025.<sup>2</sup> Every year, a global average of 41 million hectares are degraded by pest and diseases, and 127 million hectares burnt by wildfires.
3. Without halting deforestation and restoring degraded areas, climate goals cannot be met. Forests are also critically important for biodiversity and act as a connector by supporting economic growth, job creation, enhancing social well-being through cultural value, food security and nutrition, and resilience for communities.
4. Building upon the REDD+ framework referred to in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, the UN and multilateral system have facilitated and developed critical levers that have enabled progress in halting deforestation. Recent progress at COP30 has reinforced the first Global Stocktake’s (GST) call for enhanced efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, continuing the strong momentum behind forests as a unifying, solution-driven pillar for climate action. By linking to and working within existing UNFCCC processes, the Roadmap can build on the significant learning from past years about what works and scale up successful strategies.
5. The CPF highlights and identifies pathways for inclusive, country-led efforts to accelerate actions and commitments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, translating into results on the ground. We need to:
  - **Promote policy consistency and coherence.** Halting deforestation requires taking action beyond the forest sector, including by shifting towards more sustainable agrifood systems and scaling up positive linkages between agriculture and forestry. The strategic inclusion of globally agreed forest-related commitments, goals and actions, including the Global Forest Goals of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests into national plans under multilateral environmental agreements and as an intrinsic asset for development trajectories will increase visibility and unlock opportunities, for example through nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement, national biodiversity strategies and action plans aligned with the Kunming–Montreal

---

<sup>1</sup> FAO. 2025. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6709en>

<sup>2</sup> FAO. 2025. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd6709en>

Global Biodiversity Framework, and national Land Degradation Neutrality targets under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

- Strengthen **data and evidence**. What gets measured gets managed. Transparent, accessible forest data that is interoperable across systems and stakeholders, coupled with robust planning, management and monitoring systems supported by science and policy analysis, are needed to support countries in developing baselines and scaling up solutions.
- Enhance **efficiency in delivery**. Streamlined processes and effective coordination and cooperation are required to deliver impact, maximize returns on investment, and ensure tangible progress.
- Promote **robust governance**. Governments must adopt evidence-based, coherent and coordinated sectoral, environmental and economic policies to align public incentives and ensure consistent implementation across national and sub-national levels. Sustained political commitment and stable regulatory and policy frameworks are essential for obtaining sufficient investment and action and for facilitating access to climate finance, aligned with national priorities and involving deployment of the private sector, where appropriate.
- Scale up action by **addressing the fragmentation of finance for forests and by strengthening partnerships, through participatory, inclusive and rights-based approaches**. Mobilizing global partnerships and cooperation – in conjunction with solid national leadership - is crucial for achieving the transformational change necessary to halt deforestation. The fragmentation of funding flows, pace of approvals and mechanisms of disbursement need to be addressed for more rapid deployment to enable rapid responses and address imminent threats such as forest wildfires. Durable outcomes require meaningful participation and the recognition and protection of the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and the engagement of women and youth.

8. The suite of CPF Joint Initiatives is a further delivery mechanism to address specific requests and emerging issues. They mobilize technical expertise, strengthen policy and programme coordination, support data and monitoring, facilitate access to forest finance information and capacity building, and sustain advocacy and outreach.<sup>3</sup>

9. The CPF stands ready to support Parties and the COP30 Presidency in future steps to develop and advance the Roadmap through mobilizing scientific, technical, political and social support, to strengthen coherence across international processes, support country-led implementation, and sustain momentum towards 2030.

---

<sup>3</sup> Further information on CPF Joint Initiatives is available at: <https://www.fao.org/collaborative-partnership-on-forests/initiatives/en>

## Annex

### A brief introduction to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)

The CPF was established in 2001 as a global voluntary partnership of 16 international organizations and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests. CPF members work together to streamline and align their efforts to improve the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of the world's forests and trees, for the benefit of people and the planet. Through the convening power of the CPF, diverse forest-related constituencies connect, share experiences, and seek areas for collaboration to produce new benefits for the global community.

The CPF's [Workplan for 2025-2028 – Strategic Directions for Collaborative Forest Action](#), offers a blueprint by which CPF members can collectively help accelerate progress towards the Global Forest Goals (GFGs) of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 (UNSPF) and other forest-related goals and commitments, including under the Rio Conventions. The workplan describes the CPF mission and approach and sets out the joint actions and collaborative activities it will undertake between 2025 and 2028.

A core function of the CPF is to strategically enhance the implementation of intergovernmental forest-related commitments, by promoting sustainable forest management as a cross-cutting solution to global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation, food insecurity and poverty, and supporting greater coherence and representation of forests across international frameworks. Through its joint activities, including the provision of scientific and technical advice, development of publications, statements and communications and advocacy, the CPF helps to inform decision-making and enhance programme synergies and coordination to accelerate achievement of the GFGS and other forest-related goals and targets.<sup>4</sup>

#### CPF Member Organizations

Center for International Forestry Research–World Agroforestry (CIFOR–ICRAF), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the World Bank Group.

---

<sup>4</sup> Further information on recent CPF inputs to key forest-related global fora and achievements of the suite of CPF Joint Initiatives can be found on the CPF website and in document [E/CN.18/2026/3](#) prepared for the consideration of the Twenty-first session of the United Nations Forum on Forests.