

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

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CRITICAL BARRIERS AND POTENTIAL LEVERS TO ADDRESS THEM:

Inappropriate definition for ‘forest’ leading to data fallacies, for instance:

- Over-logging of temperate forests e.g. in Europe continues without being reported in official datasets because the definition of "forest" used by the EU and by the FAO still makes no distinction between a primary forest and a monoculture tree plantation.
 - o Potential levers: The UNFCCC suggests an appropriate global definition for “forest” which differentiates primary forests and monoculture tree plantation.

Inadequate allocation of financial resources:

- The forest-related climate finance and private funds flowing towards false solutions, such as [carbon markets and offsetting schemes](#), remain too high. Indeed, these schemes have been criticized by IPs & LCs, civil society and [scientists](#) for being ineffective in sustainably lowering global emissions and being linked to human rights violations.
 - o Potential lever: Increase finance for direct-funding mechanisms which guarantee the protection of forests and safeguard the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (Eg: [Forest stewardship payment scheme in Liberia](#)).
- Subsidies are ill-adapted at the [global level](#) and at the [European level](#) leading notably to a lack of [skilled foresters](#).
 - o Potential lever: Governments of countries with temperate forests need to [finance less intensive, higher value wood production](#) and transition to [Continuous Cover Forestry](#).

Excessive consumption of forest-risk commodities, especially from high income western countries, in particular:

- Animal products,
 - Possible Lever: Governments need to support citizens to replace some of their animal-sourced calories with plant-based proteins like pulses, beans, legumes and nuts. They can do this by ensuring that large companies selling food (supermarkets, restaurant chains, catering companies) make plant-based options consistently available.
- Critical Raw Materials
 - Possible Levers: in this report.
- Pulp & paper
 - Possible Lever: Governments should pass regulations requiring food-service companies to use reusable (rather than paper, disposable) packaging.
- Woody biomass for energy
 - Possible Lever: Governments need to stop policy incentives for the use of wood burning for energy production, as these cause excessive logging in forests, undermine energy security, deplete the wood supply for the economy, and worsen the climate crisis in most cases. They should use the money saved to invest in the energy storage and grid upgrades needed to move away from the large-scale burning of carbon-rich fuels, whether fossil fuels or biomass.

Failure to implement (or pass) legislation in major consumer markets to hold companies accountable for their impact on forests and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' (IPs&LCs) rights:

- The EU Deforestation Regulation continues to be delayed, leaving sectors for which the European Market is top consumer to pursue their expansion and ensuing forest destruction.
 - Potential Lever: major consumer markets for forest-risk commodities (Europe, China, USA, India) need to pass & implement such regulations, to ensure their consumption isn't causing the loss of primary forest.