

**B) the COP 30 Presidency Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030.**

**(a) What are the most critical barriers — whether physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological or social — preventing the halting and reversing of deforestation and forest degradation?**

The pervasion of market-based mechanisms such as forest offsets and nature-based solutions within the UNFCCC poses insidious and significant threats to forests. Market-based mechanisms fail to address the fossil fuel extraction and capitalistic greed at the root of climate change while rewarding polluters by allowing them to claim carbon neutrality for business as usual. Hence, the [logging industry benefits](#) from thinning forests for climate adaptation and cutting old growth forests to grow short rotation plantations for carbon sequestration despite the fact that old growth forests store more carbon. Forest offsets and nature-based solutions conflate biological carbon with fossil carbon even though reductions in one do not facilitate or equate to reductions in the other, leading to false accounting and false claims of carbon neutrality. Industry's push to subsidize the use of wood in construction as carbon sequestration further demonstrates the perverse incentivization of deforestation through market-based mechanisms. Moreover, market-based mechanisms that invest in big agriculture, such as methane offset projects at concentrated animal feeding operations, encourage a resource-intensive model of food and crop production that promotes heavy deforestation.

**(b) What potential levers, whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological, exist for accelerating the implementation of the commitment to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation?**

**(c) What country, regional or sector experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared regarding forest conservation and restoration?**

**(d) How can forest conservation, sustainable management, and restoration best reflect the diverse realities of countries at different stages of development, the rights and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, and different degrees of forest cover?**

Nature-based solutions exploit Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge and require massive expanses of land and water for sequestration, promoting land grabs from Indigenous

Peoples and peasant communities. Indigenous Peoples and forest communities have reported that commodifying forests through REDD has advanced deforestation and land grabbing, violating Indigenous rights and human rights. Indigenous Peoples and peasant communities must lead the shift to regenerative agricultural systems to facilitate a just transition. Moreover, protections around the use of Indigenous Knowledge and Peasant agroecology in policy and research must be established and adhered to.