Deforestation Briefing Notes

Protecting the World's Forests: Reducing Deforestation and Promoting Biodiversity

Introduction

Forest ecosystems are essential to planetary health. They sequester carbon, regulate water cycles, preserve biodiversity, and support the livelihoods, cultures, and rights of indigenous and forest-dependent communities. But the world is losing forests at an alarming rate. Delegates to this committee must grapple with complex drivers — illegal logging, conversion to farmland, charcoal production, infrastructure development, and fires — and design policies that are sustainable, equitable, and enforceable.

This briefing provides an overview of the crisis, highlights key challenges and trade-offs, and frames questions for delegates debating a resolution centered on the the issue of deforestation.

Global Deforestation: Scale and Trends

- According to **Global Forest Watch**, forests cover about 4 billion hectares globally — roughly 30 % of land area. Deforestation continues, with millions of hectares lost annually.
- In the boreal and temperate belt (especially Russia and Canada), forest loss has increased in recent years. In 2013, Russia and Canada together accounted for nearly 40 % of global tree cover loss. Mongabay
- In Russia specifically, from 2001 to 2021, ~76 million hectares of tree cover were lost — a ~10 % reduction since 2000. Forest Policy Group
- Some sources claim that in certain regions of Russia, illegal logging constitutes up to 30 % of total timber harvest, or even higher in specific districts. wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org+2Grida+2
- WWF reports that *illegal logging is tied to 15–30 % of global timber production*, and in tropical countries may reach 50-90 %. World Wildlife Fund

These numbers show that the challenge is not marginal — it is systemic.

Drivers of Deforestation Beyond Illegal Logging

While illegally harvested timber is a core problem, it is not the only and not always the dominant driver in many regions. Delegates should consider:

1. **Agricultural Expansion**
    - Conversion of forest land to farmland or pasture is a leading cause in many tropical and subtropical regions. un-redd.org
    - The pressure to feed expanding populations, biofuel demand, commodity crops (soy, palm oil, cattle) drives forest clearance.
2. **Charcoal and Fuelwood Harvesting**
    - In many developing regions, local populations rely on wood or charcoal for cooking and heating. Unsustainable charcoal production can lead to gradual deforestation, even in remote areas.
    - This is often under-reported but widespread, particularly in Africa and parts of Asia.

3. **Urbanisation, Roads, and Infrastructure**
    - Expansion of roads into forested zones fragments habitat and opens remote areas to logging, mining, and settlement.
    - Urban sprawl, rural roads, and infrastructure corridors all contribute to forest edge loss and forest degradation.
4. **Fires and Climate Amplification**
    - Many forests are affected by fires, either natural, accidental, or human-ignited (slash, clearing). Climate change exacerbates drought and increases fire susceptibility.
    - In Russia, massive wildfires have destroyed millions of hectares and released huge carbon emissions. wwf.mg+2MDPI+2
5. **Weak Governance, Corruption, and Market Forces**
    - Even where laws exist, enforcement is often weak, especially in remote areas. Illicit networks may collude with local authorities.
    - Global demand for timber and forest products, and the ability to launder or mislabel wood, further incentivises illegal activity.

Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and Rights

- Indigenous and local communities often live in or adjacent to forests; their cultures, sustenance, traditional knowledge, and spiritual life are intimately linked to forest ecosystems.
- Inclusion, consent, and benefit-sharing are critical. Mechanisms such as **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** are internationally recognised tools.
- The **UN-REDD Programme** explicitly promotes the meaningful inclusion of indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities in planning, monitoring, and benefit mechanisms. SD Knowledge Platform+1
- Studies show that when indigenous communities have secure land rights and participatory forest governance, deforestation tends to be lower. ESAJournals+1
- However, many forest policies fail to integrate local voices, leading to conflict, displacement, or inequitable outcomes.

The Impact of Global Deforestation

Climate Change & Carbon Emissions

Carbon Release:

- In 2023, global loss of tropical forests totalled 3.7 million hectares, equivalent to around ten soccer fields of forest lost every minute, producing roughly six percent of estimated global carbon dioxide emissions - https://www.wri.org/
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- Estimates suggest that deforestation accounts for 12-20% of all global greenhouse gas emissions - https://unfccc.int/cop30

- Forests remove an estimated 16 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere annually, equalling about half of the annual CO2 released from burning fossil fuels

  https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/opendata/deforestation-accelerating-climate-change-and-threatening-biodiversity#:~:text=Forests%20also%20play%20a%20key,emission%20caused%20by%20forest%20loss.

Carbon Sink Loss:

- A 2024 study found that record heat in 2023 negatively impacted the ability of land and ocean sinks to absorb carbon, and that the global land sink was at its weakest since 2003

Links:

- https://www.carbonbrief.org/un-report-five-charts-showing-how-global-deforestation-is-declining/
- https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/deforestation/
- https://www.climateimpact.com/news-insights/insights/effects-of-deforestation/

Biodiversity Loss

Species Extinction Crisis:

- Tropical forests support at least two-thirds of the world's biodiversity despite covering less than 10% of Earth's land surface - https://wwf.panda.org/discover/our_focus/forests_practice/importance_forests/tropical_rainforest/#:~:text=Why%20are%20tropical%20forests%20so,is%20fuelling%20the%20nature%20crisis.
-
- Human activity is driving extinction at a rate 1,000 to 10,000 times beyond natural level - https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.269.5222.347

- Between 1990 and 2020, around 420 million hectares of mainly tropical forest has been lost and a further 10 million hectares, an area the size of Scotland and Wales combined, is being lost each year - https://www.rainforestcoalition.org/

Forest Fragmentation:

- 20% of global forest is scattered across 34 million smaller patches, affecting species that require large territories and increasing the isolation of animals and plants, limiting their gene pools

Trade-Driven Impact:

- Consumption-driven deforestation caused by 24 developed countries importing timber or crops was responsible for 13.3% of global range loss experienced by forest-dependent vertebrates - https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-024-08569-5.epdf?sharing_token=Auj5PWW1FwZuGZakgPAU3dRgN0jAjWel9jnR3ZoTv0PfBIypVpIdbN-M5n3FNqZGbvPThnkjjdoeV0wfHyzaRON3NvNhREUkefS_KW34rCK1T-NyxWzO3veGJwiVe4xXG4UGFHfN1actDvLlT4pVsU7R84Y2jOxuugr4nJ3jJs7K_IY0Og1M5A5QdwZVYeTtIY7J13UnkoAIxn8HMM3SiP95XHa-O0mdkn9b1waz3oBMGJmwT5WXgVFD3Y-55D2-WH3op6o8rGTF7vLNlHYfcGIO9uKqehnpDttoxb4JUPS_TH_2bmbO4MwrYfSgxd4kptFRrFuGYfKkL-Nfll2s2GQsOmRTot1NmPSJ70Ef83Q%3D&tracking_referrer=www.theguardian.com

Links:

- https://royalsociety.org/news-resources/projects/biodiversity/deforestation-and-biodiversity/
- https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1706264114
- https://www.globalforestwatch.org/topics/biodiversity/

- https://cpree.princeton.edu/news/2025/global-biodiversity-loss-tied-outsourced-deforestation-princeton-study-reveals-hidden

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Water Cycle Disruption

Reduced Rainfall:

- Tree roots tap moisture from deep in the soil, with the Amazon rainforest releasing water that is rather more than the daily discharge of the Amazon River, creating giant rivers of water in the air that form clouds and create rainfall hundreds or even thousands of miles away –
- https://ajmaliasacademy.in/amazons-flying-rivers-how-a-forest-makes-rain-for-half-a-continent/
-
- In a 2005 study, deforestation of Central Africa caused a decrease in precipitation of about 5%–15% in the Great Lakes region

- **Soil Erosion & Water Quality:**
- Without trees, there is nothing to hold the soil cover, and soil erosion rates are increased, leading to more frequent flooding and higher likelihoods of pollutants sweeping into nearby water bodies
- In Malawi, when deforestation increased 1%, it was equivalent to a nearly 1% decrease in access to clean water, which was equivalent to a decrease in rainfall of nearly 10% - https://www.nature.com/nature-index/article/10.1073/pnas.1814970116
-

Flood Risk:

- Trees normally intercept rainfall and allow slow infiltration. Without forest cover, more overland flow occurs, creating more destructive flood and drought cycles

Links:

- https://e360.yale.edu/features/how-deforestation-affecting-global-water-cycles-climate-change
- https://www.earthday.org/how-deforestation-affects-the-water-cycle/
- https://www.hydroviv.com/blogs/water-smarts/how-deforestation-impacts-water-quality

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Current Deforestation Rates

Global Statistics (2024):

- 8.1 million hectares of forest were lost in 2024, a level of destruction 63% higher than the trajectory needed to halt deforestation by 2030
- In 2024, the world lost 16.6 million acres of tropical primary rainforests, equivalent to a rate of 18 soccer fields per minute
- Loss of humid primary tropical forests spiked in 2024, largely due to climate change-induced increase of forest fires

Link:

- https://forestdeclaration.org/resources/forest-declaration-assessment-2025/

Ecosystem & Economic Impacts

Livelihoods:

- Forests provide over 86 million green jobs and resources such as food and fuel that support billions of people's livelihoods
- Lost forests mean the disappearance of livelihoods in rural communities, increased carbon emissions, diminished biodiversity and the degradation of land https://www.worldwildlife.org/our-work/forests/deforestation-and-forest-degradation/#:~:text=Forests%20cover%20nearly%20one%2Dthird,ongoing%20changes%20in%20climate%20patterns.

Food Security:

- Loss of forests reduces biodiversity available for food, making farming systems less resilient to pests, diseases, or climate changes
- This leads to higher food prices, reduced food availability, and increased hunger

Indigenous Communities:

- Many Indigenous communities are displaced or affected by deforestation, losing their homes, food sources, and traditional territories

Links:

- https://www.worldwildlife.org/our-work/forests/deforestation-and-forest-degradation/
- https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/

Key Takeaway

Deforestation is a multi-dimensional crisis affecting climate stability, biodiversity, water security, and human livelihoods. The world is currently 63% off track from meeting the 2030 goal to halt and reverse forest loss, requiring urgent and comprehensive action across policy, finance, and land management practices.

Countries Most Affected by Deforestation

Top Countries by Deforestation Rate (2024)
1. Brazil - 42% of total tropical primary forest loss, largely driven by fires exacerbated by the country's worst drought on record
2. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) - Second-highest deforestation globally, accounting for 13 percent of all global deforestation in 2022
3. Bolivia - Fires made up almost 60 percent of Bolivia's tree cover loss in 2024 - https://gfr.wri.org/

4. Indonesia - World's largest palm oil producer with improving but fragile trends
5. Colombia - Primary forest loss jumped almost 50% between 2023 and 2024 - https://globalcanopy.org/

Other heavily affected countries: Peru, Myanmar, Cambodia, Angola, Laos, Malaysia

Questions for Delegates / Topics for Debate

1. **Balancing Economic Development & Forest Conservation**
    - How can states maintain agricultural productivity, rural development, and poverty alleviation while also committing to forest protection?
    - What types of compensation or incentive schemes (e.g. payments, subsidies, transition support) are feasible and fair?
2. **Strength and Design of Enforcement Mechanisms**
    - What criteria should trigger trade sanctions under the resolution?
    - How can trade sanctions be designed to minimise harm to vulnerable communities and avoid being exploited by protectionist lobbies?
    - Should sanctions apply only to timber, or also to agricultural commodities, charcoal, and other forest-linked exports?
3. **Monitoring, Verification, and Data Integrity**
    - What monitoring technologies and partnerships (satellites, drones, citizen reporting) should FOREST employ?
    - How to ensure data transparency, accuracy, and independence (avoid "gaming the system")?
    - How to verify chains of custody for timber and wood products to prevent laundering?
4. **Indigenous Participation, Rights, and Benefit Sharing**
    - What safeguards and institutional mechanisms should guarantee effective FPIC and equitable benefit-sharing?
    - Should the resolution require that indigenous institutions have veto power over forest-use decisions on their lands?
    - How to structure co-management, capacity building, and inclusion from the grassroots?
5. **Leakage and Displacement Risks**
    - How to prevent deforestation activities shifting from one region or country to another?
    - How to harmonise regional and cross-border policies so that success in one area doesn't cause damage elsewhere?
6. **Funding and Financial Sustainability**
    - What sources of funding shall support FOREST's operations (member contributions, carbon markets, philanthropic or multilateral funds)?
    - Should participation require financial commitments or matching grants from participating states?
7. **Temporal Phasing and Grace Periods**
    - What grace periods or transitional timelines should member states have before sanctions apply?
    - How to balance urgency with realistic time for legal and institutional reform?
8. **Risk of Perverse Incentives or Exploitation**
    - Could high incentives lead to over-reporting or false claims of reforestation?
    - Could certification systems be co-opted or corrupted?
    - How to guard against concentrated corporate power controlling reforestation projects at the expense of local autonomy?

CASE STUDY 1: BRAZIL - AMAZON DEFORESTATION

Scale of Impact

- The Amazon rainforest has lost approximately 15% since the 1970s, primarily driven by agricultural expansion, illegal mining, logging, and wildfires
- The Amazon experienced its highest tree cover loss since 2016 in 2024, with fires causing 66% of Brazil's forest loss
- The Atlantic Rainforest has been diminished to just 7% of its original size https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/why-is-the-amazon-so-important-for-climate-change1/

Drivers

- 80% of deforested sections have been replaced by cattle farming
- Soybean cultivation expansion
- Illegal logging and mining
- Infrastructure development

Environmental Impacts

- Parts of the forest have already become a net carbon source rather than a carbon sink
- Risk of reaching ecological tipping point that would transform the Amazon into savanna
- Disruption to regional rainfall patterns affecting all of South America

Social Impacts

- Displacement of Indigenous communities
- Loss of livelihoods for forest-dependent populations
- Increased violence and land conflicts

Challenges to Stopping Deforestation

Economic Pressures:

- The need to balance economic output and environmental stewardship represents one of the greatest challenges for preserving the Amazon
- Commodity price fluctuations driving deforestation rates
- Poverty driving small-scale farmers to clear land https://www.downtoearth.org.in/environment

Governance Issues:

- Few national parks or reserves are efficiently enforced
- Illegal activities persist despite environmental laws
- Political changes affecting enforcement intensity

Cultural Barriers:

- Governor Barbalho points to the challenge of achieving a cultural shift to change land use dynamics - https://agenciapara.com.br/news/72667/governor-of-para-highlights-new-amazon-economy

Solutions and Progress

What's Working:

- Indigenous lands and protected areas prevented an estimated 4.3 million hectares of deforestation between 2022 and 2030
- Between 1985 and 2020, 90% of Amazon deforestation occurred outside of Indigenous lands
- Real-time forest monitoring systems
- Supply chain interventions

https://www.edf.org/

Proposed Strategies:

- Shifting existing working and degraded lands to sustainable agriculture and livestock production; restoring degraded lands; investing in the bioeconomy
- Solar power development on degraded lands rather than clearing forest
- Economic incentives for forest conservation

Links:

- https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40562-025-00391-9
- https://www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-insights/perspectives/public-policy-challenges-preserving-amazon/
- https://www.wri.org/insights/zero-amazon-deforestation-can-grow-brazil-gdp
- https://www.edf.org/media/new-analysis-finds-indigenous-lands-and-protected-areas-are-key-slowing-deforestation-without

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CASE STUDY 2: INDONESIA - PALM OIL DEFORESTATION

Scale of Impact

- Indonesia is the world's largest exporter of crude and refined palm oil, contributing 59% of total global exports
- Palm oil expansion accounted for one third (3 million hectares) of Indonesia's loss of old-growth forest over the past 20 years
- Palm oil plantations resulted in annual GHG emissions of 200 million metric tons between 2021 and 2022

https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/forests/indonesian-forests-palm-oil

Recent Trends

- Deforestation by the palm oil industry increased in 2023 for the second year in a row, bucking a decade of gradual decline
- In 2018-2022, deforestation for industrial palm oil was 32,406 hectares per year – only 18% of its peak a decade earlier
- Geographic shift: concentration moving from Sumatra to Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo)

Drivers

- Global demand for palm oil in food, cosmetics, and biofuels
- Political incentives arising before local mayoral elections, with deforestation increasing by 4% in the year prior to elections
- Palm oil price exposure, with deforestation rates increasing by 7% in places experiencing a one standard deviation increase

Environmental Impacts

- Palm oil production on carbon-rich peatlands emits around 220 million tonnes of greenhouse gases per year - https://globalcanopy.org/
- Biodiversity loss in one of the world's biodiversity hotspots
- Air pollution from fires used to clear land
- Water pollution from mining separation processes

Challenges to Stopping Deforestation

Corporate Accountability Issues:

- Companies have been using "shadow companies" to circumvent sustainability standards while presenting an image of environmental accountability
- Companies controlled by First Resources allegedly cleared more than 95,000 hectares of forest since announcing a zero-deforestation pledge in 2015 https://news.mongabay.com/

Market Dynamics:

- China recently passed the EU to become the largest importer of Indonesian palm oil, with markets like Indonesia, China and India sourcing palm oil with twice the per-tonne deforestation exposure of EU exports
- Rising palm oil prices threaten to undermine progress

https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Strengthening_Indonesia_China_Palm_Oil_Trade_with_Sustainable_Practices_2025.pdf

Enforcement Gaps:
- Voluntary certification schemes such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil have persistent compliance issues and enforcement gaps

Solutions and Progress
What's Working:
- Exporters with zero-deforestation commitments consistently source with 70% of the per metric ton deforestation risk of their competitors
- More than 85% of observed palm oil exports are traded by companies with formal zero-deforestation commitments
- Government efforts to cap plantation areas and toughen forest laws

Opportunities:
- 2.4 million hectares of intact forest remains within Indonesia's oil palm concessions, presenting both a conservation opportunity and risk
- 30.2 million hectares of non-forest land nationwide meet biophysical suitability criteria for oil palm cultivation

Needed Actions:
- Stronger regulation like EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)
- Enhanced supply chain transparency and traceability
- Landscape-level approaches like the Terpercaya Initiative

Links:
- https://www.sei.org/features/indonesian-palm-oil-exports-and-deforestation/
- https://news.mongabay.com/2024/02/palm-oil-deforestation-makes-comeback-in-indonesia-after-decade-long-slump/
- https://eia-international.org/news/broken-promises-and-palm-oil-no-deforestation-is-failing-and-we-need-regulation/
- https://www.sei.org/features/zero-palm-oil-deforestation/

CASE STUDY 3: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO - MINING-DRIVEN DEFORESTATION
Scale of Impact
- Almost 70 percent of DRC's land is covered by forests—around 152 million hectares, with more than half a million hectares lost in 2022 alone
- The DRC has lost 8.6% of its tree cover since 2000, with mining particularly coltan extraction identified as a major driver
- DRC holds the second-largest tropical rainforest in the world

https://forestdeclaration.org/resources/forest-declaration-assessment-2025/

Drivers
- Artisanal mining triggers deforestation at least 5 km from mining sites, with the onset of mining causing an additional 4 percentage points of forest loss after 10 years
- The indirect deforestation caused by mining through expansion of other land uses is 28 times larger than the forest area directly cleared for mining

- 10 million Congolese depend on artisanal mining to support their livelihoods
- Wood fuel consumption (94% of forest extraction)
- Conflict and militia activities

https://www.carbonbrief.org/

Environmental Impacts

- Around 15 tonnes of mercury are used annually in artisanal gold mining operations, making it the second largest source of mercury emissions in Africa
- Heavy metal pollution from mining operations
- Water body contamination with radioactive substances
- Habitat destruction for critically endangered species (mountain gorillas, okapi, bonobos, forest elephants)

Social Impacts

- Over 70% of Congolese, about 60 million people, lived on less than $1.90 a day in 2018 - https://www.worldwildlife.org/

- Forced evictions from mining expansion
- Human rights abuses including sexual assault, arson, and beatings
- Up to 5 million civilian deaths from conflict-related malnourishment and preventable diseases

Challenges to Stopping Deforestation

Conflict Dynamics:

- Mining plays a substantial role in financing armed groups - https://www.worldwildlife.org/

- Armed groups control mining areas and levy illegal taxes
- Ongoing violence since 1996

Economic Dependencies:

- Mining contributes nearly 25% to DRC's GDP
- Poverty driving unsustainable resource extraction
- Lack of alternative livelihoods

Governance Weaknesses:

- Lack of controls in artisanal mining have led to land degradation and pollution
- Money from state-owned mining companies routinely goes missing
- Environmental impact assessments rarely conducted

Solutions and Progress

Conservation Efforts:

- Nearly 12% of DRC's rainforest is under protected status through national parks and reserves
- Five UNESCO World Heritage Sites including Virunga National Park
- UN-REDD+ program for emissions trading

Needed Actions:

- A doubling of aid is urgently needed, including an estimated $200 million per annum for the environment
- Responsible sourcing regulations (Dodd-Frank Act Section 1502, EU Responsible Sourcing Regulation)
- Support for artisanal mining communities to restore and protect degraded forests
- Development of alternative energy infrastructure to reduce wood fuel dependency

Opportunities:

- DRC's untapped mineral reserves are estimated to be worth $24 trillion

- Potential for green economy transition
- REDD+ funding for sustainable development

Links:

- https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-024-01421-8
- https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/can-democratic-republic-congos-mineral-resources-provide-pathway-peace
- https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/unep-study-confirms-dr-congos-potential-environmental-powerhouse-warns
- https://globalforestcoalition.org/the-dark-side-of-technology-coltan-mining-in-the-drc-and-its-human-rights-and-environmental-impacts/
- https://impacttransform.org/en/democratic-republic-of-congo-artisanal-mining-communities-safeguard-ecosystems/

Cross-Cutting Challenges to Stopping Deforestation

1. **Economic Trade-offs:** Balancing conservation with poverty reduction and economic development
2. **Governance Gaps:** Weak enforcement, corruption, and lack of political will
3. **Global Market Pressures:** International demand for commodities driving deforestation
4. **Climate Change:** Droughts and fires exacerbating forest loss
5. **Limited Funding:** Conservation efforts severely underfunded
6. **Supply Chain Complexity:** Difficulty tracking deforestation in global supply chains
7. **Voluntary vs. Mandatory:** Failure of voluntary commitments without strong regulation

COP26 (Glasgow, 2021) - Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests

- Over 100 world leaders committed to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030
- Countries representing over 85% of the world's forests signed the pledge
- £14 billion ($19.2 billion) in public and private funding was committed
- Key signatories included Brazil, Russia, China, Canada, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo
- **Link**: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/over-100-leaders-make-landmark-pledge-to-end-deforestation-at-cop26

COP28 (Dubai, 2023) - Historic Text Inclusion

- For the first time, halting and reversing deforestation by 2030 was included in the final official COP
- Brazil proposed the Tropical Forests Forever fund with a target of $250 billion for tropical rainforest conservation
- Norway committed an additional $100 million to Indonesia for deforestation reduction
- Norway increased support to its International Climate and Forest Initiative to 4 billion NOK ($375 million) for 2024
- **Links**:
    - https://globalcanopy.org/insights/insight/for-the-first-time-halting-and-reversing-deforestation-makes-it-into-the-final-text-of-a-cop-deal/
    - https://www.wri.org/insights/cop28-outcomes-forests-nature

COP29 (Baku, Azerbaijan, 2024)

- UK pledged £3 million to enhance REDD+ transparency and implementation for halting deforestation by 2030

- COP29 failed to reach consensus on integrating zero-deforestation targets and biodiversity into the global stocktake, postponing decisions until COP30
- Carbon market rules (Article 6) were finalized but raised concerns about environmental integrity
- **Link**: https://www.insightsonindia.com/2024/11/25/cop-29-outcome/

COP30 (Belém, Brazil, November 2025) - Current Summit

- Brazil announced a global investment fund to pay tropical forest countries to preserve forests
- Brazil announced the creation of 10 new Indigenous territories during COP30, one of which encompasses over 78% of the Amazon National Park
- Negotiations failed to agree on a binding deforestation roadmap, though Brazil
- announced it would launch a voluntary process to develop one for presentation at COP31 in Turkey
- **Links**:
    - https://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/12/what-happened-cop30-whats-next/
    - https://www.hrw.org/news/2025/11/20/cop30-should-accelerate-anti-deforestation-efforts