



“10 years of ADP and just 5 years till 2030!

Unite for global zero-deforestation commitments”

Host

- Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Regional Identity, Germany
- Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

Survey results

In preparation of the ADP-MSM and towards the future, the ADP set out a survey with 14 questions to gather stakeholder input. The full survey results can be found here: <https://ad-partnership.org/newsevents/events/>

- Most (76%) stakeholders came from EUR, 9% LAM, 7% ASIA, 5% AFR and 3% NAM (#1).
- CSOs (36%), government (24%) and private sector (22%) were well represented (#2).
- 85% of people (#3) think current efforts, strategies and incentives may halt deforestation if we implement current global ambition or are doubtful current, political, policy and economic environment is conducive.
- In-country stakeholder dialogues (#4) should focus on holistic sustainable supply chains with fair pricing (28%); climate change, biodiversity loss, drivers of deforestation and forest restoration (26%); and decoupling agricultural production and social development from deforestation. Stakeholder dialogues can improve on many issues (19%).
- For a Just Rural Transition and ensuring smallholder inclusion, several issues are considered important, especially secure land tenure and resource rights (21%), as well as fair pricing for a decent living income (16%), (#6, 7).
- EUDR complementary measures (#8) should focus on fostering smallholder inclusion and mitigating exclusion (26%); and prevent unsustainable practices and expansion in high-risk areas, regardless of where the final product is consumed (23%).
- Frontrunner companies (#9) with voluntary, no deforestation commitments are believed to have a competitive advantage when regulation is introduced (76%, yes + probably)
- To decouple agricultural expansion (#11) from deforestation the most important topics are forest and land governance & planning (19%); restoration and agroforestry (17%); and changing the economic paradigm of expansion (17%).
- To stop deforestation in the future (#14), top priorities are rewarding sustainable agriculture and farmers (22%); strengthening legal and policy frameworks and their enforcement (21%); and redirecting finance towards forest-positive solutions (18%).

Partnership Statement 2025-2030

Full statement: <https://ad-partnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/ADP-Partnership-Statement-2030-FINAL.pdf>

- Significant progress towards deforestation free supply chains has been made, but we are not there yet. Climate change has become an even more pressing reality. In the ADP, we are convinced that we have to reduce global deforestation not only because of the associated greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss, loss of livelihoods and human rights issues, but also because forests support agriculture, through their role in regulating



Towards deforestation-free
sustainable commodities

global and regional rainfall; and because we need forests to support sustainable growth and to adapt to climate change.

- Forests are economically, socially and culturally important for humankind and indispensable for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- As a unique coalition of European countries in the ADP, we will continue our work on halting deforestation and conversion, and collaborate with other governments, businesses, and farmers to promote a global level playing field.
- We will enhance our focus on social sustainability, such as through exploring opportunities to promote greater equity, improved livelihoods and living income for producers, to ensure a just and sustainable rural transition, which benefits farmers, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities.

Some key takeaways ADP-MSM 2025

- The ADP is a unique coalition of European governments and still needed for an open dialogue, diplomacy to halt global deforestation, and enhancing a global level playing field.
- Globally, governments did commit to halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. Agriculture resilience and food security depends on functioning ecosystems such as forests, which become even more important with global warming.
- In more remote, forest-risk regions where expansion is occurring, good governance and the protection of Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities are key. And in many regions, poverty is one of the root causes of deforestation. Therefore, sustainable livelihoods and Indigenous Peoples should by default be part of zero deforestation commitments.
- Domestic consumption is growing fast and, in some cases, surpass export. High rates of deforestation are concentrated in a few countries. Relevance of European import is decreasing. In this context, multi-stakeholder pre-competitive collaboration and dialogue and good governance in the land-use sector are key to achieve the common goals towards deforestation-free supply chains. These dialogues would benefit from independent facilitators and finance actors to represent horizontal interests and enhance trust.
- Downstream stakeholders are exposed to consumer expectations but depend on upstream stakeholders for sustainable practices and information. Sector-wide solutions are important. ADP can further facilitate a process from sustainable supply chains towards sustainable landscapes and holistic, sustainable development, also through digital opensource solutions.
- The EUDR is seen as an important step forward and supports enabling conditions and better governance in producer countries. Present private sector actors stated clearly that they need the EUDR to be implemented as it is (no delays, no changes) because the uncertainty affects them negatively.
- Some great examples of national public and private traceability were presented and discussed (e.g. Selo Verde Brazil, VISEC Argentina, ARS Ghana, REPSA Paraguay) that support their sectors to become ready for EUDR. Lack of information and database access prevents full supply chain tracking towards all indirect suppliers. A risk-based strategy could then be effective. Perfection and 100% certainty should not be the enemy of fit-for-purpose and negligible risk. The Brazilian Legal Beef strategy ('carne legal') has been an effective governance strategy to reduce illegality in the beef sector.