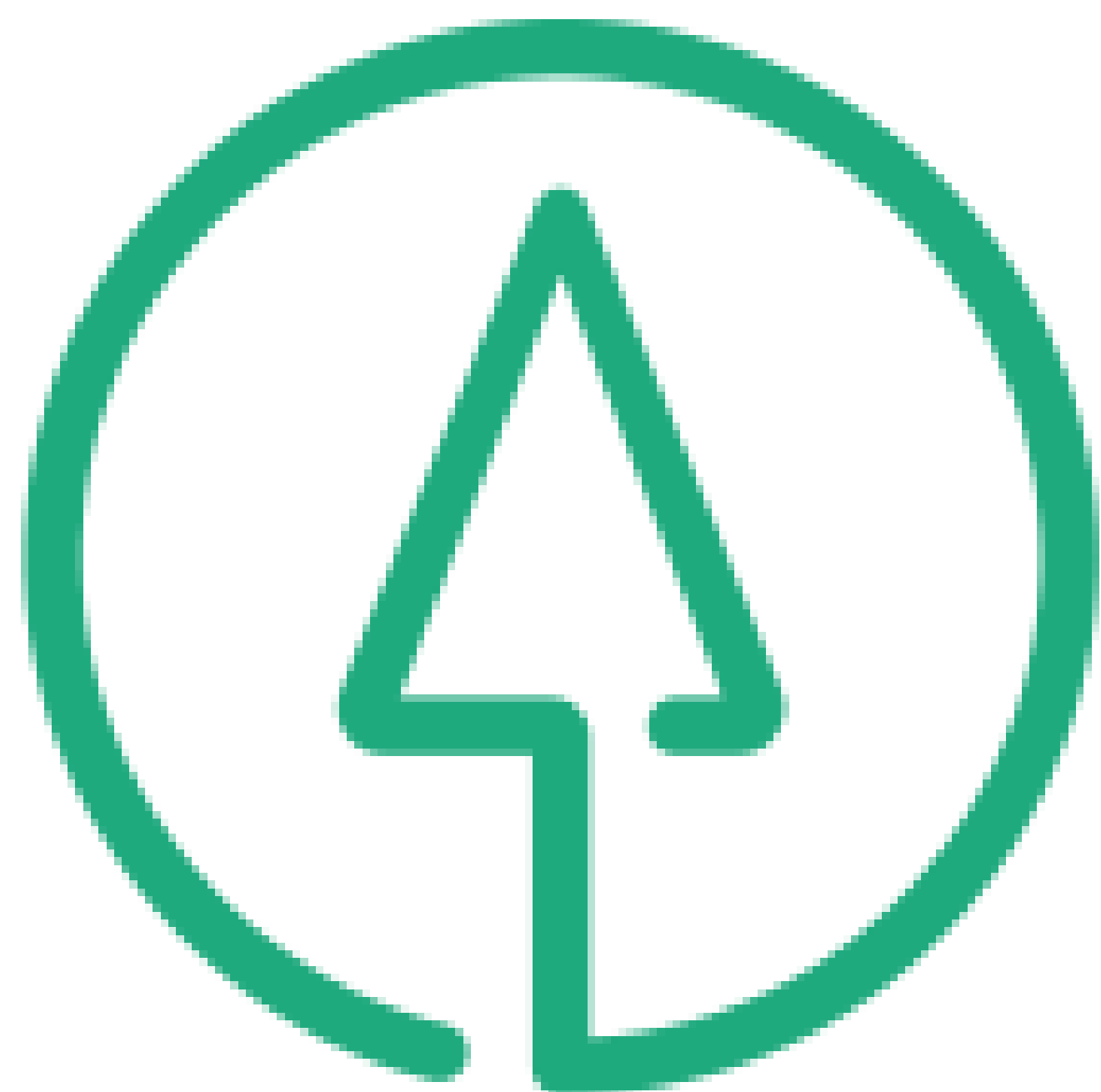




Can't see the forestry for the trees

Ross Hampton – ISFC Executive Director – December 2024





ISFC

**International Sustainable
Forestry Coalition**

Building a nature positive bioeconomy



Fifteen companies stewarding 16.5 million hectares of forests



...in 35 countries...



If the biggest, most urgent mission is creating a climate positive, nature positive, circular bio-economy to save the planet...

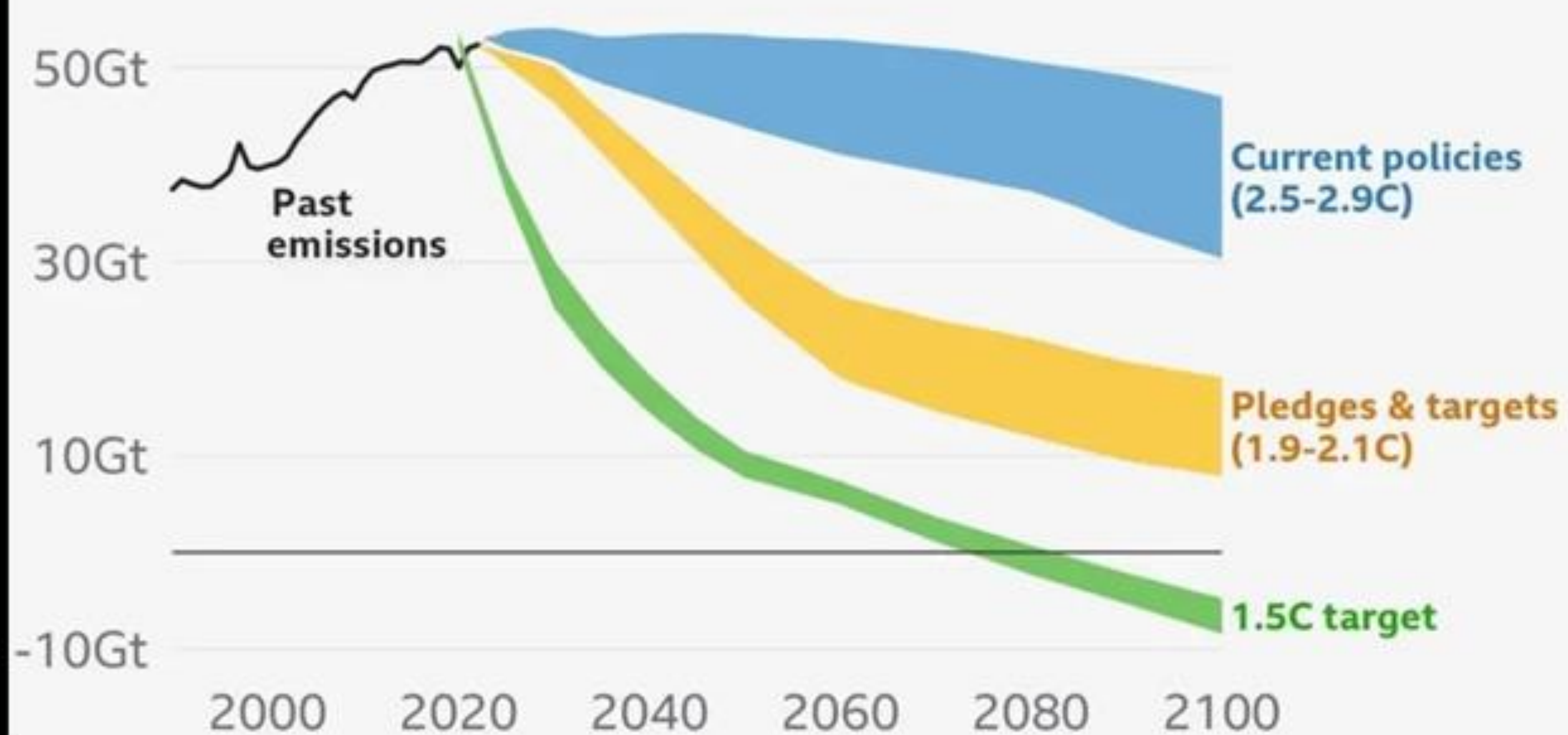


**...why does it
appear
so many can't
see the
forestry for the
trees?**



World far off track for 1.5C target

Projected greenhouse gas emissions and future warming levels vary by actions taken



Source: Climate Action Tracker



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IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007

Climate Change 2007: Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



During the last decade of the 20th century, deforestation in the tropics and forest regrowth in the temperate zone and parts of the boreal zone remained the major factors responsible for emissions and removals, respectively. However, the extent to which the carbon loss due to tropical deforestation is offset by expanding forest areas and accumulating woody biomass in the boreal and temperate zones is an area of disagreement between land observations and estimates by top-down models. Emissions from deforestation in the 1990s are estimated at 5.8 GtCO₂/yr (*medium agreement, medium evidence*).

Bottom-up regional studies show that forestry mitigation options have the economic potential at costs up to 100 US\$/tCO₂-eq to contribute 1.3-4.2 GtCO₂-eq/yr (average 2.7 GtCO₂-eq/yr) in 2030. About 50% can be achieved at a cost under 20 US\$/tCO₂-eq (around 1.6 GtCO₂/yr) with large differences between regions. Global top-down models predict far higher mitigation potentials of 13.8 GtCO₂-eq/yr in 2030 at carbon prices less than or equal to 100 US\$/tCO₂-eq. Regional studies tend to use more detailed data and a wider range of mitigation options are reviewed. Thus, these studies may more accurately reflect regional circumstances and constraints than simpler, more aggregate global models. However, regional studies vary in model structure, coverage, analytical approach, and assumptions (including baseline assumptions). In the sectoral comparison in [Section 11.3](#), the more conservative estimate from regional studies is used. Further research is required to narrow the gap in the potential estimates from global and regional assessments (*medium agreement, medium evidence*).



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IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007

| Climate Change 2007: Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change

In the long term, a sustainable forest management strategy aimed at maintaining or increasing forest carbon stocks, while producing an annual sustained yield of timber, fibre or energy from the forest, will generate the largest sustained mitigation benefit.

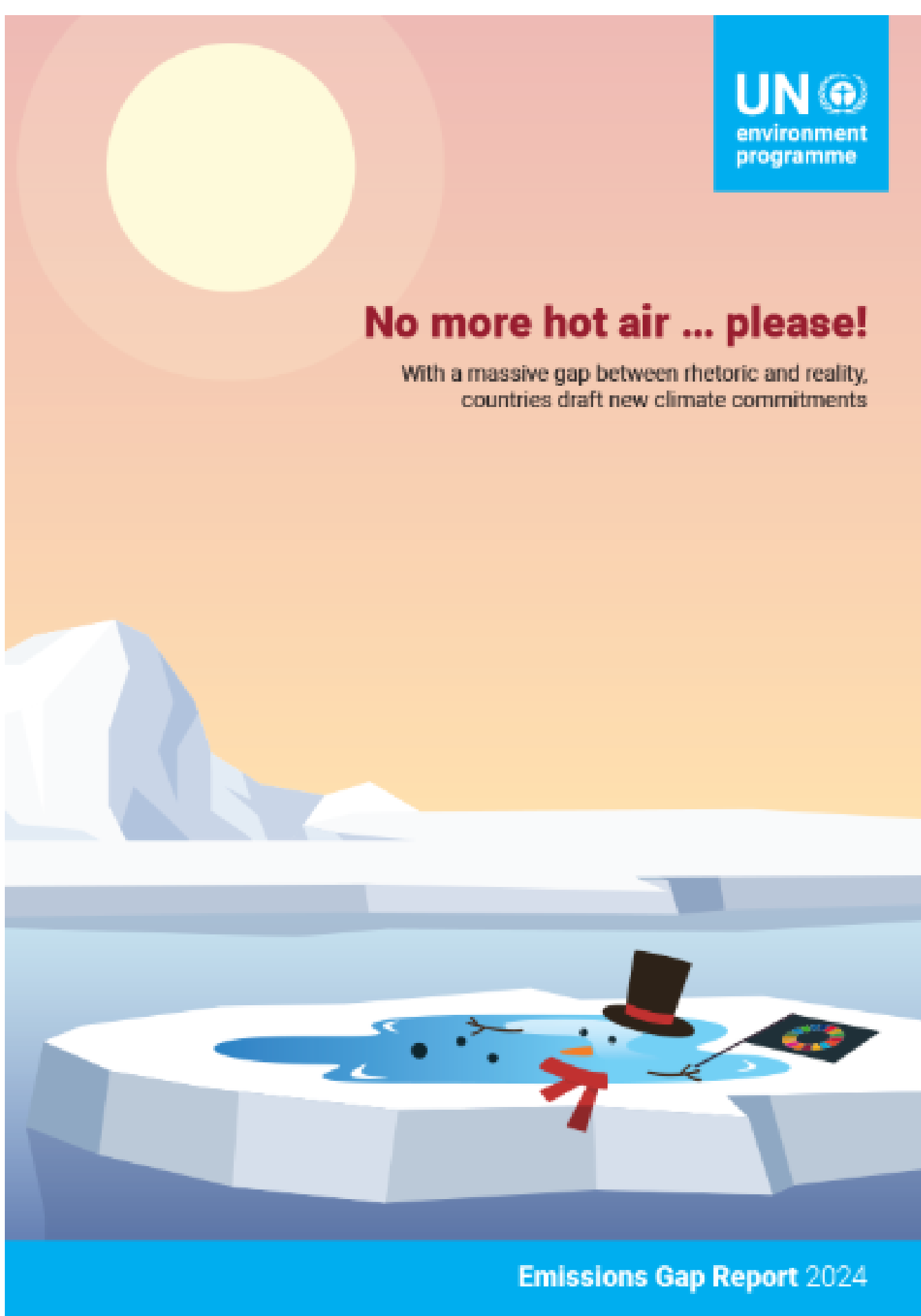
contribute 1.3-4.2 GtCO₂-eq/yr (average 2.7 GtCO₂-eq/yr) in 2030. About 50% can be achieved at a cost under 20 US\$/tCO₂-eq (around 1.6 GtCO₂/yr) with large differences between regions. Global top-down models predict far higher mitigation potentials of 13.8 GtCO₂-eq/yr in 2030 at carbon prices less than or equal to 100 US\$/tCO₂-eq. Regional studies tend to use more detailed data and a wider range of mitigation options are reviewed, Thus, these studies may more accurately reflect regional circumstances and constraints than simpler, more aggregate global models. However, regional studies vary in model structure, coverage, analytical approach, and assumptions (including baseline assumptions). In the sectoral comparison in [Section 11.3](#), the more conservative estimate from regional studies is used. Further research is required to narrow the gap in the potential estimates from global and regional assessments (*medium agreement, medium evidence*).

boreal
loss
ones is
90s are



Emissions Gap Report 2024

Authors: UNEP



As climate impacts intensify globally, the *Emissions Gap Report 2024: No more hot air ... please!* finds that nations must deliver dramatically stronger ambition and action in the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions or the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C goal will be gone within a few years. The report is the 15th edition in a series that brings together many of the world's top climate scientists to look at future trends in greenhouse gas emissions and provide

FURTHER RESOURCES

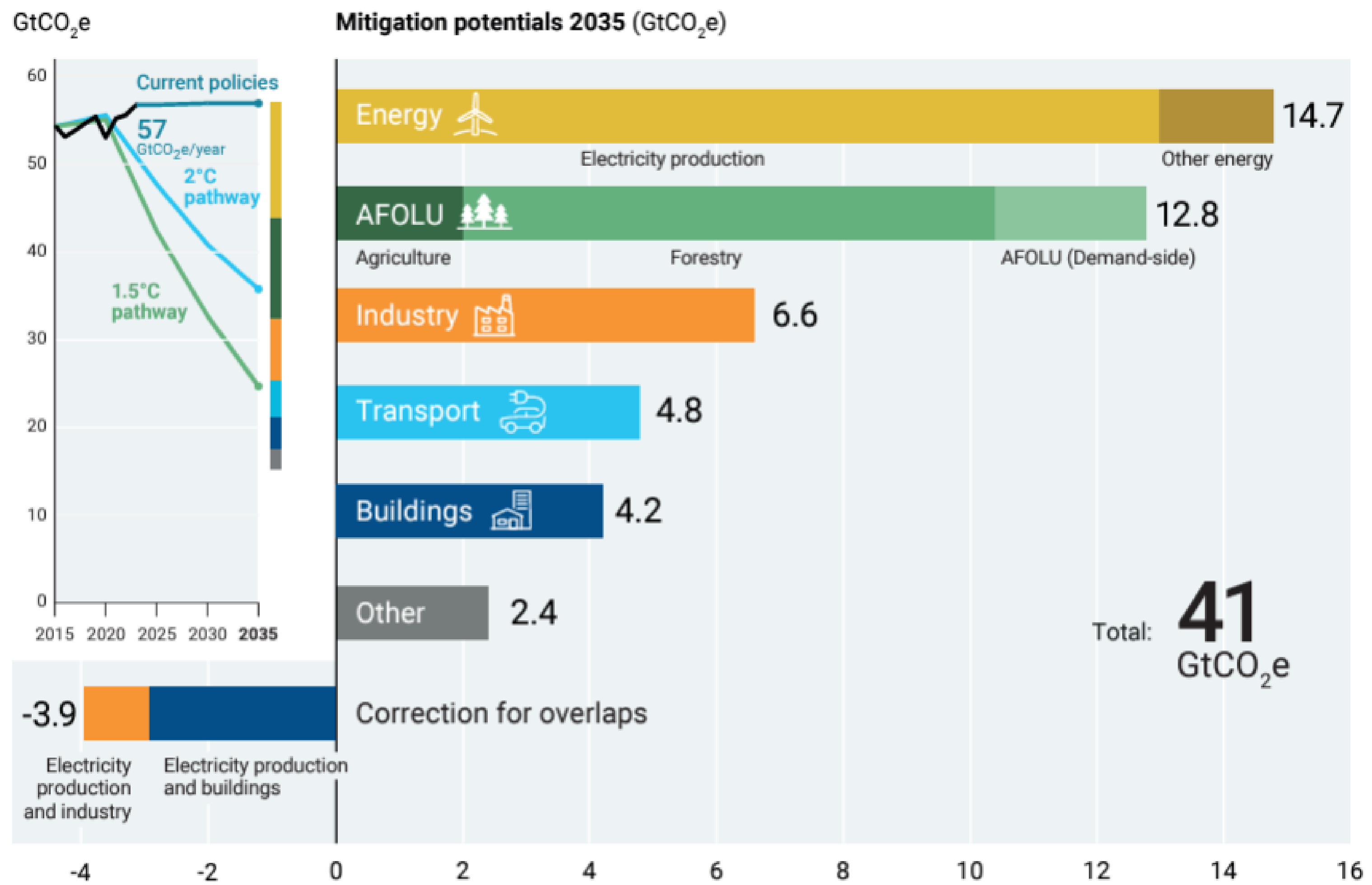
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- [Press Release: Nation must close huge emissions gap in new climate pledges and](#)

Emissions Gap Report 2024

Authors: UNEP



Figure ES.6 Overview of annual mitigation potentials by 2035 by sector up to US\$200/tCO₂e



scientists to look at future trends in greenhouse gas emissions and provide

OTHER RESOURCES

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So I guess forestry is a super-hero
at the climate COPs.....?





CANADA
CANADA

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Welcome

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BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND

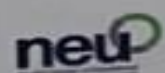
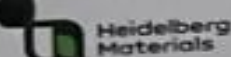
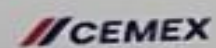
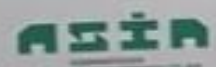




CONCRETE FUTURE

Cement and concrete building a sustainable and resilient future for the world.

Our COP29 Pavilion Partners:

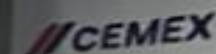


American Concrete Institute



Our mission

Together, we are committed to building a bright, resilient and sustainable concrete future for our industry and for the world.



NG A BETTER FUTURE

Of the world's largest building materials companies, Heidelberg Materials and CEMEX have committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. Heidelberg Materials is a net-zero company by 2030, and CEMEX is a net-zero company by 2030.



 **cean**
PAVILION

 **cean**
PAVILION

The ocean
unites us all.

océan elocéano
ocean
محيط
океан
海洋

 **cean**
PAVILION



HOW POLITICS REALLY WORKS:

**If you're not at
the table, you're
on the menu**



So at COP29 we pulled out a chair....











Leaders' panel



**Rt. Hon. Ed
Milliband**
Secretary of State
for Energy Security
& Net Zero,
UK



**Balkisou
Buba**
Vice National
Coordinator,
REPALEAC



Hans B.
Special
Representative
for Climate
Change,
Foreign and
Commonwealth
Office

FCLP

Perhaps they are starting to see the
forestry for the trees...







Thank you