



Forestry Carbon Offsets – A Natural Climate Solution

Carbon market services are offered through Kinect Energy Green Services a subsidiary of Kinect Energy.



Why it matters

Forests cover nearly 31 per cent of our planet's land area and are instrumental in removing pollution from the atmosphere. Millions of people depend on forests to improve air quality, health and flood management. Managing forests for carbon sequestration gives society the opportunity to reverse emissions caused mostly from human activity.

Billions of people worldwide use forests for all or part of their livelihoods. For this reason forests offer benefits to some of the world's most vulnerable and marginalized groups, including provide shelter, jobs, and security for these forest-dependent communities. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, removing and storing carbon while releasing oxygen back into the air. During a year a tree will absorb more than 48 pounds of carbon dioxide. This shows how important forests are in helping to regulate the global climate –Forests also support some of the most endangered species including, orangutans, tigers, elephants and rhinos.

Deforestation Rate in the World

Every minute about 13 hectares of the world's forests are lost due to deforestation. Most deforestation is due to human activities: agricultural expansion, mining and extraction of petroleum. Deforestation and degradation account for more than 11 percent of all carbon emissions.

Do trees have any medicinal value?

More than a quarter of modern medicines, worth an estimated US\$ 108 billion a year, originate from tropical forest plants.

What is a forest Carbon Offset?

As forests grow, the trees absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and store it within their growing biomass. A "forest carbon offset," is a metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent, which is avoided or newly stored, to compensate for emissions occurring in the atmosphere.

¹ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/>

² <https://www.un-redd.org/forest-facts>

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) underline the need to balance objectives and potential trade-offs between poverty reduction, growth and sustainability. In particular, Goal 13 “Climate Action” and Goal 15 “Life on Land” place forest management and sustainability into the international development framework and underscore the importance of these objectives in both developing and developed countries. Different forestry projects will match different SDGs but typically several are applicable for each project.



1. No Poverty

Forests contribute to livelihoods and economic growth. From people depending on forests for their livelihoods all the way to the consumers of wood fiber products.

2. Zero Hunger

Food from forests such as mushrooms, nuts, berries, or game make an important contribution to the food supply and nutritional quality of diets, especially in some of the world's most vulnerable regions.

3. Good health and well-being

By regulating the climate, providing clean air and water, and through recreational benefits that support physical and mental health, forests and trees play a significant role in for our well-being.

4. Quality Education

Given the relevance of forestry in rural areas, there is a strong role that forest owners can play in providing education and training to workers and local businesses and communities.

5. Gender Equality

In many countries, the link between poverty, gender and sustainable forest management is a critical issue. Rural women are heavily involved in forest work, but frequently disadvantaged.

6. Clean water and sanitation

Water security and forest health are intrinsically linked, and responsible forest management is key to preserving the forest and water ecosystem functions.

7. Affordable and clean energy

Energy from wood provides 40% of today's global renewable energy supply and has an important role in providing accessible, affordable and reliable basic energy services.

8. Decent work and economic growth

Forests are a major driver for sustainable economic growth and provider of jobs especially in rural areas, yet forestry work is considered among the most hazardous in the world.

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Forestry positively influences the well-being of people that depend on forest operations in rural and remote areas by providing basic infrastructure and services.

10. Reduced Inequalities

Investing in forests represents an investment in people, especially the rural poor and women.

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihood. Forests provide shelter, jobs, and security for indigenous cultures.

12. Responsible Consumption and Reduction

By protecting forests, it forces us to find better solutions for sustainable consumption and production.

13. Climate Action

Forests mitigate climate change on a global level, through carbon sequestration. They also have a significant role in reducing the risks of natural disasters including landslides, floods and droughts. They also halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

14. Life Below Water

Often mangrove trees are planted as part of a forestry project, protecting the oceans and marine life.

15. Life on Land

Forests support life of some of the world's most endangered species.

16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Projects play a crucial role in maintaining the rights of rural communities and contributes in protection towards unrest and injustice.

17. Partnerships for the Goals

Sustainable development between the private sector and civil society in forestry, help support people and planet as a central goal.

Types of forest carbon offset projects

There are four types of forest carbon offset projects that can generate forest carbon offset credits:

- **Reforestation** refers to projects that restore tree cover on land that was once forested but has been without forest cover for a period of time (e.g., 10 years).
- **Afforestation** refers to projects that establish tree cover on land that was either never previously forested or cleared of forest cover for more than a specified period of time (e.g., more than 30 years).
- **Forest conservation/avoided conversion** refers to avoiding the conversion of forested land to non-forest uses (e.g., agriculture, residential).
- **Improved forest management** refers to forest management activities that enhance or maintain carbon stocks on currently forested land. Examples include reduced impact logging and longer rotation management.

What are the Benefits of Purchasing Forestry Carbon Offsets?

By purchasing carbon offsets from a forestry project through World Kinect Energy Services, your company will contribute towards the Sustainable Development Goals of the U.N. and will also have a positive impact on climate change. We handle everything for you with an end-to-end service management of project sourcing, trading and retirement of certificates, saving you internal resources. With your purchase we will provide a Carbon Neutral Diploma and a formal Retirement Certificate.

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