Agreements

• GHG impacts depend on conditions – can be positive or negative
• Context specificity...
  – e.g. FF comparator in the EU case
• Should consider biogenic emissions
Challenges

• LCA methodologies
  – What is the scale and time frame of our concern?
• What pressures do we consider
• Identifying the reference scenario and/or counterfactuals against which to compare emissions
• Knowing when to stop and make decisions
• LCA approaches for DCs might be more difficult – data is much harder to get
Contested Assumptions

• Is carbon neutrality possible?
• Defining boundaries and approaches
• This is a concern only for the future should the industry grow vs. this is a concern right now...
Four suggestions for focusing the dialogue

• People have to have a long term security over land and resources (tenure) - law depending were we are
• Simplify the regulation in the forest sector (on one side over regulated and on the other side it is not functioning) – most informal sector (money is going to the “wrong people”)
  • e.g. Brazil - differential taxation system from wood – planted or natural forest - Where is the charcoal coming from?
• Incentives for efficiency improvement (question of adaption and acceptance; culture issue; depends on who pay the cost and who will benefit; reflex priorities) – What is the limitation of efficiency? (e.g. labor; time – process side; or the technology by itself)
• Enabling locally controlled forestry; Demand is causing a response; How to get local producer/farmer on board? Access to finance; finding new markets; working with farmers on aggregation of wood; giving them rights of marking activity; decriminalize the sector
Corresponding to the assumptions:

- Increased demand is driving deforestation
- Due to the lack of and enforced regulatory framework...
- Increase demand enhances sustainable production and leads to greater probability of forest staying forest.