a citizen solution to climate change

WHY WE SHOULD PLANT TREES

Planting trees is essential for our planet

Not as an aim in itself but simply because trees address some of the most threatening issues our generation is facing: **Pollution, Species Extinction, Climate Change, Desertification, Deforestation, Floods, Poverty, Malnutrition and even Deadly Viruses**. For many of these problems, planting trees is a critical part of the solution.

The world has yet to understand how important trees are.

The links between forests and climate change

Trees absorb carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and act as vital "carbon sinks". The world's forests store 238 gigagtonnes (Gt) of carbon dioxide in their biomass alone, while the total carbon contained in biomass, deadwood, litter and soil is roughly 50% more than the carbon present in the atmosphere. Source: UNEP

The loss of natural forests across the world has a greater impact on global greenhouse emissions than the entire transport sector. Curbing deforestation is thus a cost-effective way of reducing emissions.

But also, in the race against irreversible and irreparable changes, planting trees help slow down the Climate Change process, which buys us more time to transit to more sustainable habits.

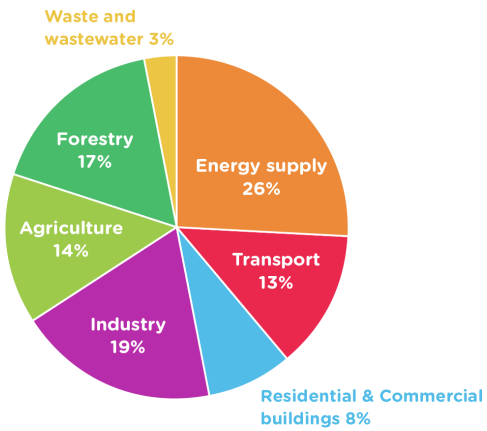
FIGHTING DEFORESTATION

To stop climate change we need to stop deforestation

Climate Change is caused by greenhouse gas emissions, of which CO2 is by far the most important one.

Did you know that deforestation is responsible of 17% of these CO2 emissions?

GLOBAL GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS BY SOURCE



Source www3.epa.gov

The current world deforestation rates

The world population currently stands at 7 billion people. It is projected to reach 9 billion by 2042. The expansion of agricultural and industrial needs, population growth, poverty, landlessness and consumer demand are the major driving forces behind deforestation. World deforestation is primarily the result of the conversion of forest land to agricultural land. Global wood removals amounted to 3.1 billion cubic meters in 2005.

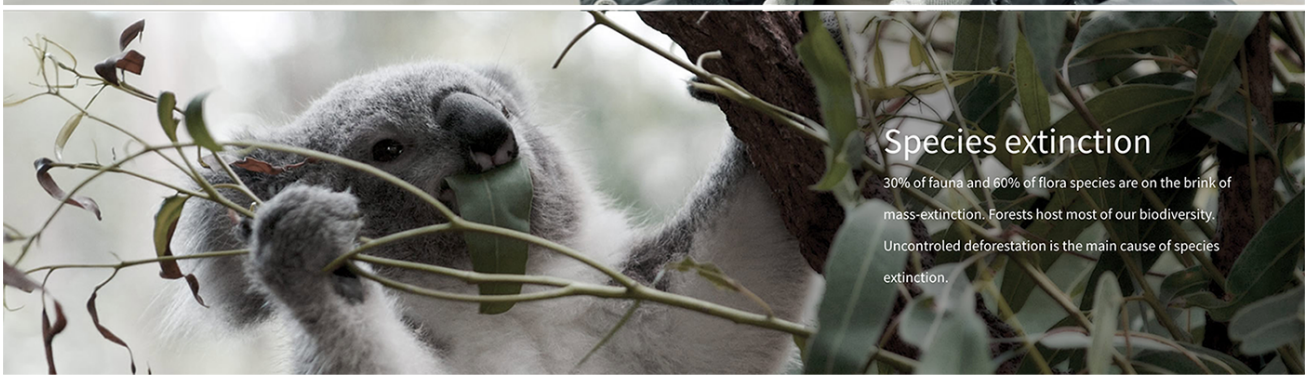
It is estimated that over half of forest loss in Africa is due to the removal of fuel wood. There has been an increase in forest land in Europe, but at a moderate pace. Asia, which posted a net loss in the 90s, recorded a net gain from 2000-2005, primarily owing to the large-scale forestation pursued in China.

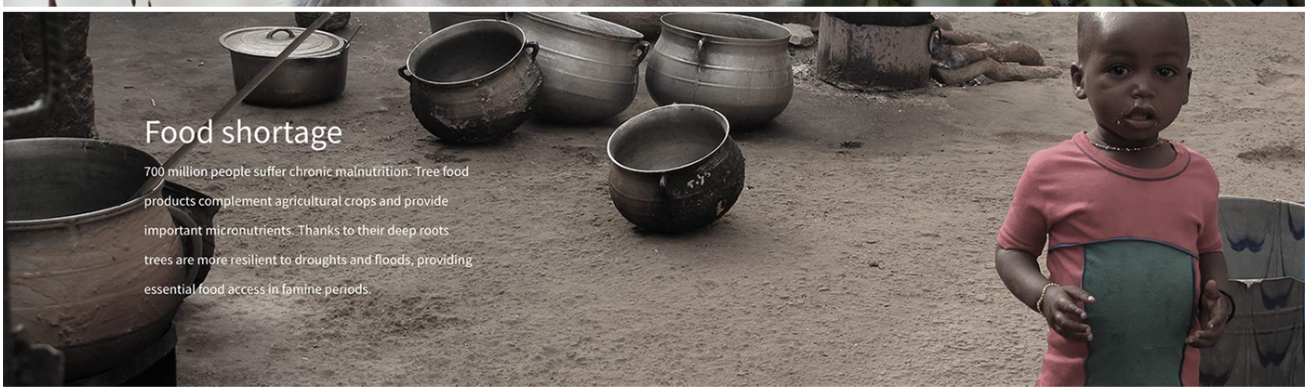
Deforestation is continuing at an alarming rate across the world: 13 million hectares of forest land disappear every year, an area equivalent to the size of Greece or Nicaragua. Africa and South America have witnessed the largest net loss of forests.

Forest planting and the natural expansion of forests have substantially helped to reduce the net loss of forests. The net change in forested land in the 2000-2005 period was estimated at 7.3 million hectares a year (an area around the size of Sierra Leone or Panama), down from 8.9 million hectares a year for 1990-2000. Source: UNEP

How trees work

The XXI century's most threatening issues have 1 solution





Learn more: https://info.tree-nation.com/the-challenge

Where should we plant?

Tree-Nation's main focus is on tropical zones as they host the vast majority of terrestrial biodiversity and unfortunately also where deforestation is the most critical.

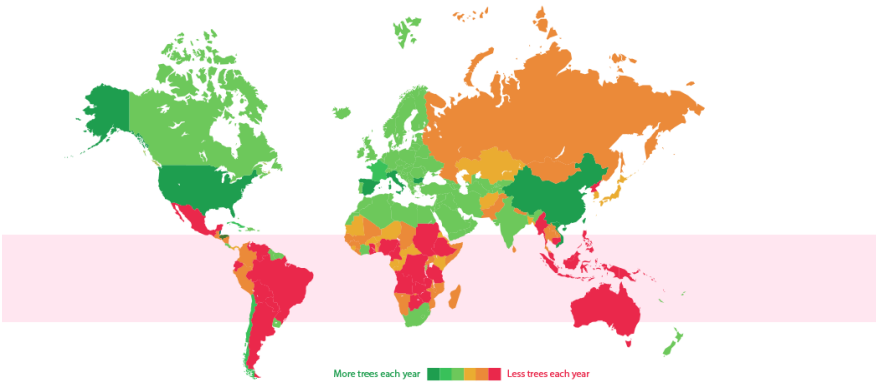
Most of the wealthy world lives far away from the tropical zone, doesn't witness first hand the extent of the problem and have therefore little incentive to help.

Whereas the people living in the tropical zone do not have the financial resources to stop deforestation and protect their endangered ecosystems.

The most beautiful species of our planet are at high risk of extinction!

Tropical regions

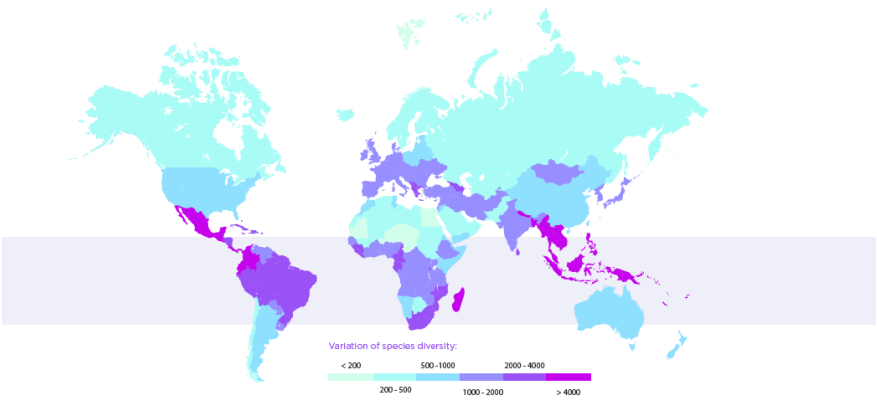
are the most affected by deforestation



Change in area covered by forest, 1990-2005 - Source: FAO 2006a

Tropical regions

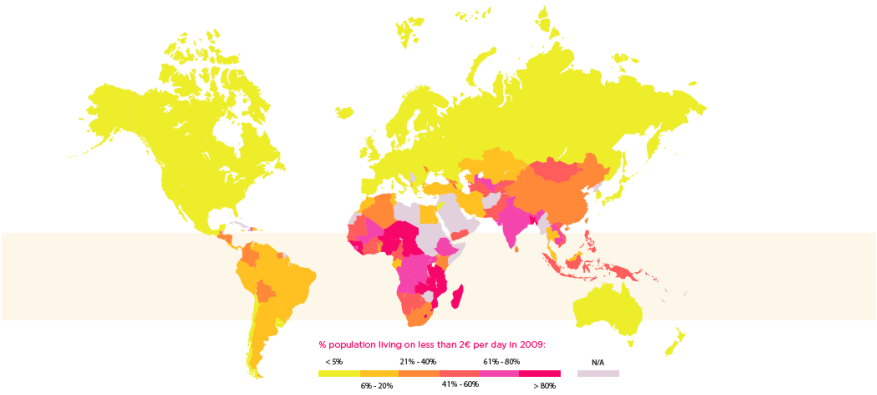
host 85% of earth biodiversity



Variation of species diversity - Source: www.drze.de/in-

Tropical regions

are where people live with less resources



% of the population living on less than $2 per day in 2009 - Source:

Discover our tree planting projects

Tree-Nation partners with planters around the world to develop high standards reforestation projects in order to fight Climate Change, deforestation and help local economies.

La Pedregoza
Colombia

Objective 2015

Alamanga
Madagascar

Objective 2015

Limay
Nicaragua

Objective 2015

Tierras Morenas
Costa Rica

Objective 2015

Bore
Kenya

Objective 2015

Dosso
Niger

Objective 2015

What a project brings...

We select our projects to meet the 3 pillars of sustainability

Social

Good for local communities

Increase drinkable water quality
Livelihood improvement
Improve agricultural and forestry practices
Social conflict mitigation
Raising environmental awareness
Create alternative biomass source
Create alternative food and medicine source

Environment

Good for environment

Avoid land degradation
Protect the forest
Protect the watershed
Preserve biodiversity
Protect the habitat for endangered wildlife
Avoid land degradation
Offset CO2 levels
Restore forest cover
Land restoration
Enhance soil fauna

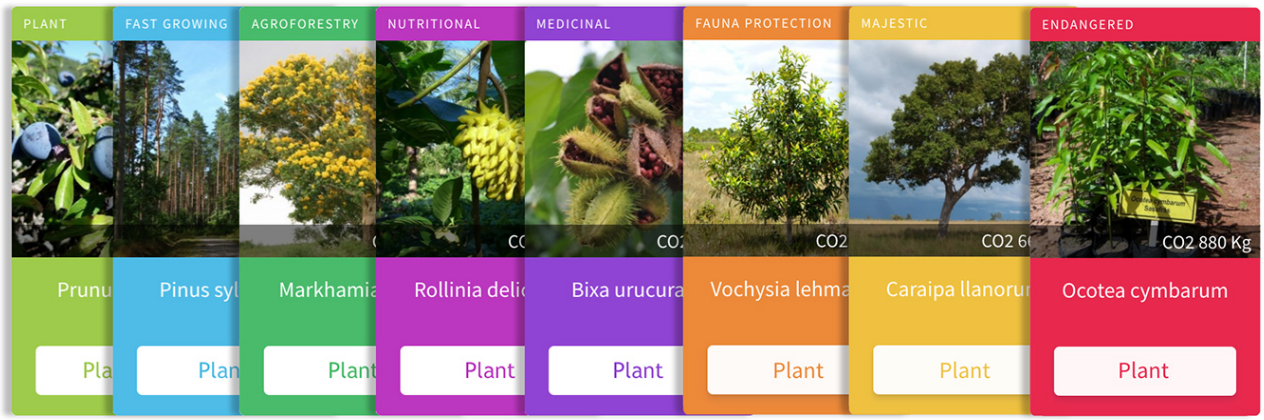
Economy

Good for local & sustainable economy

Increase land's productivity
Decrease poverty level
Bring green development & revenues for local populations
Counteract desertification
Fight rural exodus

Each species has it's benefit

In a reforestation project, the species are carefully selected in function of the specific benefits they bring for the environment and to the local populations. Because a tree is not just a tree, in Tree-Nation we always provide information on every species we plant and categorize them in function of their purpose inside the project.



More color on the species benefits.

Our forest disappear quickly

Every minute we lose forest cover equivalent to 36 football fields

94500

trees cut since you started reading this presentation