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I. IN THE PRESS

13 October 2010

[Fears of corruption as REDD forest-protection schemes begin](#)

Misunderstandings and scepticism around schemes that pay countries to protect their forests are rife, with fears that without proper policing it will be a magnet for organised crime and corruption

13 October 2010

[US midterm elections: A chilly season for climate crusaders](#)

Nineteen of the 21 serious Republican challengers for seats in the US Senate believe that climate science is either "inconclusive" or "incorrect".

13 October 2010

[Better governance to save rainforests](#)

Urgent measures are needed to help Papua New Guinea to develop sustainably. The country is beset by corporate misdealing and weak governance, and consequently its biologically and culturally rich forests are imperilled.

12 October 2010

[Brazil Amazon forest to be privately managed](#)

Brazil will auction large swaths of the Amazon forest to be managed by private timber companies and cooperatives to help reduce demand for illegal logging, a top official told Reuters on Monday.

11 October 2010

[REDD forest offset demand 3-7 years away](#)

A global market in forest carbon offsets under a U.N.-backed scheme will take three to seven years to develop in part because of the stalled U.S. climate bill, a top Indonesian forest investor said.

11 October 2010

[US-China rift in climate talks reopens in Tianjin](#)

The US said China was now backing away from its commitments in the Copenhagen Accord to allow independent verification of its emissions reduction efforts, key to any credible action. China said that the US has no emissions reduction commitments at all of its own to show for itself and used a Chinese literary reference to liken the US to a pig preening itself in the mirror.

11 October 2010

[Brazil to launch new deforestation monitoring system that 'sees' through clouds](#)

Brazil will launch a new high resolution deforestation monitoring system that will be capable of detecting forest clearing under cloudy conditions.

9 October 2010

[World Bank Receives Pledge from Norway for Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund](#)

Norway has pledged US\$30 million to the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF), entrusted to the World Bank, with the aim of supporting Guyana's policies for limiting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and its progress in governance-related indicators.

8 October 2010

[COFO 2010 Calls for 360 Degree Perspective on Forests](#)

The 20th session of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Committee on Forestry (COFO 2010), which convened from 4-8 October 2010, at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy, was dominated by calls for an inter-sectoral approach to address problems facing forests.

8 October 2010

[Climate talks stand-off risks emissions blow-out](#)

Global greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions are at risk of a 30-percent overshoot above the limit deemed to trigger dangerous climate change, according to new figures from WWF.

7 October 2010

[REDD+ Partnership Talks Stall in Blur of Finger-Pointing](#)

REDD+ Partnership talks officially launched on Monday after a weekend workshop. Since then, the Partners haven't completed a single agenda item, and a large number of donors, recipients, and stakeholders lay the blame on co-chairs Papua New Guinea and Japan. A spokesperson for the Rainforest Coalition, however, says donors are stalling to avoid paying their share.

7 October 2010

[PNG stalling UN climate talks: Greenpeace](#)

Greenpeace has criticised Papua New Guinea for stalling crucial global climate change talks in China.

7 October 2010

[UN-REDD Workshop Highlights Community Consent in REDD](#)

The UN-REDD Programme held a consultation workshop with representatives of civil society organizations and indigenous peoples from Latin American and the Caribbean to facilitate the development of guidance on free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) and recourse mechanisms for national UN-REDD activities.

6 October 2010

[FAO Finds Loss of Old Growth Forest Accelerates Sharply Since 2005](#)

A new global assessment of forest stocks by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) shows a sharp acceleration of primary forest loss since 2005 despite gains in the extent of protected areas.

II. UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

This was the last meeting in the series of negotiations meetings between COP 15, in Copenhagen and the upcoming COP 16, Cancun, Mexico. The meeting included the twelfth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments of Annex 1 Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP).

AWG-LCA

The text available was based on the August meeting and the elements under discussion were: a shared vision on long-term cooperation, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity building. The main focus of the week's negotiations was to prepare negotiation texts on selected issues for COP 16 in Cancún, Mexico. The intent was to work towards having from COP 16 a package of implementing decisions and the mandate to negotiate a binding agreement next year at COP 17. By agreeing to focus negotiations on only some of the issues, it is now certain that there will be no legally-binding agreement this year in Cancún.

The chair of LCA proposed a list of issues that could be seen as the outcome of COP 16. On this list both REDD-plus and a framework for agriculture were included along with a "balanced list of issues" covering parts of all sub-issues of the Bali Action Plan. During the week, Parties did not reach an agreement on the possible outcome of COP 16, and the final list of issues provided by the chair at the end of the meeting will be further discussed before and during COP 16.

Progress on some issues in the negotiations during the week was noted by many participants but there was frustration over the lack of overall progress. Outputs from the sessions covered draft texts and notes from the facilitators of the drafting groups. These notes will be incorporated into an information document prepared by the Secretariat. The AWG-LCA negotiation text from August will remain the main text for negotiations in Cancun.

REDD-plus

After the last session of negotiations in August, some Parties expressed concern that the negotiations on REDD-plus made a u-turn as already agreed issues were re-opened and the negotiation text was elaborated rather than simplified. Changes proposed, by a few countries, in August included not allowing developed countries to use REDD-plus as an offset mechanism for their emission reduction commitments; new eligibility criteria for funding of forest-related activities, assuring equitable distribution of funds and not considering proposals that allow industrial scale logging or conversion of natural forests to plantations.; and changing the term 'emissions from' to 'reducing deforestation' so that for example reducing emissions from deforestation would become 'reducing deforestation' and thereby change the agreed scope of REDD-plus. The REDD-plus negotiating text presented in Tianjing contained these new suggestions but were placed in a separate option (option 1) in order to "preserve" the already agreed text in a option 2 text.

The main discussion points and text modifications during the week in Tianjing related to clarifying the issues that were introduced in the August meeting as option 1. Apart from addressing these issues a number of new issues were raised, the main issue being the proposal for REDD-plus to take adaptation in to account.

The major issues to be resolved on REDD-plus thus continue to include the financing modality (market based, fund based or a mixture of the two); the method of deciding the reference levels for forest emissions (projections of business-as-usual trends, negotiation or historical records) and national versus sub-national approaches (if incentives would be provided to developing countries only if mitigation benefits were achieved at national level or if sub-national mitigation actions could receive incentives).

At the closing of the meeting the LCA-chair proposed a number of issues that could be included in a agreement package for COP 16. REDD-plus were included as "Readiness phases of activities that contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector (REDD-plus)".

AWG-KP

The central issues discussed in this session were issues regarding LULUCF, Annex I Parties' emissions reductions as well as how to avoid a gap between the first and second commitment periods. Regarding further commitments for Annex I Parties, flexibility mechanisms and the link of these to the pledged emission reductions were addressed.

The main challenge in the AWG-KP negotiations is for Parties to agree to future commitments on emission reductions by Annex I countries. Linked to the emission reductions are the contribution of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and possible new rules for how to account for LULUCF in Annex I Parties. The revision on the market mechanisms and LULUCF accounting would have an impact on Annex I Parties emissions reduction commitments.

In general, progress was made on several issues especially on LULUCF. As in LCA a number of issues were identified as the main issues for discussion in Cancun and thereby to be a part of the Cancun outcome. At the end of the session, the chair presented a document with draft decisions and future options which will form the basis for the negotiations in Cancun. This proposal from the Chair (FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/CRP.3) will be considered in Cancun.

CDM

AWG-KP did not touch the issue of expanding the scope of CDM to include e.g. REDD, wetlands and sustainable forest management, in the second commitment period. Neither was the proposal made in SBSTA in June on reforestation of "forests in exhaustion" as a possible action under the CDM mechanism discussed.

LULUCF

The main discussion on Land Use Land Use Changes and Forests during the week included: accounting for forest management and how to deal with reference levels and base year; how to define and account for emissions caused by force majeure (defined as an extraordinary event or circumstance whose occurrence or severity is beyond the control of countries), how to account for harvested wood products and the inclusion of harvested wood products in CDM (used for offsets by Annex I countries).

As in the August meeting, one of the key issues in the discussion on LULUCF was how Annex 1 Parties set and document the reference levels for accounting of emissions and removals from forests. This issue received intense debate, stemming from concern that loopholes in the LULUCF text could allow Annex 1 Parties to adjust their reference levels for greenhouse gas emissions and carbon uptake (removals) from forests and forest management in such a way as to undermine their emissions targets under the Kyoto Protocol. During the meeting a group of parties proposed to use the approach of net-net accounting using the previous accounting period to set the reference level. This approach was well received by many parties and will be discussed further.

One of the things that moved forward during the week was a suggested methodology for review and verification of reference levels for forest management. Here parties considered issues of comparability and consistency, as well as challenges posed by the proposed review procedures. Parties discussed the review process in terms of avoiding a gap between commitment periods and that the review process will ensure transparency in the setting of quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives. Text on the review process was included in the negotiation text and will be further discussed in Cancun.

The inclusion of wetlands in Annex I Parties emissions accounting was raised as a point for discussion and was in general well received by Parties. It was agreed to continue discussion on this issue and to look to the upcoming IPCC workshop (in November) for guidance. Several Parties expressed that caution should be taken on including wetlands as it included a potential risk for double accounting and crossover with other land uses. Also it was noted that emissions accounting in LULUCF by now including wetlands in the discussion is moving towards full landbased carbon accounting.

The use of HWP in emissions accounting received attention and countries expressed concern about double emissions accounting, problems related to tracking information and the risk of potential perverse incentives to intensify harvesting in natural forests. The discussion on HWP ended with a proposal from several countries which included emissions accountability for HWP-producing countries, accountability measures to avoid gaps

and provisions for the sustainable use of HWP. Agreement was reached to exclude the use of HWP in CDM as a possible offset option for Annex I Parties.

Many parties commented that agreement on forest management accounting rules under LULUCF is within reach for Cancun. This is good news as this would bring much needed clarity for agreeing on “numbers” (commitments of emissions reduction by Annex I Parties).

Other issues

REDD-plus Partnership

The REDD+ Partnership held a number of meetings before and in parallel with the UNFCCC climate change talks. On the second of October a technical workshop was held to discuss the work program of the Partnership, the REDD+ Database, analysis of financing gaps and overlaps, and effectiveness of multilateral REDD+ Institutions. The purpose of the database is to inform stakeholders and improve the transparency of actions and results on REDD+, furthermore the purpose is to identify and analyze gaps and overlaps in REDD+ financing. The workshop was also the launch of the Partnerships website (www.reddpluspartnership.org).

During the week in Tianjing the partnership held four meetings. Except for a short meeting for donor partners on the budget for 2010-2011 all meetings were open to observers and stakeholders. The key issues discussed was the partnership’s work programme for 2011-2012, and a possible technical workshop and high level meeting during CBD COP in Nagoya, Japan. The final issue for discussion was rules and procedures for stakeholder participation in the Partnerships meetings and workshops.

One of the outcomes of the Partnership’s meetings in Tianjing was that a first draft of the 2011-2012 work programme was presented for further consideration and comments from partners. Furthermore, the procedure for stakeholder involvement was agreed and a number of procedures for the meetings of the partnership were discussed, including writing of minutes, timekeeping and the importance of following the meeting agenda. It was decided to postpone the planned technical workshop in Nagoya, 25 October 2010 but to move forward with the Ministerial meeting in Nagoya on the 26 October.

The draft work programme, Modalities for Stakeholder Participation and other information can be found at <http://reddpluspartnership.org>

III. EVENTS & MEETINGS

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP 10

18-29 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan

The tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity is expected to, inter alia, assess the achievement of the 2010 target to reduce significantly the rate of biodiversity loss. One of the “In-depth considerations” for the meeting will be the link between biodiversity and climate change. It will be preceded by the fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. [More](#).

Land Day 3

23 October 2010, Nagoya, Japan

The UNCCD Secretariat is organizing Land Day 3 to meet in parallel with the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10). [More](#).

Pilot International Conference on Global Sustainable Development

19-21 November 2010, Kampala Uganda

The conference will bring together leading experts from a wide range of disciplines to discuss the impact realities of climate change and sustainable development. Climate Change, A Challenge to Businesses in the 21st Century. [More](#).

COP 16 of the UNFCCC

29 November to 10 December 2010, Cancún, Mexico

The 33rd meetings of the SBI and SBSTA will also take place as well as AWG-LCA 13 and AWG-KP. [More](#).

Forest Day 4

5 December 2010, Cancun (Quintana Roo), Mexico

This event alongside the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC will be hosted by the Government of Mexico and CPF members under the leadership of CIFOR. The event is a platform for anyone with an interest in forests and climate change to share their views and work together to ensure forests remain high on the agenda for global strategies to address climate change. [More](#).

International Year of Forests, 2011

1 January-31 December 2011

UN General Assembly has appointed 2011 as International Year of Forests. The UN Forum on Forests will serve as the focal point for the implementation of the International Year of Forests, in collaboration with governments, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and international, regional and subregional organizations and processes as well as relevant major groups. [More](#).

Ninth Session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF 9)

24 January - 4 February 2011

UNFF 9 with the focus on forests for people, livelihoods and poverty eradication. The means of implementation for sustainable forest management will also be discussed. [More](#).

IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES

Forest adaptation to climate change - options and limitations

Bolte, A. Degen, B.

Landbauforschung Volkenrode. 2010. 60: 3, 111-117.

Forests are particularly affected by climate change since trees, as long-living and immovable organisms, have to adapt to environmental change over periods of 100 years and more. Reports on the projected increase of drought, heat and storm hazards make the development and application of adaptation strategies urgent: (1) Conservation of forest structures against increasing succession pressure increases the risk of catastrophic loss of forests (drought damage, wind throw) depending on the degree of local climate and site change. (2) Active adaptation, like the replacement of drought-sensitive tree species by less sensitive species or provenances, can lower the damage risk for forests. For this purpose, however, information on the regional and local adaptation and adaptability to future climate conditions is needed. (3) Passive adaptation with the deliberate use of spontaneous adaptation processes (natural succession and species migration) is the lowest-risk option, but eliminates the possibility of following specific forest management targets. The use of provenances of native and non-native tree species (e. g. Douglas fir) from regions with a climate corresponding to future climate in Germany is an important element of active adaptation. Provenance trials induced by forest genetic science that have been running for decades provide valuable basic information on adaptation of tree provenances. An integrative concept for adaptation is presented that interlinks focussed research and political processes from international to local scale.

Climate mitigation and the future of tropical landscapes

Allison M. Thomson, Katherine V. Calvin, Louise P. Chini, George Hurtt, James A. Edmonds, Ben Bond-Lamberty, Steve Frolking, Marshall A. Wise, and Anthony C. Janetos

National Academy of Sciences, Published online before print October 4, 2010, doi: 10.1073/pnas.0910467107

Land-use change to meet 21st-century demands for food, fuel, and fiber will depend on many interactive factors, including global policies limiting anthropogenic climate change and realized improvements in agricultural productivity. Climate-change mitigation policies will alter the decision-making environment for land management, and changes in agricultural productivity will influence cultivated land expansion. We explore to what extent future increases in agricultural productivity might offset conversion of tropical forest lands to crop lands under a climate mitigation policy and a contrasting no-policy scenario in a global integrated assessment model. The Global Change Assessment Model is applied here to simulate a mitigation policy that stabilizes radiative forcing at 4.5 W m^{-2} (approximately 526 ppm CO_2) in the year 2100 by introducing a price for all greenhouse gas emissions, including those from land use. These scenarios are simulated with several cases of future agricultural productivity growth rates and the results downscaled to produce gridded maps of potential land-use change. We find that tropical forests are preserved near their present-day extent, and bioenergy crop emergence as an effective mitigation option, only in cases in which a climate mitigation policy that includes an economic price for land-use emissions is in place, and in which agricultural productivity growth continues throughout the century. We find that idealized land-use emissions price assumptions are most effective at limiting deforestation, even when cropland area just increases to meet future food demand. These findings emphasize the importance of accounting for feedbacks from land-use change emissions in global climate change mitigation strategies.

Climate change impacts, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability of European forest ecosystems

Lindner, Marcus Maroschek, Michael Netherer, Sigrid Kremer, Antoine Barbati, Anna Garcia-Gonzalo, Jordi Seidl, Rupert Delzon, Sylvain Corona, Piermaria Kolström, Marja Lexer, Manfred J. Marchetti, Marco
Forest ecology and management. 2010 Feb. 5. 259(4) p. 698-709.

This study compiles and summarizes the existing knowledge about observed and projected impacts of climate change on forests in Europe. Forests will have to adapt not only to changes in mean climate variables but also to increased variability with greater risk of extreme weather events, such as prolonged drought, storms and floods. Sensitivity, potential impacts, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability to climate change are reviewed for European forests. The most important potential impacts of climate change on forest goods and services are summarized for the Boreal, Temperate Oceanic, Temperate Continental, Mediterranean, and mountainous regions. Especially in northern and western Europe the increasing atmospheric CO₂ content and warmer temperatures are expected to result in positive effects on forest growth and wood production, at least in the short-medium term. On the other hand, increasing drought and disturbance risks will cause adverse effects. These negative impacts are very likely to outweigh positive trends in southern and eastern Europe. From west to east, the drought risk increases. In the Mediterranean regions productivity is expected to decline due to strongly increased droughts and fire risks. Adaptive capacity consists of the inherent adaptive capacity of trees and forest ecosystems and of socio-economic factors determining the capability to implement planned adaptation. The adaptive capacity in the forest sector is relatively large in the Boreal and the Temperate Oceanic regions, more constrained by socio-economic factors in the Temperate Continental, and most limited in the Mediterranean region where large forest areas are only extensively managed or unmanaged. Potential impacts and risks are best studied and understood with respect to wood production. It is clear that all other goods and services provided by European forests will also be impacted by climate change, but much less knowledge is available to quantify these impacts. Understanding of adaptive capacity and regional vulnerability to climate change in European forests is not well developed and requires more focussed research efforts. An interdisciplinary research agenda integrated with monitoring networks and projection models is needed to provide information at all levels of decision making, from policy development to the management unit.

Reference emission levels for REDD: implications of four different approaches applied to past period's forest area development in 84 countries

Leischner, B. Elsasser, P.

Landbauforschung Volkenrode. 2010. 60: 3, 119-130.

The course is set for a REDD scheme to be integrated in a potential future climate agreement. For an accreditation of the corresponding emission reductions, a reference emission level needs to be set. In this paper, we compare four approaches for a REDD reference emission level, namely Compensated Reduction (CR), Compensated Conservation (CC), incentive Accounting (IA) and Corridor Approach (CA). The economic advantage of the four baseline approaches is compared in terms of generated credits for 84 Non-Annex-I countries. Referring to 1990 to 2000 as the hypothetical "reference period" and to 2000 to 2005 as the "commitment period" based on FAO data, we show which groups of countries would have benefitted most in economic terms by each of the four baseline approaches, and how the groups are characterized by ecological, economic and social indicators. The approach presented in this paper shows the amount of credits or debits which would have been generated if a REDD scheme had been already established. As a result, in the periods in focus, the group of countries which would have generated most credits under CR is that of those least developed countries (with regard to HDI) which have a high forest cover, whereas CC would have been most advantageous for countries which show a recent increase in their forest area. The presented approach shows which windfall effects would have had to be considered if a REDD scheme had already been established. Furthermore, the results imply that countries' individual characteristics correspond to the question of which different approaches might be the most favourable in terms of generation of credits. Finally, further potential objectives of a REDD regime other than the mere generation of credits are discussed.

Exploring synergies between the Clean Development Mechanism and national forest policies in India to advance sustainable development for a post-2012 climate policy.

Khatun, K. Valdes, P. J. Knorr, W. Khalid, M. A.

Climate and Development. 2010. 2: 3, 207-220. 13 ref.

AB The study looks at forestry policies in India in conjunction with the Kyoto Protocol (KP) to assess the possibilities for synergy between them. It assesses how far existing national initiatives, namely the Joint Forest Management and the more recent Forest Rights Act, are able to contribute to the dual objectives of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Article 12 of the KP specifically reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while ensuring sustainable development for the host country. The paper analyses policy documentation in conjunction with key informant interviews to assess perceptions of and attitudes towards the CDM. Analysis of the in-depth key informant interviews identifies that the main obstacles to the CDM in its aim to bring about sustainable development are the lack of suitable lands for afforestation and reforestation, and access to those lands and the resources they provide for rural communities dependent on them for their livelihoods. Results indicate that the CDM is not generally seen as a success story and is failing in both its stated objectives. The findings underscore the importance of looking beyond the monetary aspects by developing other incentives. A complementary approach to assessment and approaches lies at the heart of the success and integrity of the CDM.

Land-based carbon storage and the European union emissions trading scheme: the science underlying the policy

Haskett, Jonathan Schlamadinger, Bernhard Brown, Sandra
Mitigation and adaptation strategies for global change. 2010 15(2) p. 127-136.

Climate change is occurring with greater speed and intensity than previously anticipated. All effective environmentally and socially sound mitigation efforts need to be employed to effectively address this global crisis. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) projects can provide significant climate change mitigation benefits as well as poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation benefits. The policies of the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS), the world's largest carbon market exclude LULUCF. Scientific support for this exclusion was presented in a briefing paper published by the Climate Action Network Europe (CAN) that puts forward the proposition that land based storage of carbon is ineffective. A careful review of the scientific papers cited in support of CAN's position indicates that, while the papers themselves are scientifically sound, they do not support the continued exclusion of LULUCF projects from the EU-ETS. At the same time some important recent research papers that describe the carbon storage and social benefit potential of such projects are not included in the analysis. An in-depth consideration of the scientific evidence is necessary in evaluating this policy option. Based on this evidence a case can be made for the inclusion of LULUCF projects in the EU-ETS.

Addressing climate change in the forest vegetation simulator to assess impacts on landscape forest dynamics

Crookston, N. L. Rehfeldt, G. E. Dixon, G. E. Weiskittel, A. R.
CAB Abstracts Forest Ecology and Management. 2010. 260: 7, 1198-1211

To simulate stand-level impacts of climate change, predictors in the widely used Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS) were adjusted to account for expected climate effects. This was accomplished by: (1) adding functions that link mortality and regeneration of species to climate variables expressing climatic suitability, (2) constructing a function linking site index to climate and using it to modify growth rates, and (3) adding functions accounting for changing growth rates due to climate-induced genetic responses. For three climatically diverse landscapes, simulations were used to explore the change in species composition and tree growth that should accompany climate change during the 21st century. The simulations illustrated the changes in forest composition that could accompany climate change. Projections were the most sensitive to mortality, as the loss of trees of a dominant species heavily influenced stand dynamics. While additional work is needed on fundamental plant-climate relationships, this work incorporates climatic effects into FVS to produce a new model called Climate-FVS. This model provides for managers a tool that allows climate change impacts to be incorporated in forest plans.

V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA

Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010

FAO

FAO releases Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010. The final report of FRA 2010 was published at the start of the latest biennial meeting of the FAO' Committee on Forestry and World Forest Week, in Rome. The [report](#).

Woodfuels and climate change mitigation - case studies from Brazil, India and Mexico

FAO, *Forests and Climate Change Working Paper No. 6 (2010)*,

This publication examines the scope and potential for wood fuels to replace fossil fuels thereby contributing to climate change mitigation in three countries - Brazil, India and Mexico. The potential for and implications of wood fuel development for climate change mitigation is analyzed. The publication also presents the current (woodfuel) offset mechanisms in place and their relative emissions reduction potentials. The [publication](#).

Carbon offsets for forestry and bioenergy: Researching opportunities for poor rural communities

ODI

This report presents findings from a research study looking at the opportunities that carbon offset projects offer for poor rural communities. The [report](#).

REDD-plus briefing paper for Tianjin

FIELD

The paper is prepared ahead of the UNFCCC meeting in Tianjin, China, and is aimed at assisting developing country negotiators who are working on REDD-plus. The [paper](#).

Guide for REDD-plus negotiators

FIELD

Guide on REDD-plus to assist developing country negotiators and others who are working on REDD-plus. The [paper](#).

Greening REDD+

ITTO

Tools and measures for ensuring REDD+ provides biodiversity benefits. This article provides a short overview of the key design and implementation issues that will determine the impact of redd+ on biodiversity conservation, and highlights the measures and tools that policy makers and forest managers can use to achieve biodiversity conservation through REDD+. The [article](#).

Criteria and indicators for sustainable woodfuels

FAO

The guide outlines global woodfuel use and supply, noting that in both developed and developing countries; wood-based biomass is receiving increasing attention as a potential renewable energy source. The guide reviews existing criteria and indicators systems and certification schemes, and highlights policy and institutional frameworks needed to ensure sustainable woodfuel use. It reviews social and cultural aspects of woodfuel usage, including health, safety and gender issues, and discusses environmental and economic considerations. Based on these, the authors present a selection of criteria and indicators for sustainable woodfuel use and sustainable charcoal production. The [guide](#).

Regional analysis on forests and climate change in Asia and the Pacific

FAO

The study examines the major issues and developments related to climate change impacts and responses in the region as regards forests and highlights related opportunities for regional action to address gaps and needs. This publication is intended to provide a point of departure for identifying and catalyzing regional action to complement and enhance national efforts. The [publication](#).

Forests and Climate change in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

FAO

The primary objective of this document is to provide an overview of forest and climate change issues, actions and areas for cooperation in the Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The country reports included within were prepared and presented at the FAO workshop on "Climate change impacts on forest management in Eastern Europe and Central Asia", which was held in Sopron, Hungary from 14-16 April 2010. It is hoped that the publication will raise awareness of the specific needs of these countries regarding forests and climate change, in particular regarding climate change adaptation but also mitigation, and will provide a point of departure for identifying and catalyzing regional action to complement and enhance national efforts. The [publication](#).

VI. JOBS

Technical consultants on climate change in Asia-Pacific

UNDP

The consultant should produce high-quality technical climate change background papers in nine topics. Advanced degree in relevant area; 7+ years experience in development; familiarity with rights- or community-based environment and climate change issues; record of publications; strong English-language and analytical skills. [More](#).

Senior scientist on climate change and environmental services policy

The World Agroforestry Centre

The senior scientist must provide technical advice and leadership on governance and partnership building in the region; establish government relationships; oversee capacity development for local stakeholders; work closely with community groups. Advanced degree in relevant area is a requirement as well as 5+ years post-PhD research experience; leadership skills; experience in Southeast or East Asia; strong written and spoken English; working knowledge of Vietnamese. [More](#).

Positions at the European Commission/JRC

EU

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) is a Directorate-General of the European Commission. It has seven scientific institutes, located at five different sites in Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, with a wide range of laboratories and unique research facilities. The JRC provides customer-driven scientific and technical support for the conception, development, implementation and monitoring of EU policies. It serves the common interest of the Member States, and aims to deliver robust and fit-for-purpose scientific and technical support to EU policy makers. The competition notice was published on 30 September 2010. The closing date for registration is 4 November 2010. For more information visit: www.jrc.ec.europa.eu or see the call for [applications](#).

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

New newsletter “REDD Alert”

World Bank

The REDD Alert is a resource for civil society engaged in the global REDD+ process, with a special focus on the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. The alert brings you the latest information available on the FCPF process, other REDD initiatives such as UN-REDD and the Forest Investment Program, and other related news from around the world. REDD Alert is a project of Bank Information Center with contributions from other civil society groups working to make REDD a more participatory, transparent and equitable process. The [newsletter](#).

REDD+ Partnership Launches Website

On October 1st, the 68 member countries of the REDD+ Partnership launched a new website. The partnership, which was established earlier this year to facilitate knowledge transfer, has been widely criticized by civil society. One of the main components of the new website is a member-only database with information on current REDD projects intended to match donors with recipients. The site contains an extensive listing of future events/meetings related to REDD+ with a link to view meetings live. The site <http://reddpluspartnership.org/en/>

CLIM-FO INFORMATION

The objective of CLIM-FO-L is to compile and distribute recent information about climate change and forestry. CLIM-FO-L is issued monthly.

Past issues of CLIM-FO-L are available on the website of [FAO Forest and Climate Change](#):

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/climatechange/en/>

For technical help or questions contact CLIM-FO-Owner@fao.org

The Newsletter is compiled by Jesper Tranberg and Susan Braatz.

We appreciate any comments or feedback.

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We thank everyone for their contribution.

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