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Photo L. Robertson

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I. IN THE PRESS

24 September 2010

Forest Deals Push Forward as Climate Talks Lag

With progress towards a U.N. climate deal lagging, financial institutions, donors and tropical forest countries are moving rapidly to set up their own systems to pay forest nations to preserve their trees as a means of curbing carbon emissions.

24 September 2010

Tanzania project first to earn VCS forest credits

A Tanzanian reforestation project has become the first forestry investment to be issued carbon offsets under an industry-backed standard that assures investors the emission reductions are credible and long-term.

24 September 2010

Better REDD than Dead

North of East Kalimantan's scarified waste is an area where the extractive juggernaut has not yet reached. Beneath the helicopter's blades, the woods thicken and the terrain rises to a seam of limestone crag, dripping with trees. Beyond it is the district of Berau, 70% of which is still covered in forest.

23 September 2010

China's great green wall grows in climate fight

Dubbed "The Great Green Wall," a human-made ecological barrier designed to stop rapidly encroaching deserts and combat climate change is coming up across China. By 2050, the artificial forest is to stretch 400 million hectares – covering more than 42 percent of China's landmass.

23 September 2010

Eco-friendly palm oil initiative censures company linked to deforestation

The Roundtable On Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), a body the sets standards for eco-friendly palm oil production, on Thursday said Indonesian palm oil producer Sinar Mas Agro Resources and Technology (SMART) breached its sustainability criteria and faces expulsion.

22 September 2010

Vulnerable Arab world lags on climate change action

The Arab world will be one of the regions worst hit by climate change but still lacks any coordinated response to its potentially devastating effects, experts said at a conference this week.

22 September 2010

Cancún talks may not reach a deal but there are still reasons for optimism

When it comes to tackling climate change, the UN climate talks are the only show in town – but based only on previous performances, the chance of any future standing ovation is looking pretty dire.

20 September 2010

Adaptation Fund Board Approves Financing for Two Projects

The Adaptation Fund Board has approved projects in Senegal and Honduras for funding worth US$14 million. These and other decisions were taken at the 11th Adaptation Fund Board meeting

15 September 2010

EU re-examines forestry's climate role

The European Commission last week opened a consultation on whether land-based activity, the LULUCF sector in Kyoto Protocol jargon, should be included in the EU's 2020 emissions reduction effort.

14 September 2010

New Map Shows Measuring Carbon in Amazon Is Feasible

Calculating how many acres of Amazon forest are cleared each year is relatively easy thanks to satellite imaging. Determining how much carbon is stored in that forest is another matter.

10 September 2010

Amazon Deforestation Rate Slashed

The rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon has fallen by almost half over the past year, according to government data.

10 September 2010

Prince Charles calls for massive rainforest protection project in Africa

Prince Charles announced plans to protect an area of African rainforest the size of Wales. The "Size of Wales" project, which would include protecting forest areas and replanting deforested ones across African countries, would be funded through public donations. Other details weren't immediately available.

10 September 2010

Could forest conservation payments undermine organic agriculture?

Forest carbon payment programs like the proposed REDD mechanism could put pressure on wildlife-friendly farming techniques by increasing the need to intensify agricultural production, warns a paper published this June in Conservation Biology.

7 September 2010

Quantifying the Impacts of the Quality of Governance on Deforestation

The quality of governance is known to have effects on deforestation, together with other social and economic factors. However, assessing the impact of governance quality is a challenging task due to the complex and diverse mechanisms of deforestation as well as limited data availability.

II. UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

No negotiations have taken place since the August newsletter. In the October issue we will be back with a report on the Climate Talks in Tianjin, China, 4 – 9 October 2010.

III. EVENTS & MEETINGS

Twentieth Session of the FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO)

4-8 October 2010, Rome, Italy

The biennial sessions of COFO bring together heads of forest services and other senior government officials to identify emerging policy and technical issues, to seek solutions and to advise FAO and others on appropriate action. Other international organizations and, increasingly, non-governmental groups participate in COFO. **More**.

UNFCCC subsidiary bodies

4 – 9 October 2010, Tianjin, China.

Bonn Climate Change Talks – October 2010 includes meetings of the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties of the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 14) and the twelfth sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 12). More information on the **UNFCCC** website.

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. 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 and 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**.

IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES

Sustainable development and sustainable forestry: analogies, differences, and the role of flexibility

Hahn, W. Andreas Knoke, Thomas

European journal of forest research. 2010 Sept. 129(5) p. 787-801.

Various approaches have been developed to achieve sustainability in forestry, under changing social needs and, consequently, changing definitions of sustainability. This has led to the confusing situation in which various groups have different understandings of the meaning of sustainability'. Likewise, the concepts utilized to achieve sustainability, often with a poorly defined objective, are sometimes not clear and/or inconsistent as a systematic overview regarding definitions and concepts is lacking. Based on a literature review, this paper discusses related terms such as sustainability, sustained yield management, sustainable forestry, sustainable forest management and sustainable development: their history, concepts and relationships, from a European perspective. Finally, flexibility is proposed as a solution to overcome the identified shortcomings at all scales, while focussing on the enterprise level. The origin of the sustainability concept in forestry was first driven by forest experts, while participatory elements have been considered since the more recent idea of sustainable development. Since then, much effort has been made to achieve intragenerational fairness by creating an improved participatory process. Concurrently, the original idea of sustainable forestry as long-term and future-oriented management, considering future generations' needs fell behind. An increasing standing timber volume in Europe and the discussion on climate change brought new interest in how to cope with risks in the context of pervasive future uncertainties within the scope of promoting sustainable development. Although the consideration of risk has been concentrated on as a topic in forest science in recent years, studies have mainly focused on the enhancement of forest resistance against disturbances. However, precaution and risk avoidance alone are probably insufficient to achieve an improved sustainable development that focuses on intergenerational fairness, as these more defensive approaches may disregard important management opportunities involved with an uncertain future. A perhaps more promising approach, the idea of future options and the ability to respond to changing social and biophysical circumstances (i.e. flexibility) as criteria for sustainable development have only shown a shadowy existence up to now. To further develop the consistency of sustainability concepts, a shift of sustainability approaches from continuity towards flexibility options is proposed.

Shaping forest safety nets with markets: adaptation to climate change under changing roles of tropical forests in Congo Basin.

Nkem, J. Kalame, F. B. Idinoba, M. Somorin, O. A. Ndoye, O. Awono, A.

Environmental Science & Policy. 2010. 13: 6, 498-508.

Tropical forests hold several goods and services used by forest-dependent people as safety nets to traverse difficult periods of resource supply. These same goods and services are constantly surrounded by emerging markets linking remote communities with major urban centers nationally and internationally. How these markets affect adaptation remains unclear. This paper examines the roles of markets in non-timber forest products that normally serve as safety nets for forest communities, and the implications for climate change adaptation in the Congo Basin. Following the identification and prioritization of forest-based development sectors for adaptation by stakeholders, the types of markets and trades surrounding the identified sectors were examined in two provinces in the Democratic Republic of Congo as a case study in order to evaluate revenue flows and their potential contribution to adaptation by local communities. The distribution of the market revenue leaves local people with returns much lower than the worth of the commodity, while wholesalers and retailers reap most of the benefits and profit from the high variability in volume and market earnings for the same commodity across provinces. Markets may increase the value of a commodity as observed in this study, but their contributions to adaptation appear highly limited for local communities following their distribution among the stakeholders in the market chain. This is likely to be worse in free market settings, especially when it diminishes the safety net roles of forest goods and services. Markets should therefore complement rather than substitute forests roles for adaptation to climate change in tropical forest countries. Capturing the benefits of trade for adaptation is crucial but will require policy reforms and further research that addresses the complexity in benefit sharing.

Beyond wildfire: perspectives of climate, managed fire and policy in the USA

Kolden, Crystal A. Brown, Timothy J.

International journal of wildland fire. 2010. 19(3) p. 364-373.

Climate-wildfire relationships have been widely addressed by the scientific community over the last two decades; however, the role of climate in managed fire in the US (i.e. prescribed fire and wildland fire use) has not yet been addressed. We hypothesised that if climate is an important component of managed fire, the fire community would already be aware of this and using climate information in order to mitigate risks associated with managed fires. We conducted 223 surveys with fire managers to ascertain how climate information is utilised in managed-fire decision-making. We found that wildland fire use managers consider climate to be an important aspect of managed fire and use various types of climate information, but prescribed-fire managers do not generally consider climate or use climate information in their planning activities. Survey responses also indicate a lack of agency training on climate information and decision-support tools. This is partly attributed to obstacles in US fire policy that inhibit widespread utilisation of climate information. We suggest these results are indicative of a broader conflict in US wildfire policy, which does not directly address climate despite two decades of scientific research showing climate plays a key role in wildfire regimes.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries: revisiting the assumptions

Corbera, Esteve Estrada, Manuel Brown, Katrina

Climatic change. 2010 June. 100(3-4) p. 355-388.

The United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC), at its thirteenth meeting in 2005 (COP-11), agreed to start a work program to explore a range of policy approaches and positive incentives for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). This process was further encouraged in the 2007 COP-13 with the explicit consideration of REDD activities as a means to enhance mitigation action by developing countries in the future. This paper outlines the context of this ongoing political process by reviewing the science indicating that land-use change is a key contributor of greenhouse emissions globally and the assumptions that REDD activities may be competitivein terms of cost effectivenessin comparison to other mitigation options. The paper then examines REDD proposals submitted by Parties before COP-13 and identifies key economic, technological, methodological and institutional challenges associated with their implementation. These proposals are discussed in the light of major drivers of deforestation and ongoing efforts to address deforestation. This reveals another set of challenges which, if not taken into account, may undermine REDD effectiveness. The paper aims to aid the policy process and contribute to the best possible design of a REDD framework under the future climate regime.

Understanding the impacts of Costa Rica's PES: are we asking the right questions?

Daniels, A. E. Bagstad, K. Esposito, V. Moulaert, A. Rodriguez, C. M.

Ecological Economics. 2010. 69: 11, 2116-2126.

PES is an increasingly mainstream tool for influencing land-use decisions on private land and Costa Rica's experience provides critical insight. We review findings of PES impacts on forest cover, a proxy for forest-based ecosystem services. National studies conclude that PES has not lowered deforestation rates. Yet in northern Costa Rica, there is evidence of additionality for PES-related avoided deforestation. Moreover, sub-national studies of bi-directional forest cover change, along with farm-level interview data and an understanding of ground-based operations, demonstrate that avoided deforestation is an incomplete measure of PES impact. Sub-national case studies suggest PES is associated with agricultural abandonment and net gains in forest cover via forest regeneration and plantation establishment. Explanations include that forest regeneration has always been an accepted PES modality for some regions. Also, early PES cohorts have an implicit spatial correlation with pre-PES incentives focusing exclusively on reforestation. Without understanding de facto PES implementation, it is impossible to appropriately evaluate PES impacts or discern whether PES outcomes - positive or negative - are due to PES design or its implementation. This distinction is critical in refining our understanding of both the utility and limitations of PES and has some practical implications for PES-style REDD initiatives.

Global outlook for wood and forests with the bioenergy demand implied by scenarios of the IPCC

Raunikar, R. Buongiorno, J. Turner, J. A. Zhu, S. S.

Forest Policy and Economics. 2010. 12: 1, 48-56. 27 ref.

The Global Forest Products Model (GFPM) was modified to link the forest sector to two scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and to represent the utilization of fuelwood and industrial roundwood to produce biofuels. The scenarios examined were a subset of the "story lines" prepared by the IPCC. Each scenario has projections of population and gross domestic product. These projections were used as input in the GFPM simulations. The IPCC also makes projections of forest area, which were integrated in the timber supply sub-model of the GFPM. The IPCC scenarios also predict bioenergy production. These projections were used in the GFPM to determine forest area, forest stock, and the demand, supply, prices, and trade of forest products up to 2060. The main finding concerns the important impact of the high demand for biofuels implied in some of the IPCC scenarios. In particular, scenario A1B would induce a nearly 6-fold increase in the world demand for fuelwood by 2060. As a result, the real price of fuelwood would rise and converge towards the price of industrial roundwood by about 2025. At that point, industrial roundwood, which was used in the past to manufacture sawnwood, panels, and pulp, would begin to be used for energy production. The price of all wood would then continue to rise steadily up to 2060, and the price of manufactured product would increase in concert. The high fuelwood harvest would imply ecologically stressed forests in several countries, even under scenario A2 with a nearly 3-fold increase in fuelwood production by 2060.

Does REDD+ threaten to recentralize forest governance?

Phelps, J. Webb, E. L. Agrawal, A.

Science 2010. 328: 5976, 312-313.

This paper describes a new approach to emission mitigation, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), which may interrupt a promising trend toward decentralized forest management. The REDD + along with decentralization are discussed in this paper. Further, the REDD+ reversing decentralization trends and its multiple incentives are given. It is established that communities should have control over local REDD+ design and implementation. Governments may propose REDD+ sites, support low-emission rural-development strategies, and deliver payments and/or services as incentives. Local users should be given authority, information, and support to determine whether they engage with REDD+, align their management, monitoring, and enforcement with low-emissions objectives, and to negotiate revenue sharing. Finally, it is suggested that new research is necessary to optimize REDD+ effectiveness through a combination of decentralized and centralized forest governance.

Benefits of tropical forest management under the new climate change agreement - a case study in Cambodia.

Sasaki, N. Yoshimoto, A.

Environmental Science & Policy. 2010. 13: 5, 384-392.

Promoting sustainable forest management as part of the reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries (REDD)-plus mechanism in the Copenhagen Accord of December 2009 implies that tropical forests will no longer be ignored in the new climate change agreement. As new financial incentives are pledged, costs and revenues on a 1-ha tract of tropical forestland being managed or cleared for other land use options need to be assessed so that appropriate compensation measures can be proposed. Cambodia's highly stocked evergreen forest, which has experienced rapid degradation and deforestation, will be the first priority forest to be managed if financial incentives through a carbon payment scheme are available. By analyzing forest inventory data, we assessed the revenues and costs for managing a hypothetical 1 ha of forestland against six land use options: business-as-usual timber harvesting (BAU-timber), forest management under the REDD-plus mechanism, forest-to-teak plantation, forest-to-acacia plantation, forest-to-rubber plantation, and forest-to-oil palm plantation. We determined annual equivalent values for each option, and the BAU-timber and REDD-plus management options were the highest, with both options influenced by logging costs and timber price. Financial incentives should be provided at a level that would allow continuation of sustainable logging and be attractive to REDD-plus project developers.

Carbon, forests and the REDD paradox

Sandbrook, C.; Nelson, F.; Adams, W. M.; Agrawal, A.

Oryx. 2010. 44: 3, 330-334. 38 ref.

The institutional arrangements governing forests will be a critical factor in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) as part of the global effort to mitigate climate change. A growing body of empirical research demonstrates how local forest governance can be as, if not more, effective than centralized state-based regimes. Local forest governance can secure improvements in multiple forest outcomes such as biomass and carbon storage and livelihoods contributions for the poor, and it can do so at lower cost than is possible through centralized governance. Many national governments have implicitly recognized these findings in their pursuit of decentralized forest governance and in strengthening local rights and capacities to use and manage forests. However, such reforms are often politically resisted, particularly where the value of forest resources is high and central government bodies are able to capture the majority of benefits. Ongoing negotiations related to the design and delivery of REDD policy and practice must take into account both the importance of local forest governance arrangements and the political-economic barriers to devolving secure rights over forests to local communities. These political dimensions of forest tenure and policy create a paradox for REDD: increasing the value of forest resources through global carbon markets without attending to local governance and rights will create political incentives towards centralized governance, which could lead to greater forest loss and lower forest-related benefits for the poor.

Institutional adaptive capacity and climate change response in the Congo Basin forests of Cameroon

Brown, H. Carolyn Peach Nkem, Johnson Ndi Sonwa, Denis J. Bele, Youssoufa

Mitigation and adaptation strategies for global change. 2010 15(3) p. 263-282.

Climate change presents additional challenges to a diverse country like Cameroon that shares the Congo Basin rainforest. Not only is the population vulnerable to the direct effects of climate change, forest-dependent communities are also vulnerable to changing environmental policy that may affect their access to forest resources. Using a qualitative approach to data collection through semi-structured interviews and content analysis of relevant documents, the perception of decision-makers within, and the response of the institutions of the state, the private sector and civil society to the complex challenges of climate change in the Congo Basin forest of Cameroon were analysed. Results indicate that while decision-makers' awareness of climate change is high, a concrete institutional response is at a very early stage. Cameroon has low adaptive capacity that is further constrained by weak linkages among government institutions nationally and between different levels of government and with communities. Civil society institutions play a role in enhancing government capacity to respond, particularly in relation to new international policies on climate change and forests. Adaptive capacity would be further enhanced by facilitating institutional linkages and coordinating multilevel responses across all boundaries of government, private sector and civil society. A collaborative capacity builder could foster the transfer, receipt and integration of knowledge across the networks, and ultimately build long-term collaborative problem-solving capacity in Cameroon.

Exploring synergies between the CDM 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.

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, J. Schlamadinger, B. Brown, S.

Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change. 2010. 15: 2, 127-136.

Climate change is occurring with greater speed and intensity that 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.

Why are there so few afforestation and reforestation CDM projects?

Thomas, S. Dargusch, P. Harrison, S. Herbohn, J.

Land Use Policy. 2010. 27: 3, 880-887

Of the more than 1600 CDM projects that are currently registered with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), only four are afforestation or reforestation projects. This paper asks why there are so few CDM afforestation or reforestation (CDM A/R) projects given the many economic, social and environmental benefits that such activities potentially offer. The authors discuss the question from two perspectives: namely the constraints to the development of CDM A/R projects and the features of 'successful' CDM A/R projects. Constraints to the development of CDM A/R projects include financial, administrative and governance issues. Analysis of the four registered CDM A/R projects suggests that 'successful' CDM A/R applications are likely to be characterized by the following: initial funding support; design and implementation guided by large organizations with technical expertise; occur on private land (land with secured property rights attached); and most revenue from Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) is directed back to local communities. It is argued that the CDM needs to be reformed to support the development of more CDM A/R projects, particularly with regards to incorporating greater flexibility, simplifying the methodological and documentation procedures of CDM registration, and redefining the role of the UNFCCC in CDMs from one of adjudication to one of facilitation.

European Forests and Carbon Sequestration Services: An Economic Assessment of Climate Change Impacts

Nunes, Paulo A. L. D; Ding, Helen; STeelucksingh, Sonja.

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2010.10. 2010.

This paper reports an original economic valuation of the impact of climate change on the provision of forest regulating services in Europe. To the authors' knowledge the current paper represents the first systematic attempt to estimate human well-being losses with respect to changes in biodiversity and forest regulating services that are directly driven by climate change. First, selected 34 European countries are grouped by their latitude intervals to capture the differentiated regional effects of forests in response to climate change. Moreover, the future trends of forest areas and stocked carbon in 2050 are projected through the construction and simulation of global circulation models such as HADMC3 following four different future developing paths described by the four IPCC scenarios. Finally, the valuation exercise is anchored in an ecosystem service based approach, involving the use of general circulation models and integrated assessment models. Our findings address two dimensions in the evaluation of climate impacts on European forests: Firstly, future projections yield different states of the world depending upon the IPCC scenario adopted. Secondly, spatial issues matter in an assessment of the distributional impacts of climate change, as these impacts are not distributed in a uniform way across the European countries under consideration.

V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA

The Future of REDD-plus

FIELD

This working paper is by Tony La Viña, who led the REDD-plus negotiations in the preparations for the Copenhagen summit. The working paper, entitled 'The Future of REDD-Plus: Pathways of Convergence for the UNFCCC Negotiations and the Partnership' considers the REDD-plus negotiations and initiatives such as the Interim REDD+ Partnership. The **Paper**.

Status and Future of the Afforestation and Reforestation (A/R) Carbon Sector

Carbon Positive Services Pty Ltd

This report provides a detailed overview of A/R projects currently being developed and implemented. It delivers data and identifies characteristics of 118 global A/R projects captured from 70 project-developing organizations that represent a large proportion of A/R carbon markets. The captured data from this survey indicates that the forest carbon sector has matured in the last 3 years. Significantly larger numbers of new A/R projects have been developed and implemented during the last 2 years. South America, Africa and Asia are the most favourable locations of A/R activities. The **Report**.

REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards

Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance and CARE International

Standards that can be used by governments, NGOs, financing agencies and other stakeholders to design and implement REDD+ programs that respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and generate significant social and environmental co-benefits. The standards are designed for government-led programs of policies and measures for REDD+ implemented at national or state/provincial/regional level and for all forms of fund-based or market-based financing. The **Report**.

Greening REDD+, Challenges and opportunities for forest biodiversity conservation

University of Freiburg

This policy paper is an output of the research project "The protection of forests under global biodiversity and climate policy", a cooperation between the Institute of Forest and Environmental Policy (IFP) and the Institute for Landscape Management, both University of Freiburg. It is financially supported by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) with funds from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The **Policy Brief**.

Policy Impacts on Deforestation: Lessons Learned from Past Experiences to Inform New Initiatives

Nicholas Institute

This report aims to provide lessons to inform U.S. and international policymakers by analyzing dominant influenceson deforestation and degradation. We study not only forest-focused policies, but also other policies that directly or indirectly influence forest loss, all in light of relevant nonpolicy factors such as trends in commodityprices. We provide examples of previous policies to draw lessons from successes and failures, then link those observations about the past to the decisions current policymakers must soon make within ongoing climate policy deliberations. The **Report**.

Climate Change Impacts on African Forests and People

IUFRO

This report follows a similar structure to the recently published report 'Adaptation of Forests and People to Climate Change' (Seppälä et al 2009a), and extracts and develops Africa-specific material from that report. Further detailed information is derived from a pan-African group of scientists specially convened for this report, and searches of both peer-reviewed and 'grey' scientific and policy literature. The **Report**.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD): A Casebook of On-The-Ground Experience

Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy and Wildlife Conservation Society

The report look at the aspects of demonstrating REDD and credibility, such as MRV, baselines and additionality, leakage and impermanence. The report builds on four cases in Bolivia, Madagascar and Indonesia states that the projects reviewed demonstrate that REDD can produce credible carbon benefits, often with positive effects on local people and biodiversity. The **Report**.

Vulnerability of Canada's Tree Species to Climate Change and Management Options for Adaptation: An Overview for Policy Makers and Practitioners

The Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) has released a report titled "Vulnerability of Canada's Tree Species to Climate Change and Management Options for Adaptation: An Overview for Policy Makers and Practitioners". The report reviews information on the vulnerability of Canada's forests at the species level by focusing on two categories of climate change impacts: maladaptation and changes in future disturbance regimes. This report is targeted at forest managers and decision-makers in industry and government, and is available at the CCFM **website**. A technical report fully referenced and containing more scientific detail is also available.

This species-level analysis is now being followed by an ecosystem-level analysis of climate change impacts and a comprehensive vulnerability analysis of the Canadian forest sector. This work will include a framework for forest-based vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning, and an associated guidebook for practitioners. It will also produce several supporting technical reports covering such topics as assisted migration, use of climate scenarios in vulnerability assessment and others. For more information contact: Mark Johnston PhD, RPF Saskatchewan Research Council, 125 - 15 Innovation Blvd. Saskatoon SK Canada S7N 2X8 T: 306.933.8175 E: johnston@src.sk.ca

A special report on forests

The Economist

In a series of articles the magazine focuses on forests and Climate Change issues. The **Report**.

Lessons from REDD+ Preparedness in Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia and Peru WWF

This is a report of the project "International Financing for REDD," undertook by WWF US Policy Program between July 2009 and June 2010, as part of WWF FC NI Program "Engaging Civil Society in REDD+ Programs. The **Report**.

An Integrated REDD Offset Program (IREDD) for Nesting Projects under Jurisdictional Accounting

Terra Global Capital

The paper is developed for the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force ("GCF") Project nesting aims to reconcile carbon offsets generated from spatially defined REDD project activities with emission reductions within larger jurisdictions. The approaches presented in the paper enables individual REDD projects to generate offsets to be used in a compliance system, while providing incentives for governments to address regional drivers of deforestation. The **Paper**.

VI. JOBS

Forest Specialist - Consultant for the Forest Investment Program in Brazil

Inter-American Development Bank

The purpose of this consultancy is to provide policy, technical and operational support to the CIF Focal Point based in INE/ECC, the Rural Development and Natural Resources Division (RND) FIP Coordinator, and to the CIF Private Sector Focal Point, leading the coordination of activities under the FIP in Brazil and in supporting origination and programming activities of CBR/CSC. **More**.

Forest Management and Climate Change Technical Advisor Asia Regional REDD+ Program

The Forest Management and Climate Change Technical Advisor will be part of a technical team for an anticipated 5 year USAID Asia Regional REDD+ Program with a goal of achieving meaningful and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry-land sector in Asia. He/she will provide expertise and guidance related to forest cover monitoring, forest carbon accounting, and monitoring, reporting, and verification. **More**.

Projects Manager (South America and Africa) - TREES Program, Sustainable Forestry Division

Rainforest Alliance

Under the supervision of the TREES Director, the Projects Manager will provide dynamic and creative leadership to manage and implement TREES project activities with a particular focus on South America and West and Central Africa. S/he will also provide specific assistance in the area of business development, competitiveness and marketing. **More**.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fast Start Finance

Ministry of the Environment, The Netherlands

With the launch of the website www.faststartfinance.org, the aim is to provide transparency about the amount, direction and use of fast start climate finance, in turn building trust in its delivery and impact. Development of the website was initiated by the government of the Netherlands, with support from the governments of Costa Rica, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Norway, the United Kingdom and Vietnam. For further information, please visit the **website**.

Training Materials on REDD+

ConserveOnline

The Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance; Conservation International; Rainforest Alliance; The Nature Conservancy; GTZ: and the World Wildlife Fund have created the training materials to help instill a basic level of understanding about REDD+ among stakeholders around the world. The training materials include: a Participant Resource Manual which provides a comprehensive overview of REDD+, an Instructor's Manual with interactive lesson plans for delivering the course material, and a set of powerpoint presentations that correspond to each lesson. **Training Material**.

In addition to the materials for in-person trainings there is also an interactive online course. The course provides an introduction to REDD+. The online course is available at: http://www.conservationtraining.org/

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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