



## CONTENTS

<b>I. IN THE PRESS .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II. UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS.....</b>	<b>2</b>
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change .....	2
<b>III. EVENTS &amp; MEETINGS.....</b>	<b>2</b>
International Year of Forests, 2011 .....	2
Alternative futures to meet demands for food, fibre, fuel and REDD+ .....	2
UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies .....	2
FAO European Forestry Commission and UNECE Timber Committee .....	2
11th Rights and Resources Initiative Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change: Status and role of public and private finance to reduce forest loss and degradation .....	2
Second Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum.....	3
Asia Pacific Forestry Week and the FAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission Session .....	3
Forest Day 5 .....	3
<b>IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Global forest carbon sequestration and climate policy design .....	3
Advances in remote sensing technology and implications for measuring and monitoring forest carbon stocks and change .....	3
Kyoto Protocol and "deforestation": a legal analysis on Turkish environment and forest legislation .....	4
Implementation of REDD+ in sub-Saharan Africa: state of knowledge, challenges and opportunities.....	4
Developing forest sinks in Australia and the United States - A forest owner's prerogative.....	4
Reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation: issues for policy design and implementation.....	5
Benchmark map of forest carbon stocks in tropical regions across three continents. ....	5
Carbon dynamics of North American boreal forest after stand replacing wildfire and clearcut logging .....	5
Emissions scenarios, costs, and implementation considerations of REDD-plus programs .....	6
Uncertainties of mapping aboveground forest carbon due to plot locations using national forest inventory plot and remotely sensed data.....	6
Forest clearing dynamics and the expansion of landholdings in Apuí, a deforestation hotspot on Brazil's Transamazon Highway.....	6
<b>V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA.....</b>	<b>7</b>
REDD+, Governance, and Community Forestry: Highlights from Asia Experts Meeting .....	7
Review of the Indonesia-Norway REDD+ Partnership .....	7
Beyond Carbon Cowboys: Private sector engagement & experience in REDD+ in Asia .....	7
Abiotic disturbances and their influence on forest health .....	7
What does REDD+ really cost? .....	7
Mapping Hotspots of Climate Change and Food Insecurity in the Global Tropics .....	7
Trading Forests: Taking stock of trade and the planet's woodlands in the International Year of Forests.....	7
Carbon sequestration as an integral part of watershed management strategies to address climate change issues.....	8
Hidden carbon emissions from trade offsets impacts of reforestation .....	8
The Greener Side of REDD+: Lessons from Countries where Forest Area is Increasing.....	8
REDDy-Set-Grow: Part II - Recommendations for International Climate Change Negotiators.....	8
REDD Opportunities in Uganda .....	8
Innovative Approaches to Land in the Climate Change Solution: Terrestrial Carbon Policy Development .....	8
<b>VI. JOBS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
Director, Forest & Climate .....	9
Scientist, Global Comparative Study on REDD+ .....	9
Programme Officer (REDD+) .....	9
Head of Unit for its FLEGT and REDD Unit .....	9

<b>VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Recommendations for climate negotiators on how to include Harvested Wood Products within UNFCCC .....	9
New REDD Methodology approved under VCS .....	9
Asia Pacific Forestry Week, Registration is now open .....	10
Forest Heroes Programme & Awards .....	10
WFI International Fellowship Program - Applications are now open .....	10
Legal Preparedness for Climate Change, E-Learning course .....	10
<b>CLIM-FO INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>11</b>

## I. IN THE PRESS

16 August 2011 - MongaBay

### [Ministry of Forestry continues to undermine Indonesia's REDD program, finds Reuters](#)

Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry is continuing to undermine the country's ambitious forest protection program in favor of industrial forestry interests, reports Reuters.

16 August 2011 - Reuters

### [Durban talks unlikely to strike climate deal: U.N.](#)

Major climate talks in South Africa at year-end will be unlikely to strike agreement on a new pact, but will be important in determining the shape of long-term efforts to tackle climate change, a senior U.N. climate official said.

11 August 2011 - MongaBay

### [A modest proposal for wealthy countries to reforest their land for the common good](#)

The Coalition of Financially Challenged Countries with Lots of Trees, known as "CoFCCLoT", representing most of the world's remaining tropical forests is asking wealthy nations to share global responsibilities and reforest their land for the common good of stabilizing climate and protecting biodiversity.

9 August 2011- FAO

### [Increased forest threat from extreme weather](#)

Extreme weather events and natural disasters will pose an increasing threat to the world's forests in coming years, requiring heightened cooperation between regions and countries, an international partnership for forest conservation and improvement warned today.

9 August 2011 - MongaBay

### [Science has been nearly silent in Brazil's Forest Code debate](#)

A recent push to revise Brazil's forest code has emerged as one of the more contentious political issues in the country, pitting agribusiness against environmentalists trying to preserve the Amazon rainforest. Historically, the forest code has required private landowners to maintain a substantial proportion of natural forest cover on their properties, though the law has often been ignored.

5 August 2011 - Reuters

### [Congo Republic wants \\$2.6 billion to replant forest](#)

Congo Republic Friday said it wanted to raise \$2.6 billion to restock part of the world's second largest forest, as part of its fight against uncontrolled logging and global warming.

5 August 2011 - Science News

### [Tools to Imagine the Forest of the Future](#)

Can we predict the future regeneration of a forest given that at time T, a volume V of wood is extracted? What effects will the cut have on the competition between young and old trees in their efforts to gain access to light? Cemagref researchers are developing simulation models to anticipate the impact of future management decisions over different time scales in order to ensure the long-term balance between wood-production systems and other forest functions.

1 August 2011 - Reuters

### [Jakarta must set up forest bodies to unblock aid - Norway](#)

The second instalment of a \$1 billion aid package promised by Norway to help Indonesia slow deforestation and reduce emissions will only be released once Jakarta sets up two independent bodies to govern forest protection efforts, Norwegian officials have said.

1 August 2011 - IISD

### [ITTO Supports REDD+ Feasibility Study in Brazil](#)

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) has signed an agreement with the Japanese company Marubeni to conduct a feasibility study on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, as well as conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stock (REDD+) in the Brazilian Amazon.

27 July 2011 - MongaBay

### [Palm oil, paper drive large-scale destruction of Indonesia's forests, but account for diminishing role in economy, says report](#)

Indonesia's forests were cleared at a rate of 1.5 million hectares per year between 2000 and 2009, reports a new satellite-based assessment by Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI), an NGO.

25 July 2011 - MongaBay

### [WWF partnering with companies that destroy rainforests, threaten endangered species](#)

Arguably the globe's most well-known conservation organization, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), has been facilitating illegal logging, vast deforestation, and human rights abuses by pairing up with notorious logging companies in a flagging effort to convert them to greener practices, alleges a new report by Global Witness.

## **II. UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS**

### **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

No negotiations have taken place since the June newsletter. In the October issue we will be back with a report on the negotiations taking place in Panama, 1-7 October 2011.

The upcoming meeting in Panama will include the continuation of the fourteenth session of the [AWG-LCA](#) and the sixteenth session of the [AWG-KP](#). For further information please see the [UNFCCC-website](#).

## **III. EVENTS & MEETINGS**

### **International Year of Forests, 2011**

1 January - 31 December 2011

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

### **Alternative futures to meet demands for food, fibre, fuel and REDD+**

27 September 2011, Jakarta, Indonesia

Forests Indonesia invites leading international and national experts on forests and their roles in supporting the economy and mitigating climate change will convene to discuss the challenges and opportunities faced by Indonesia in the sustainable use of this valuable resource. The expected list of 39 speakers, panelists and moderators include Andrew Steer, Special Envoy on Climate Change at the World Bank, Indonesia's Minister of Forestry, H.E. Zulkifli Hasan, Head of President's Unit for Development Control and Monitoring (UKP4), H.E. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, and Mr. Nana Suparna from the Indonesian Forest Concession Holders Association (APHI). [More](#).

### **UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies**

1 - 7 October 2011 in Panama City, Panama

The third part of the sixteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 16) and the third part of the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 14). [More](#).

### **FAO European Forestry Commission and UNECE Timber Committee**

10-14 October 2011, Antalya, Turkey

The European Forestry Commission (EFC) is one of six FAO Regional Forestry Commissions that cover the world's major geographic regions. [More](#).

### **11th Rights and Resources Initiative Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change: Status and role of public and private finance to reduce forest loss and degradation**

12 October 2011, London, UK

Organised in conjunction with Forest Peoples Programme, the Dialogue aims to examine what needs to be done to ensure that REDD+ finance is sustainable, accountable, fair and effective. The meeting will discuss the current state of public and private financial mechanisms for REDD+ and adaptation, aiming to contribute to developing an updated vision for the optimal design and deployment of finance to reduce forest loss and degradation using approaches that ensure full respect for the rights and development of indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities. The Dialogue will facilitate the sharing of relevant emerging lessons, experiences and perspectives among indigenous leaders, community representatives, policy makers and organisations working in the field. [More](#).

## **Second Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum**

27 & 28 October 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

The Adaptation Forum 2011 will provide a unique opportunity to share frontline findings and innovations, opportunities and challenges in mainstreaming Climate Change adaptation into development. Building on from Adaptation Forum 2010, the Forum this year aims to focus on “Adaptation in Action” signifying a shift from deliberations to decisions, plans to policies and policies to practices. [More](#).

## **Asia Pacific Forestry Week and the FAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission Session**

7-11 November 2011, Beijing, China

The Second Asia-Pacific Forestry Week, including the 24th session of the FAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, promises to be the most significant forestry event of the year in the Asia-Pacific region. The event will bring together a large and diverse group of stakeholders to deal comprehensively with the most relevant challenges facing the sector today. Climate change issue will take central stage in one plenary session and several partner events. More details will be available soon on the websites of the [Asia-Pacific Forestry Week](#) and the [Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission](#).

## **Forest Day 5**

4 December 2011, Durban, South Africa

Forest Day 5 will seek to inform the UNFCCC global agenda and forest stakeholders on ways to implement an international REDD+ funding mechanism that produces social and environmental benefits, above and beyond avoided emissions. The event will have a particular African focus, looking at the tropical forests of the Congo Basin and elsewhere, and the continent's wide expanses of dry forest areas. [More](#).

# **IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES**

## **Global forest carbon sequestration and climate policy design**

Steven K. Rose and Brent Sohngen

*Environment and Development Economics* (2011), 16: 429-454

Global forests could play an important role in mitigating climate change. However, there are significant implementation obstacles to accessing the world's forest carbon sequestration potential. The timing of regional participation and eligibility of sequestration activities are issues. The existing forest carbon supply estimates have made optimistic assumptions about immediate, comprehensive, and global access. They have also assumed no interactions between activities and regions, and over time. We use a global forest and land use model to evaluate these assumptions with more realistic forest carbon policy pathways. We find that an afforestation only policy is fundamentally flawed, accelerated deforestation may be unavoidable, and a delayed comprehensive program could reduce, but not eliminate, near-term accelerated deforestation and eventually produce sequestration equivalent to idealized policies - but with a different sequestration mix than previously estimated by others and thereby different forests. We also find that afforestation and avoided deforestation increase the cost of one another.

## **Advances in remote sensing technology and implications for measuring and monitoring forest carbon stocks and change**

Goetz, S. Dubayah, R.

*Carbon Management*. 2011. 2: 3, 231-244. 52 ref.

Forest monitoring using satellite imagery has advanced tremendously over the past few decades, to the point that these datasets now inform international policy agreements, notably those associated with emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere from deforestation and other types of land-use change. However, satellite technological advances require time to move towards a state of operational readiness for monitoring and reporting; for example, in the case of forest cover and associated carbon stock (biomass) and their changes through time. In this article, we provide an overview of the current status of forest monitoring using satellites and we explore new technologies that are already revolutionizing the way that forest carbon is measured. In particular, we focus on the capabilities of light detection and ranging (LiDAR), noting the opportunities and also the challenges that arise in moving technologies from those flown on aircraft to earth orbiting satellites. We discuss these capabilities in the context of next-generation earth observation missions and international reporting requirements for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

## **Kyoto Protocol and "deforestation": a legal analysis on Turkish environment and forest legislation**

Coskun, A. A. Gencay, G.

*Forest Policy and Economics*. 2011. 13: 5, 366-377

Today, one of the most important environmental issues that pose international threats is global warming and, as a result, climate changes. As a result of the research led by developed nations to detect adverse effects of human-originated greenhouse gas emissions, which have already reached dangerous levels in the atmosphere, on the climate system, the need to take global action about this matter has been revealed. Kyoto Protocol, which is adopted in 1997 and now considered as the most significant international effort ever made to minimize the effects of global warming and climate changes, is of great importance for determining the obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the applicable mechanisms. After a long process, Turkey has become a party to Kyoto Protocol in 2009 and thus undertaken the obligations stipulated for the parties thereto. In the present study, "deforestation" has been picked out of the five driving factors of the said Protocol due to importance of forests as significant carbon sinks, and adequacy of Turkish environment and forest legislation relating to this matter has been analyzed. Purpose of this study is to assess, under the title of "deforestation", Turkish environment and forest legislation with respect to achievement of Kyoto Protocol's goal and to reveal deficiencies of this legislation, and according to the results of such assessment, to make suggestions for Turkey's fulfillment of its obligations mentioned above. As a result of the general assessment made in the light of all data above on Turkish environment and forestry legislation with respect to deforestation, we can say that this legislation is currently cannot be considered as adequate to fulfill the obligations under Kyoto Protocol. However, this does not mean that the norms are wholly negative and inadequate. Having signed Kyoto Protocol short time ago, Turkey has not undertaken any responsibility for the first period of obligations, but will be subject to the next period of obligations. The first step to fulfill the obligations under the Protocol is to revise the existing legal arrangements, to determine their gaps and to begin working to ensure that the legislation will be adequate to fulfill the obligations to be imposed during the second period of obligations.

## **Implementation of REDD+ in sub-Saharan Africa: state of knowledge, challenges and opportunities**

Matieu Henry, Danae Maniatis, Vincent Gitz, David Huberman and Riccardo Valentini

*Environment and Development Economics* (2011), 16: 381-404

Deforestation and forest degradation represent an important part of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The identification of the multiple drivers of land-use change, past and present forest cover change and associated carbon budget, and the presence of locally adapted systems to allow for proper monitoring are particularly lacking in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Any incentive system to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) will have to overcome those limits. This paper reviews the main challenges to implementing effective REDD+ mitigation activities in SSA. We estimate that SSA is currently a net carbon sink of approximately 319 TgCO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup>. Forest degradation and deforestation put the forest carbon stock at risk (mean forest carbon stock is 57,679 TgC). Our results highlight the importance of looking beyond the forest sector to ensure that REDD+ efforts are aligned with agricultural and land-use policies.

## **Developing forest sinks in Australia and the United States - A forest owner's prerogative.**

Bull, L. Thompson, D.

*Forest Policy and Economics*. 2011. 13: 5, 311-317.

There is a general consensus within the scientific community that human activity is causing the earth to warm. The use of forests as carbon sinks is increasingly recognized as a mitigation option. Emission trading frameworks throughout the world have emerged as the chosen means to manage emissions. This is also evident within the large area, high emission countries of Australia and the United States which both incorporate the use of forest sinks within existing or proposed emission trading frameworks. This paper evaluates and compares the frameworks in each country and reviews the corresponding literature to identify knowledge gaps that currently exist regarding forest sink development. While extensive work has been carried out to understand the potential contribution of forest sinks, little has been done in a uniform manner to clarify the likely uptake and implementation of forest sinks by forest owners. Using innovation theory to understand the interactions between the relevant actors and institutions influencing the development of carbon sinks and as a means to frame the required research, this paper highlights why knowledge of the intentions of the forest owner is integral to the success of forest sinks as a mitigation option. The Theory of Planned Behavior is suggested as a means of examining and understanding the intentions of forest owners to implement forest sinks.

## **Reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation: issues for policy design and implementation**

Valentina Bosetti and Steven K. Rose

*Environment and Development Economics* (2011), 16: 357-360

There is a new international policy focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), as well as promoting forest conservation, the sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD-plus). The recent Conference of Parties meeting of 196 countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Cancun, Mexico (December 2010) was able to advance initiatives on REDD-plus even while there was limited progress on fossil fuel related aspects of an international climate change agreement. The Cancun meeting recognised that there was strong and broad support for REDD-plus and was able to agree to the development of a formal Mechanism under the UNFCCC for incentivizing REDD-plus activities. Implementing the Mechanism is another matter, and will require the development and coordination of country REDD-plus readiness and financing, including detailed consideration of country reference levels, measurement, reporting and verification methodologies, and sub-national and national program coordination.

## **Benchmark map of forest carbon stocks in tropical regions across three continents.**

Saatchi, S. S. Harris, N. L. Brown, S. Lefsky, M. Mitchard, E. T. A. Salas, W. Zutta, B. R. Buermann, W. Lewis, S. L. Hagen, S. Petrova, S. White, L. Silman, M. Morel, A.

*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 2011. 108: 24, 9899-9904.

Developing countries are required to produce robust estimates of forest carbon stocks for successful implementation of climate change mitigation policies related to reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD). Here we present a "benchmark" map of biomass carbon stocks over 2.5 billion ha of forests on three continents, encompassing all tropical forests, for the early 2000s, which will be invaluable for REDD assessments at both project and national scales. We mapped the total carbon stock in live biomass (above- and belowground), using a combination of data from 4,079 in situ inventory plots and satellite light detection and ranging (Lidar) samples of forest structure to estimate carbon storage, plus optical and microwave imagery (1-km resolution) to extrapolate over the landscape. The total biomass carbon stock of forests in the study region is estimated to be 247 Gt C, with 193 Gt C stored aboveground and 54 Gt C stored belowground in roots. Forests in Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia accounted for 49%, 25%, and 26% of the total stock, respectively. By analyzing the errors propagated through the estimation process, uncertainty at the pixel level (100 ha) ranged from +or-6% to +or-53%, but was constrained at the typical project (10,000 ha) and national (>1,000,000 ha) scales at ca. +or-5% and ca. +or-1%, respectively. The benchmark map illustrates regional patterns and provides methodologically comparable estimates of carbon stocks for 75 developing countries where previous assessments were either poor or incomplete.

## **Carbon dynamics of North American boreal forest after stand replacing wildfire and clearcut logging**

Seedre, M. Shrestha, B. M. Chen, H. Y. H. Colombo, S. Jogiste, K.

*Journal of Forest Research*. 2011. 16: 3, 168-183.

Boreal forest carbon (C) storage and sequestration is a critical element for global C management and is largely disturbance driven. The disturbance regime can be natural or anthropogenic with varying intensity and frequency that differ temporally and spatially the boreal forest. The objective of this review was to synthesize the literature on C dynamics of North American boreal forests after most common disturbances, stand replacing wildfire and clearcut logging. Forest ecosystem C is stored in four major pools: live biomass, dead biomass, organic soil horizons, and mineral soil. Carbon cycling among these pools is inter-related and largely determined by disturbance type and time since disturbance. Following a stand replacing disturbance, (1) live biomass increases rapidly leading to the maximal biomass stage, then stabilizes or slightly declines at old-growth or gap dynamics stage at which late-successional tree species dominate the stand; (2) dead woody material carbon generally follows a U-shaped pattern during succession; (3) forest floor carbon increases throughout stand development; and (4) mineral soil carbon appears to be more or less stable throughout stand development. Wildfire and harvesting differ in many ways, fire being more of a chemical and harvesting a mechanical disturbance. Fire consumes forest floor and small live vegetation and foliage, whereas logging removes large stems. Overall, the effects of the two disturbances on C dynamics in boreal forest are poorly understood. There is also a scarcity of literature dealing with C dynamics of plant coarse and fine roots, understory vegetation, small-sized and buried dead material, forest floor, and mineral soil.



## **Emissions scenarios, costs, and implementation considerations of REDD-plus programs**

Jayant Sathaye, Kenneth Andrasko and Peter Chan

*Environment and Development Economics* (2011), 16: 361-380

Greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry sector are estimated to be 8.4 GtCO<sub>2</sub>-eq./year or about 17% of the global emissions. We estimate that the cost for reducing deforestation is low in Africa and several times higher in Latin America and Southeast Asia. These cost estimates are sensitive to the uncertainties of how much unsustainable high-revenue logging occurs, little understood transaction and program implementation costs, and barriers to implementation including governance issues. Due to lack of capacity in the affected countries, achieving reduction or avoidance of carbon emissions will require extensive REDD-plus programs. Preliminary REDD-plus Readiness cost estimates and program descriptions for Indonesia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guyana and Mexico show that roughly one-third of potential REDD-plus mitigation benefits might come from avoided deforestation and the rest from avoided forest degradation and other REDD-plus activities.

## **Uncertainties of mapping aboveground forest carbon due to plot locations using national forest inventory plot and remotely sensed data**

Wang, G. X. Zhang MaoZhen Gertner, G. Z. Oyana, T. McRoberts, R. E. Ge HongLi

*Scandinavian Journal of Forest Research*. 2011. 26: 4, 360-373.

Forest carbon sinks significantly contribute to mitigation of atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide. Thus, estimating forest carbon is becoming important to develop policies for mitigating climate change and trading carbon credits. However, a great challenge is how to quantify uncertainties in estimation of forest carbon. This study investigated uncertainties of mapping aboveground forest carbon due to location errors of sample plots for Lin-An County of China. National forest inventory plot data and Landsat TM images were combined using co-simulation algorithm. The findings show that randomly perturbing plot locations within 10 distance intervals statistically did not result in biased population mean predictions of aboveground forest carbon at a significant level of 0.05, but increased root mean square errors of the maps. The perturbations weakened spatial autocorrelation of aboveground forest carbon and its correlation with spectral variables. The perturbed distances of 800 m or less did not obviously change the spatial distribution of predicted values. However, when the perturbed distances were 1600 m or larger, the correlation coefficients of the predicted values from the perturbed locations with those from the true plot locations statistically did not significantly differ from zero at a level of 0.05 and the spatial distributions became random.

## **Forest clearing dynamics and the expansion of landholdings in Apuí, a deforestation hotspot on Brazil's Transamazon Highway**

Carrero, G. C., and P. M. Fearnside

*Ecology and Society* 16(2): 26

We present a local-scale case study in the Rio Juma Settlement Project (RJSP) in Apuí, a deforestation hotspot in the southern portion of Brazil's state of Amazonas. We analyze land accumulation and land use strategies of households with a view to elucidating how their strategies are shaping deforestation. More than 76% of the household sample was from southern Brazil, and around 72% of them migrated to older expansion frontiers before reaching Apuí. The percentage of properties with legal land titles was up to five times less while land accumulation was much greater than reported for other settlement projects in Brazil. Land use change followed different patterns depending on whether the lot had been obtained with 100% forest cover or with inherited land use. Regression-tree analysis showed that the size of the cattle herd and the total area of the property do not always explain the area deforested, nor is the size of the deforested area necessarily related to productive activities. Lack of income obtained from livestock indicated that at least 30% of the cases studied were related to the speculative nature of land acquisition and deforestation. Increasing consolidation of land in larger, more highly capitalized ranches indicates the potential for high rates of deforestation in the future, even when the profitability of livestock is questionable.



## V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA

### **REDD+, Governance, and Community Forestry: Highlights from Asia Experts Meeting**

*RECOFCT*

The Forest Governance Learning Group brought together 12 experts from India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Vietnam, and the UN-REDD Programme to discuss how community forestry strengths and shortcomings can influence the further development of REDD+. This booklet summarizes their responses to nine timely questions and provides recommendations for future steps. The [publication](#).

### **Review of the Indonesia-Norway REDD+ Partnership**

*UN-REDD*

The UN-REDD Programme has reported on the release of the first evaluation of deliverables of the Indonesia-Norway partnership on REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, as well as conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stock), which was established in May 2010. The [report](#).

### **Beyond Carbon Cowboys: Private sector engagement & experience in REDD+ in Asia**

*Forest Carbon Asia*

This article investigates the private sector engagement & experience in REDD+ in Asia. It focuses on the issues, how has the private sector engaged across the region; what have been the main challenges in different countries; what lessons have been learnt? The [article](#).

### **Abiotic disturbances and their influence on forest health**

*FAO*

This paper reviews the current knowledge on the impacts of abiotic disturbances. Events are discussed within five categories: Meteorological cyclones, storms (wind, snow, ice and hail, dust and sand), tornadoes, and thunderstorms and lightning; Climatological - drought; Hydrological floods and flash floods, avalanches, landslides and mudslides; Geophysical - tsunamis, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; Anthropogenic1 - fire, oil spills, air pollution and radioactive contamination. The [paper](#).

### **What does REDD+ really cost?**

*CIFOR*

What does REDD+ cost? At least since the influential *Stern Review* was published in 2006, many have argued that REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) is one of the cheapest options to mitigate climate change. Others see the REDD+ mechanism as a costly effort with unpredictable results for the climate and forest peoples of the world. Who is right? The [article](#).

### **Mapping Hotspots of Climate Change and Food Insecurity in the Global Tropics**

*CCAFS*

The final report is now available for the study "Mapping Hotspots of Climate Change and Food Insecurity in the Global Tropics". This study was coordinated by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) to identify areas that are food insecure and vulnerable to the impacts of future climate change, across the priority regions for the CGIAR centres. The research was undertaken by a team of scientists from the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). The [publication](#).

### **Trading Forests: Taking stock of trade and the planet's woodlands in the International Year of Forests**

*BioRes*

This issue of BioRes Review explores some of the issues underlying trade and sustainable development in the forest sector. It addresses global policy issues at a general level, and focuses on the palm oil industry as a special case. Through this lens, the complex relationship between global trade, deforestation, and land use change, along with the policy framework at various levels and the role of important stakeholders, is uncovered. The [review](#).

## **Carbon sequestration as an integral part of watershed management strategies to address climate change issues**

FAO

The publication highlights the fact that protecting watersheds may be one of the most suitable strategic actions for managing climate change risks. It also describes briefly the different roles of carbon sequestration and the link between mitigation and adaptation. The last part compares carbon sequestration performances of different projects, using carbon balance indicator to select best watershed scenarios. The [brief](#).

## **Hidden carbon emissions from trade offsets impacts of reforestation**

ASB

Featured on the weekly issue of the European Commission's Science for Environment Policy DG Environment News Alert Service is ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins research that provides new perspectives to guide a wholesome approach to efforts on reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation. The [article](#).

## **The Greener Side of REDD+: Lessons from Countries where Forest Area is Increasing**

RRI

This paper assesses the factors that underpin the transition from net deforesters to net forest growers in China, South Korea, Vietnam, India and Chile. The authors review the literature on forest policy processes and government-led reforestation and restoration programs, and find their success relied on government support at the highest levels, and forest governance reforms (particularly land and resource tenure systems) to incentivize good forest management and tree-planting. The [paper](#).

## **REDDy-Set-Grow: Part II - Recommendations for International Climate Change Negotiators**

UNEP

UNEP FI invites you to join an online discussion with leading financial and government representatives to mark the launch of a landmark UNEP FI report on forest finance policy. Launched ahead of international climate change negotiations in Durban, South Africa later this year, 'REDDy-Set-Grow: Part II - Recommendations for International Climate Change Negotiators' provides policy-makers and negotiators with recommendations for features of an international climate change agreement on forests that will effectively mobilise private finance flows. In conjunction with this report, UNEP FI is pleased to host an open and critical debate to explore the key issues surrounding the financing of any future REDD+ agreement from the perspectives of the different stakeholders involved - developed and developing country governments, civil society and the private sector. [More](#).

## **REDD Opportunities in Uganda**

*Forest Trends*

This issue brief presents findings from the REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE), Uganda led by Forest Trends' Katoomba Group and the Katoomba Incubator in 2009. The ROSE process, which consisted of in-depth research as well as a stakeholder workshop, was meant to identify a portfolio of promising REDD projects, provide input into government REDD readiness, and generate legal, policy, and institutional recommendations. The issue brief summarizes key issues from the full report - The REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE), Uganda - and is meant to increase the accessibility and reach of this important information. The [paper](#).

## **Innovative Approaches to Land in the Climate Change Solution: Terrestrial Carbon Policy Development**

*Terrestrial Carbon Group*

Many countries are currently working to implement national strategies and action plans that result in land based climate change mitigation and adaptation outcomes. These actions are being driven by the many national, multilateral and bilateral commitments that have been made, particularly in regard to forests and deforestation, and of course the ongoing international climate change negotiations, where land is addressed in a variety of ways. For countries to be able to fulfil commitments to protect existing forest, they must be able to address key drivers of land use change and deforestation beyond the forest. The [brief](#).

## VI. JOBS

### Director, Forest & Climate

WWF

The director will be the lead for forest carbon work within the US office and responsible for designing and implementing a forest carbon program. These duties will include providing strategic vision and oversight for forest carbon policy, as well as technical support and guidance for field-based programs and projects designed to reduce carbon emissions caused by tropical deforestation. [More](#).

### Scientist, Global Comparative Study on REDD+

CIFOR

Contribute to the objectives of GCS-REDD+ and work on national REDD+ policies and strategies and the governance dimensions of REDD+. Conduct comparative analysis on REDD+ institutional architecture; explore funding opportunities and lead and contribute to new research proposals. *Qualifications:* PhD in the social sciences, preferably in political sciences, with background in forests and or environmental governance, institutional analysis, financial mechanisms, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and comparative analysis. At least 5 years professional work experience. [More](#).

### Programme Officer (REDD+)

FAO

The officer will support the implementation of REDD+ country programme in the Asia Pacific Region. In particular, the incumbent will: Provide technical support to initiatives on REDD+ at regional, sub-regional and national levels; Guide countries on their REDD+ national strategies, policies and measures and provide technical support to implement REDD+ strategies and demonstration activities; Provide technical support to UN-REDD country programmes in close collaboration with the UN-REDD FAO staff in Headquarters and in-country and UN-REDD partners etc. [More](#).

### Head of Unit for its FLEGT and REDD Unit

EFI

EFI is looking for a senior-level professional with strong international leadership and management experience to guide and develop the two facilities. Visioning and leading the future growth of the facilities in the context of the increasing importance of forests in the context of the international environmental and climate policy will be the main task of the head of FLEGT-REDD Unit. S/he will report to the EFI Director. [More](#).

## VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Recommendations for climate negotiators on how to include Harvested Wood Products within UNFCCC

WBCSD

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) Sustainable Forest Products Industry (SFPI) working group has updated and released its recommendations for climate negotiators on how to fully leverage the carbon benefits of Harvested Wood Products (HWP) from forests that are sustainably managed. The policy statement has been released in anticipation of the UNFCCC meetings in Durban where policies intended to enhance the mitigation and adaptation benefits of forests will be negotiated. [More](#).

### New REDD Methodology approved under VCS

FAS and WB

Fundação Amazonas Sustentável and the World Bank, with the technical support of Carbon Decisions International and the Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas, have developed a methodology for reduced emissions for deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) that was today approved by the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). This methodology is more robust and has a wider scope than previous REDD methodologies, which allows it to address unplanned deforestation worldwide. [More](#).

## **Asia Pacific Forestry Week, Registration is now open**

*FAO and APFNet*

Register as a participant or register your Partner event or Exhibition booth at this year's Asia Pacific Forestry Week by clicking the link: <http://apfw-registration.apfnet.cn/>

## **Forest Heroes Programme & Awards**

*UNFF*

The UN Forum on Forests has launched a "Forest Heroes" Programme and Awards to recognize and honour everyday people who are committed to sustainably managing forests and actively promoting forest values. [More.](#)

## **WFI International Fellowship Program - Applications are now open**

The WFI Fellowship Program brings forestry and forest products professionals from around the world to work at the World Forest Institute for 6 to 12 months. Over 80 Fellows from 25 countries have participated in the program. Applications are now open for Spring 2012 for Fellowships beginning any time after March 2012. [More.](#)

## **Legal Preparedness for Climate Change, E-Learning course**

*IDLO*

The course will be conducted online for four weeks and would be highly beneficial for climate change, natural resources and energy, finance and environment specialists from developing countries, countries in economic transition and countries emerging from armed conflict working in the field of supervision and execution of development projects; lawyers and legal advisors who assist in the area of climate change, natural resources and energy, finance and environmental policy; Ministry and local government level climate change officers; Finance Officials from the Ministry of Finance and officials from National Authorities or UNFCCC National Contact Points. [More.](#)

## **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](mailto: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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