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I. IN THE PRESS

16 December 2010

[The United States Launches REDD+ Strategy](#)

The U.S. Government is proud to announce the release of the United States' strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and increase carbon sequestration by forests in developing countries.

15 December 2010

[New data shows REDD+ is succeeding](#)

Amid the whirlwind of climate change news before and after the Cancún climate conference, including a landmark agreement on REDD+, an important story seems to have passed by with little notice. Over the past two months, several new analyses have given clear evidence that deforestation has gone down over the past several years.

15 December 2010

[Emissions from deforestation slow](#)

A dip in forest clearing in Brazil combined with rising levels of industrial emissions have reduced the share of carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation to around 9 percent, according to research published last month in Nature Geoscience.

13 December 2010

[The Green Business Verdict on the Cancun Agreements](#)

First the caveats. Any diplomats waking up following the dramatic final night of negotiations at the Cancun summit feeling a warm glow of pride at a job well done would be wise to remind themselves that there remains a gaping chasm between the actions required to effectively tackle climate change and the actions promised in the vaunted Cancun Accords.

13 December 2010

[Forests agreement at Cancun climate summit includes provisions for social and environmental 'safeguards' - but bigger questions remain](#)

A global deal designed to protect forests was agreed in the early hours of Saturday morning at the climate summit in Cancún, Mexico but threats to indigenous peoples and natural forests remain.

12 December 2010

[Carbon markets to struggle after Cancun](#)

Global carbon markets will struggle after the deal reached at annual U.N. climate talks did little to ensure mandatory emissions caps would be extended next year.

11 December 2010

[Climate change threat to tropical forests 'greater than suspected'](#)

The chances of northern Europe facing a new ice age, or of catastrophic sea-level rises of almost four metres that swamp the planet over the next century, have been ruled out by leading scientists. But the risk of tropical forests succumbing to drought brought on by climate change as well as the acceleration of methane emissions from melting permafrost, is greater, according to the Met Office Hadley Centre, in its latest climate change review.

9 December 2010

[Cancún forests deal is 'wrapped up and ready to move' - or is it?](#)

Measures to preserve forests were supposed to be a done deal at the Cancún climate summit, but try telling that to Guyana.

8 December 2010

[Big business backs deforestation deal](#)

Today's gathering of financier George Soros, Walmart chief executive Robson Walton, World Bank president Robert Zoellick, Norway's prime minister Jens Stoltenberg, and others was designed to demonstrate corporate approval for efforts to prevent deforestation in countries such as Brazil, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Guyana.

28 November 2010

[Indonesia: Billion-dollar forest deal at risk](#)

Earlier this month, Greenpeace accused the Indonesian government of planning for massive land clearance, despite signing a \$US1 billion REDD+ agreement with Norway earlier this year. In light of the Cancun climate talks, the accusations point to broader risks for REDD+.

19 November 2010

['Forgotten' forests store carbon](#)

While the deforestation of tropical rainforests is seen as a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, the impact of cool-weather rainforests tends to be overlooked when addressing climate change, a panel of scientists said.

16 November 2010

[World's forests suffer from 'leakage'](#)

A new study has found that while some countries have expanded their forest cover in recent decades, it has been at the expense of poorer neighbouring countries.

II. UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS

COP 16 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The climate change talks in Cancun, including UNFCCC's sixteenth session of its Conference of the Parties (COP16), took place from 29 November to 10 December 2010.

Agreements reached in Cancun were hailed as a "balanced" outcome that represents an important stepping stone toward a final agreement. There is cautious optimism that this could happen at COP17 in Durban, South Africa in December 2011. Perhaps the most significant development at Cancun was a change in atmosphere, marked by the restoration of confidence in the UNFCCC process, a willingness to compromise and the commitment of parties to move forward together on seeking mutually-acceptable and more ambitious climate change responses.

The main outcomes of Cancun were the validation of the elements of the Copenhagen Accord, which was drafted at COP15 last December. The Cancun Agreement launches the Green Climate Fund and outlines a process for setting it up; creates a framework for incentivizing forest-based climate change mitigation actions in developing countries (i.e. REDD+); establishes a Technology Mechanism, including a technology center and network; and adopts the Cancun Adaptation Framework to promote international cooperation and action on adaptation.

For the past three years, UNFCCC has been engaged in parallel-track negotiations under two *ad-hoc* working groups. One addresses actions of all Parties under the Convention, including on climate change mitigation, adaptation, financing, capacity building and technology transfer. The other focuses on further emission reduction commitments of Annex 1 countries under the Kyoto Protocol. The goals are to advance collective efforts to limit global warming to within 2° C above pre-industrial levels to avoid severe consequences of climate change and to promote adaptation to the inevitable consequences of climate change.

The future of the Kyoto Protocol - whether it will be extended beyond 2012 - is not clear. The *ad-hoc* working group on the Kyoto Protocol continues to struggle with "numbers" - i.e. developed countries' voluntary emission reduction (ER) pledges, which, in aggregate, so far are insufficient to limit the temperature rise to within 2° C. The question is how to reach the level of emission reductions needed - whether Annex 1 countries will take more ambitious cuts, how developing countries will contribute and what will be achieved through a legally binding agreement versus voluntary action. The Cancun Agreement indicates that for the second commitment period of KP, emissions trading and project-based mechanisms (Joint Implementation, the Clean Development Mechanism) as well as offsets from carbon sinks in the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sectors would continue to be available to Annex 1 Parties to meet their ER commitments.

Issues related to forests

The issues addressed at Cancun focused on forests in particular were REDD+, forest management accounting rules for Annex 1 countries under the Kyoto Protocol, and discussions of including "forests in exhaustion" under the CDM.

REDD

The long-awaited decision on REDD+, under discussion for the past five years, confirms the scope of REDD+: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forest; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks and outlines principles as well as safeguards against negative social and environmental impacts of REDD+ actions. Countries are requested to develop national strategies and action plans for REDD+, a national/sub-national forest (emissions) reference level(s), a national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting on REDD+ activities, and a system for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected. A phased approach - from strategy development to pilot activities and finally to results-based actions - is adopted. SBSTA is requested to work on methodological issues on REDD+, including on methods to estimate emissions and removals from REDD+ activities and modalities for developing forest reference (emission) levels and a national forest monitoring system for monitoring and reporting on REDD+ activities and to report to COP17. The question of the REDD+ financing modality (e.g. fund-based, market-based or a mix) remains unresolved. The *ad-hoc* expert group will continue to discuss this and will report to COP17.

LULUCF

Agreement on revised LULUCF accounting rules for the second commitment period of the KP could influence the level of ER commitments Annex 1 Parties' are willing to make. The key issue is accounting rules for forest management, reporting on which was optional under the first commitment period. Agreement on this remains elusive. The areas of debate include whether a cap should be applied to emissions and removals from forest management, if and how emissions from extraordinary occurrences ("force majeure") would be accounted, how to set a baseline or forest reference (emissions) level and how to factor out changes in forest carbon stocks not caused by human intervention. Allowing more offsets from forest management could provide the *ad-hoc* working group on the Kyoto Protocol will work to over the coming year to try to reach agreement on the rules for accounting for forest management.

The discussions under the KP negotiation track on carbon accounting rules for forest management -- a complex and controversial issue -- have stimulated debates on what constitutes good forest management and how to incentivize it. Of relevance to the climate change community is how forests could contribute more to climate change mitigation, while of interest to foresters is whether incentives for better forest management will be forthcoming as a result of climate change decisions.

CDM

Discussions continued in SBSTA on the suggestion, tabled in the negotiations in Bonn in June, of the possible inclusion in the Clean Development Mechanism the replanting or restoration of "forests in exhaustion", i.e. forests no longer productive. SBSTA invited parties to submit by 28 March 2011 their views on the implications of including forests in exhaustion under the CDM. The SBSTA also requested the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report of these views, and will continue considering the issue at SBSTA 35 in a year's time.

Summary

In summary, forests figured prominently at Cancun in the negotiations and in events on the margin of the negotiations. There was huge political support for a REDD+ decision. Work on REDD+ is already going ahead on the ground, as evidenced by the many side events on REDD+ pilot activities supported by NGOs, bilateral agencies and multilateral partnerships (including UN-REDD and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility). There were signs in Cancun that it was becoming clearer to those in the climate change community - a fact already well understood by the forestry community -- that forestry in general and REDD+ in particular is not necessarily an easy, fast and cheap mitigation option, as claimed by the Stern Review. Resolving conflicts and divergent priorities for managing forests, getting governance right, alleviating poverty, addressing drivers of deforestation from outside the sector, and developing robust monitoring, reporting and verification systems are some of the challenges facing REDD+ implementation. On the other hand, successful REDD+ programmes will bring additional livelihood benefits for forest dwellers and forest communities, for forest biodiversity, and for those who depend on forest ecosystem services.

The importance of forests to climate change mitigation has clearly raised the political profile of forests. The crucial role that forests play in climate change adaptation and in rural livelihoods has not yet received the same degree of attention, but this can be expected to come.

Other events

Forest Day 4

This year's Forest Day was attended by more than 1500 participants and contained three sub-plenaries and nine learning events. Forest Day 4 was co-hosted by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the Mexican National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), and members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).

Summary of the plenary and learning events can be found at:

<http://www.forestsclimatechange.org/?id=334>

Summary statement for FD4 can be found at:

<http://www.forestsclimatechange.org/?id=405>

The REDD+ Partnership

Workshop - Enhancing Coordinated Delivery of REDD+: Emerging Lessons, Best Practices and Challenges

On 26 November the REDD+ Partnership held a workshop where interested Partners were invited to present their experiences related to the topics covered by the Workshop. The five sessions covered Promoting and Facilitating Cooperation among Partners, Applying Safeguards, Benefit-Sharing Mechanisms, Multi-stakeholder Consultations and Significant REDD+ Actions and Financing. Key points and the summary report can be found at

<http://reddpluspartnership.org/65563/en/>.

Work programme 2011-2012

On Sunday 28 November the REDD+ Partnership met, to discuss its 2010 and 2011-2012 work programme. Partners and Stakeholders provided a number of comments on activities and how these should be prioritized. Main proposals included further work on overlaps/gaps in financing, engagement of the private sector, addressing drivers of deforestation, transparency and efficiency and the Voluntary REDD+ Database and strengthening of capacity. A deadline for 8 December was set for approval by Partners on a no objection basis. More on the work program on <http://reddpluspartnership.org/en/>.

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 will serve 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](#).

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

24 January - 4 February 2011

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

9th RRI Dialogue on Forests, Governance & Climate Change

8 February 2011

The Rights and Resources Initiative announced that the 9th global Dialogue in this series will continue to bring together decision makers and civil society organizations on critical issues of the role of forests in the climate change agenda. Sessions will focus on taking stock of new developments on rights and REDD+ in Cancun, the crucial role of forest restoration and reforestation for both climate mitigation and adaptation, and formulating more coherent safeguards and recourse mechanisms for REDD+ programs. [More](#).

The II Mediterranean Forest Week

5-8th April 2011 - Avignon, France

The Mediterranean Forests Week will bring together the forest research community and relevant stakeholders (policy-makers, managers, forest owners' representatives, NGO's, etc) to improve the science-policy dialogue. [More](#).

UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies

6-17 June 2011

The venue for these meetings of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies is likely to be Bonn, Germany. [More](#).

IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES

Assessing risk and adaptation options to fires and windstorms in European forestry

Schelhaas, Mart-Jan Hengeveld, Geerten Moriondo, Marco Reinds, Gert Jan Kundzewicz, Zbigniew W. ter Maat, Herbert Bindi, Marco

Mitigation and adaptation strategies for global change. 2010 Oct. 15(7) p

Risks can generally be described as the combination of hazard, exposure and vulnerability. Using this framework, we evaluated the historical and future development of risk of fire and wind damage in European forestry at the national level. Fire risk is expected to increase, mainly as a consequence of an increase in fire hazard, defined as the Fire Weather Index in summer. Exposure, defined as forest area, is expected to increase slightly as a consequence of active afforestation and abandonment of marginal agricultural areas. Adaptation options to fire risk should therefore aim to decrease the vulnerability, where a change in tree species from conifers to broadleaves had most effect. Risk for wind damage in forests is expected to increase mainly as a consequence of increase in exposure (total growing stock) and vulnerability (defined by age class and tree species distribution). Projections of future wind climate indicate an increase in hazard (storminess) mainly over Western Europe. Adaptation options should aim to limit the increase in exposure and vulnerability. Only an increase in harvest level can stop the current build-up of growing stock, while at the same time it will lower vulnerability through the reduction of the share of old and vulnerable stands. Changing species from conifers to broadleaves helps to reduce vulnerability as well. Lowering vulnerability by decreasing the rotation length is only effective in combination with a high demand for wood. Due to data limitations, no forecast of future fire area or damaged timber amount by storms was possible.

Agency in international climate negotiations: the case of indigenous peoples and avoided deforestation

Schroeder, H.

Politics, Law and Economics. 2010. 10: 4, 317-332

This article examines the agency of indigenous peoples in designing a mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) under the emerging post-2012 agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It investigates whether indigenous peoples have agency in international negotiations and specifically the REDD design process and if so, how they have obtained it. Agency refers to the ability of actors to prescribe behaviour and to substantively participate in and/or set their own rules related to the interactions between humans and their natural environment. The aim of this study is to gain understanding of what role non-nation state actors, particularly indigenous peoples, play in shaping the REDD design process under the climate convention and what is shaping their agency. A special emphasis is placed on indigenous peoples as they may be highly vulnerable to the impacts from both climate change and certain policy responses. The article finds that, through REDD, indigenous peoples and forest community alliances are emerging in the climate regime but their agency in designing a mechanism on forest protection in a post-2012 climate regime remains indirect and weak. They are being consulted and invited to provide input, but they are not able to directly participate and ensure that their views and concerns are reflected in the outcome on REDD.

The clean development mechanism and community forests in Sub-Saharan Africa: reconsidering Kyoto's "moral position" on biocarbon sinks in the carbon market.

Purdon, M.

Environment, Development and Sustainability. 2010. 12: 6, 1025-1050.

Negotiations of the Kyoto Protocol reached what has been called a moral position on biocarbon sinks which saw important limitations on their use in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), the Protocol's main carbon offset system. After outlining this moral position, this article examines the consequences of these limitations on the viability of community forest participation in the CDM through a case study of three community forests in West Africa. Results suggest that there is significant carbon mitigation potential from forest conservation, reforestation as well as from improved fuelwood cookstoves at the community level. Yet under the current rules of the CDM, little of this overall carbon mitigation potential is able to be realized. Using qualitative research methodologies, it was learned that community respondents showed a pragmatic, yet cautious interest in the CDM while also emphasizing a need for land-use flexibility. The paper closes with a political discussion of the "moral position" on biocarbon sinks in the carbon market and concludes with policy recommendations for biocarbon sinks, in both the CDM and REDD, in the post-Kyoto climate change regime.

The Norway plan: on emission reductions.

Business Magazine. 2010. 7: 3, 24-25.

Norway pledged US\$1 billion to pay Indonesia for rain forest preservation. The payment is part of Norway's efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions linked by many scientists to climate change. The money is intended to reduce emissions from forestry and other land use, including palm oil production. This paper highlights the programme which includes a 2-year moratorium on deforestation, limiting the conversion of forested lands and peatlands to oil palm plantations in Indonesia. This is known among supporters as the 'REDD+' strategy.

How can ecologists help realise the potential of payments for carbon in tropical forest countries?

Baker, T. R. Jones, J. P. G. Thompson, O. R. R. Roman Cuesta, R. M. Castillo, D. del Chan Aguilar, I. Torres, J. Healey, J. R. *Journal of Applied Ecology. 2010. 47: 6, 1159-1165*

There is great interest among policy makers in the potential of carbon-based payments for ecosystem services (PES) to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and protect forests in tropical countries. We discuss the contributions that ecologists can make to the interdisciplinary research required to inform the design of these initiatives. First, we highlight the need to quantify the full range of processes that determine temporal variation in carbon stocks at a landscape-scale due to cycles of forest disturbance and recovery. Second, we discuss the importance of understanding how the impact of climate change on the carbon stocks of intact forests may affect the emissions reductions achieved by any given project: we show that this may reduce the effectiveness of one carbon-based PES project in southern Peru by 15%. We also discuss the need to assess project impacts on deforestation in the surrounding region and explore how different project designs influence the balance between the conservation of carbon and biodiversity. The need to demonstrate emissions reductions or carbon storage to investors in carbon-based payment schemes provides an imperative for monitoring their effectiveness. Monitoring will be a significant cost in any PES project and, together with project set-up, on average accounts for more than 40% of project expenditure across six emerging Peruvian PES schemes. Ecologists will therefore have an important role in designing cost-effective monitoring strategies. The impetus for monitoring also provides opportunities to carry out research addressing many of the uncertainties highlighted above. Synthesis and applications. By working closely with a range of carbon-based PES projects, ecologists can answer important fundamental questions related to the provision of ecosystem services and help improve the design of these schemes. The large number of projects currently being implemented provides an unprecedented opportunity to develop a proper evidence base for measuring and improving the practices that most successfully conserve tropical forest ecosystems.

Agency in international climate negotiations: the case of indigenous peoples and avoided deforestation.

Schroeder, H.

International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics. 2010. 10: 4, 317-332.

This article examines the agency of indigenous peoples in designing a mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) under the emerging post-2012 agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It investigates whether indigenous peoples have agency in international negotiations and specifically the REDD design process and if so, how they have obtained it. Agency refers to the ability of actors to prescribe behaviour and to substantively participate in and/or set their own rules related to the interactions between humans and their natural environment. The aim of this study is to gain understanding of what role non-nation state actors, particularly indigenous peoples, play in shaping the REDD design process under the climate convention and what is shaping their agency. A special emphasis is placed on indigenous peoples as they may be highly vulnerable to the impacts from both climate change and certain policy responses. The article finds that, through REDD, indigenous peoples and forest community alliances are emerging in the climate regime but their agency in designing a mechanism on forest protection in a post-2012 climate regime remains indirect and weak. They are being consulted and invited to provide input, but they are not able to directly participate and ensure that their views and concerns are reflected in the outcome on REDD.

Impact of wood resource utilization on climate change.

Xie LiSheng

Journal of Northeast Forestry University. 2010. 38: 9, 116-117, 124.

The global climate has become warmer and warmer due to greenhouse gas release; thereby resulting in more frequent global natural disasters. Forest is the main greenhouse gas absorber of carbon dioxide, while only those forests with high annual increment under reasonable management conditions can absorb much more carbon dioxide. The reasonable utilization of wood resources is favorable to exert the positive effects of forest management. Carbon can be reserved during the utilization of wood resources, and energy sources can also be saved and exchanged, so it can reduce speed for climate change.

The Italian National forest inventory: survey methods for carbon pools assessment.

Gasparini, P. Gregori, E. Pompei, E. Rodeghiero, M.
Foreste ed Alberi Oggi. 2010. 168, 13-18.

In Italy, as in many other countries, the national forest inventory (National Inventory of Forest and forest Carbon pools - INFC-2005) is the main source of data on forest carbon pools. It was specifically designed for the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol reporting and provided information on the above-ground biomass and deadwood. In the last two years an integrative survey was carried out on a sub-sample of the inventory plots to collect information on small trees, fine woody debris, litter and soil, to complete the assessment on forest carbon pools. The paper describes the methodological aspects of the integrative survey, starting from the field survey protocols and the laboratory analysis, and following with the data processing scheme to derive the carbon content estimates.

National greenhouse gas emissions inventory - Romania.

Proorocu, M. Deaconu, S. Smarandache, M.
Bulletin of University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca. Agriculture. 2010. 67: 2, 99-104.

As a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and its Kyoto Protocol, Romania is required to elaborate, regularly update and submit the national GHG Inventory. In compliance with the reporting requirements, Romania submitted in 2010 its ninth version of the National Inventory Report (NIR) covering the national inventories of GHG emissions/removals for the period 1989-2008. The inventories cover all sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes, Solvent and other product use, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste. The direct GHGs included in the national inventory are: Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Methane (CH₄); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). The emissions trend over the 1989-2008 period reflects the changes characterized by a process of transition to a market economy. With the entire economy in transition, some energy intensive industries reduced their activities and this is reflected in the GHG emissions reduction. Energy represents the most important sector in Romania, accounting for about 69% of the total national GHG emissions in 2008. The most significant anthropogenic greenhouse gas is the carbon dioxide. The decrease of CO₂ emissions is caused by the decline of the amount of fossil fuels burnt in the energy sector, as a consequence of activity decline. According to the figures, there is a great probability for Romania to meet the Kyoto Protocol commitments on the limitation of the GHG emissions in the 2008-2012 commitment period.

V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA

Building effective pro-poor REDD-plus interventions

IUCN

A brochure on the contributions that enhanced multi-stakeholder dialogues can make to more effective and equitable REDD-plus planning. [Publication](#).

Pathways for Implementing REDD+

UNEP Risoe Centre

This publication focuses on the role of carbon markets in scaling up investments for REDD+ in developing countries. Nine articles authored by experienced negotiators on REDD+, carbon market actors, project developers and other leading experts share experiences and make suggestions about implementing REDD+ activities at the project and community levels. The [publication](#).

What is a REDD+ pilot?

CIFOR

This infobrief provides an early snapshot of 17 REDD+ pilots under development in Indonesia in mid 2009. There is great variety in and experimentation by the proponents of REDD+ pilots. The [brief](#).

Vital Climate Change Graphics for Latin America and the Caribbean

UNEP

The UN Environment Programme, in collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), has released a report titled "Vital Climate Change Graphics for Latin America and the Caribbean." [Publication](#).

Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use mitigation project (AFOLU MP) database

FAO

The **Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use mitigation project (AFOLU MP) database publication**, which endeavors to gather information on all mitigation activities currently ongoing within the agricultural and forestry sectors by providing an analysis across time, regions and remuneration schemes. It is worldwide in scope, but with an emphasis on developing countries. The database currently holds 497 project entries from 11 different databases, including formal crediting scheme registries and third party compilations. The [database and publication](#).

Sustainable Forest Management as a Strategy to Combat Climate Change: Lessons from Mexican Communities

Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible (CCMSS), Rights and Resources

This study presents the results of recent studies of community forest management in Mexico in the belief that it can inspire other countries and peoples to follow similar paths. Devolving rights over forest land and its resources, including carbon, to the local level is not a panacea for deforestation and forest degradation or the only necessary. [Publication](#).

REDD: The realities in black and white

Friends of the Earth International

This report claims that REDD+ is too good to be true. Using case studies from around the world, it argues that although REDD+ may benefit some communities and biodiversity in certain specific areas, overall it has the potential to exacerbate inequality and disadvantage indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities. The [report](#).

Beyond forestry: why agriculture is key to the success of REDD+

IIED Briefing Papers

In this policy brief focus is on the role of agriculture in deforestation and the implications for food security of reducing deforestation. The need for improving agricultural productivity and not undermine REDD+ efforts. This means nurturing low-emission alternatives to forest clearing. It means supporting poor farmers to adapt to climate change. Above all, it means climate, forest and agriculture policy communities must work together. [Policy Brief](#).

REDD+ at project scale: Evaluation and Development Guide

ONF

The publication aims at supporting project promoters in developing REDD+ projects, and investors or funding agencies in their assessments of these projects. It offers insights into existing tools and key questions. On the basis of initial feedbacks from existing REDD+ projects and other more long-standing projects for natural resources management, the guide also deals with crucial aspects particularly the definition of project activities, legal and organisational issues and economic and financial assessments. The [guide](#).

Payments for Environmental Services, Forest Conservation and Climate Change: Livelihoods in the REDD?

Australian National University

This book draws on several case studies in Africa, Asia and Latin America to derive implications for the design of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes at the national level. With its focus on livelihoods, the book also provides important lessons that are relevant to the design of PES schemes and REDD+, focusing on environmental services other than carbon conservation. The [book](#).

Perspectives on REDD+

UN-REDD

In this concise 12-page publication, the UN-REDD Programme explores some of the most difficult questions facing REDD+ efforts in three articles that look at the challenges around the application of FPIC in stakeholder engagement for REDD+; the multiple ecosystem-based benefits of REDD+ beyond carbon; and MRV and monitoring for REDD+. [Publication](#).

Agriculture and deforestation: What role should REDD+ and public support policies play?

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations

In this publication the role of agriculture, agricultural productivity, Agricultural technologies and support policies are investigated. The [publication](#).

Beyond the REDD-hot Debate

TFD

In this interim report the Challenges and Options for REDD-plus Implementation The Forests Dialogue summerice the experience from five in-country dialogues set up to discuss and understand the implementation challenges posed by REDD-plus. Hosting countries were Brazil (October 2009), Ghana (November 2009), Guatemala (January 2010), Ecuador (June 2010) and Cambodia (November 2010). The [brief](#).

Getting to the Roots Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and Drivers of Forest Restoration

The Global Forest Coalition

This GFC report is the result of a multi-year collaboration with input from hundreds of forest experts around the world. They bring a positive and encouraging message to the table: that deforestation and forest degradation can indeed be successfully tackled, and forest conservation and restoration enhanced, by tackling the real underlying causes of forest loss. The [report](#).

Integrating FSC certification in REDD+ projects: guidelines for Project Developers

University of Padova

This guideline consists of a set of concepts, guidelines and procedures useful for integrating the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Forest Management certification into the organization of REDD+ projects. [Publication](#).

A guide to learning about livelihood impacts of REDD+

CIFOR

This guide is about understanding the livelihood impacts of first-generation REDD+ projects. These projects are being planned and funded by a range of actors, with the aim of implementing a range of interventions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, to promote conservation and sustainable management of forests and to enhance forest carbon stocks. The international community is looking to these projects for insight and guidance on the design of REDD+. Clearly, there are limitations to how REDD+ can be implemented and what it can achieve at the subnational level, and thus we should not expect the experience of projects to answer all of our questions about REDD+. However, by applying rigorous research designs and mapping the causal chains of projects, we can gather valuable evidence about how REDD+ interventions affect social welfare in forest regions. This guide provides an overview of such methods. [Publication](#).

Technical guidelines for research on REDD+ project sites with survey instruments and code book

CIFOR

These technical guidelines are intended to serve six main purposes: A key reference document for members of the research team; A means for outside experts to understand and provide critical feedback on the study; A guide to enable non-CIFOR collaborators to conduct this form of research on their own; A source of information for REDD+ proponents on research activities conducted at their project sites; A way for donors to better understand the technical attributes of what they are funding; and A source of information on methods decisions for team members writing scientific reports. [Publication](#).

Avoidable Deforestation - Forest Sector Reforms and REDD in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Rainforest Foundation

The report analyses the evolution of several key developments in forest policy and governance in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and sets out proposals for concrete actions that must be taken to address significant shortcomings in policies and ongoing legal reforms, in order for the DRC to progress in its 'readiness' for REDD. [Publication](#).

Investing in Results: Enhancing Coordination for More Effective Interim REDD+ Financing

WRI

This working paper proposes options for improving coordination of REDD+ activities and support at the national, bilateral and multilateral levels. It identifies a need to balance improvements in coordination at the global level with the equal importance of promoting flexibility, learning, and country-led approaches. [Publication](#).

Asian Forests: Working for People and Nature

IUFRO, FAO and RECOFTC

The report highlights key concerns and presents recommendations on how to optimize the opportunities of forests in the region. It outlines various opportunities and incentives that can contribute to realizing the potential of Asian forests, including: reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD); payments for environmental services; increasing demand for recreation and ecotourism; integration of national and global supply chains; and forest law enforcement and governance and sustainable forest management as requisites for international market access. [Publication](#).

Accessing Money for REDD: Public Finance or Market?

IGREC

Among the many issues that are blocking the early implementation of REDD one of the most contentious is whether its funding should come from public source like a Multilateral Fund with financial contribution from rich countries in accordance with their historical emission levels and their current stage of development or should it access money through a new market mechanism where developed countries, that need carbon credits to meet their GHG emission reduction targets, pay for REDD credits. [More](#).

VI. JOBS

Project Manager Forestry

South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.

Based in Medellín or Mexico City and working on Afforestation, Reforestation, and REDD (+) projects, including Due Diligence, PDD development, preparation for validation, monitoring and verification. Providing distinctive consultancy services to clients in the area of forest carbon, nature conservation and ecosystem services. On a case-by-case basis, supporting the implementation of non-forestry CDM/VER projects and consultancy mandates in Latin America as needed. [More](#).

Post Doctoral Fellow, Global Comparative Study on REDD+, Vietnam

CIFOR

CIFOR headquarters in Hanoi, Vietnam. The Post-doctoral Fellow work will be integrated and supported by the GCS-REDD+ national REDD+ strategies component and will be attached to the Forests and Governance Programme. The Fellow will be responsible to the programme director and under immediate supervision of the component leader. [More](#)

Post Doctoral Fellow, Global Comparative Study on REDD+, Indonesia

CIFOR

The Scientist's work will be integrated and supported by the GCS-REDD+national REDD+ strategies component and will be attached to the Forests and Governance Programme. The Scientist will be responsible to the programme director and under the immediate supervision of the component leader. The duty station will be at the CIFOR headquarters in Bogor, Indonesia. [More](#).

Climate & Forests Programme - Lawyer (illegal logging), Brussels

ClientEarth

The lawyer will play a key role in developing and implementing the Timber Regulation. The role provides considerable scope for initiative and developing strategies and ideas within a team. The lawyer will also support the efforts of team members working on other drivers of deforestation, as necessary. The candidate should be a good communicator and be able to influence, convince and collaborate, to identify issues and opportunities, and to develop strategies creatively, backed up by sound legal and technical analysis. This is a position that requires strong advocacy and interpersonal skills. [More](#).

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Revision of PEFC Requirements for Tropical Natural Forests; Invitation to Nominate

PEFC International, forest certification scheme, is calling on all stakeholders to nominate candidates for a working group dedicated to the revision of PEFC requirements for the sustainable management of tropical natural forests. Submission of nominations before 31 December 2010. More [information](#).

IISD and ASB-ICRAF help developing countries negotiate maximum benefits from REDD-plus

The International Institute for Sustainable Development and the Alternatives to Slash and Burn Partnership at the World Agroforestry Centre (ASB-ICRAF) have launched the second phase of their project—Building REDD Capacity for Developing Country Negotiators and Land Managers—to help developing countries get the most from complex negotiations at the climate change talks. More [information](#).

UNECE and FAO prepare action plan on the forest sector for a green economy

In order to identify ways to maintain the important ecological functions of forests in the region, while strengthening the contribution of the sector to the economy, the UNECE Timber Committee (TC) and the FAO European Forestry Commission (EFC) are jointly preparing a comprehensive "Action Plan on the Forest Sector for a Green Economy". Should you wish to provide your contribution to the plan, please respond to the call for contributions launched by the TC and EFC, (please find relevant information at: <http://timber.unece.org/index.php?id=323>). The Plan will be presented to the Rio+20 Earth Summit after being reviewed next year by the UNECE Timber Committee and the FAO European Forestry Commission at their joint session in October.

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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