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## I. IN THE PRESS

30 May 2011, *The Guardian*

### [Worst ever carbon emissions leave climate on the brink](#)

Greenhouse gas emissions increased by a record amount last year, to the highest carbon output in history, putting hopes of holding global warming to safe levels all but out of reach, according to unpublished estimates from the International Energy Agency.

29 May 2011, *Nature*

### [Smart-REDD plan targets causes of deforestation](#)

A scheme to pay people in developing countries to curb carbon emissions from deforestation is plagued by 'leakage' – trees that aren't cut down in one forest are just cut down in another to provide people with the resources they would have foregone.

29 May 2011, *The Ecologist*

### [Is the Amazon heading towards a 'tipping point' as a carbon sink?](#)

The world's largest rainforest is ravaged by deforestation and two recent droughts. If they continue, says one expert, the Amazon risks entering a period where it can no longer be relied upon to absorb more greenhouse gas emissions than it produces.

29 May 2011, *Stabroek*

### [Guyana has final say on Norway forest-aid proposals](#)

The findings and recommendations in a recent report on Guyana's forest partnership with Norway will be discussed bilaterally but whether or not follow-up measures are taken here is the sovereign decision of the Guyana government, a top Norwegian official has said.

29 May 2011, *Tempo*

### [REDD+ Called on to Form Emission Supervisory Agency](#)

In Jakarta the Forestry Ministry's secretary general Hadi Daryanto, has called on the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation's (REDD+) task force to form an independent agency to measure emissions.

19 May 2011, *The Nzherald*

### [Brazil creates crisis centre to halt deforestation](#)

Brazil has set up a crisis centre to combat increased deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, the nation's environmental minister says.

18 May 2011, *The Guardian*

### [Restoring the world's forests while feeding the poor](#)

Trees are being cut down for farming, but a new study shows that a lot of land already cleared could be used instead.

13 May 2011, *Mongabay*

### [Reforestation program in China preventing future disasters](#)

China's response to large-scale erosion with reforestation is paying off according to a study in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science (PNAS). The 10-year program, known as Sloping Land Conversion Program (SLCP), is working to turn some 37 million acres back into forest or grasslands after farming on steep slopes in the Yangtze and Yellow River basins had made them perilously susceptible to erosion and flooding.

10 May 2011, *Jakarta Post*

### [Climate change, REDD and ASEAN](#)

ASEAN turns a blind eye to the real problems resulting from climate change. Its strategy has no reference to help people suffering from climate change effects, such as floods, prolonged drought or caterpillar plagues that are currently in Java and Madura.

6 May 2011, *Point Carbon*

### [UN agency, banks call for new forestry CO2 market](#)

Deeper emission cuts and new forestry carbon markets are needed if the private sector is to make a big contribution to the \$17-33 billion a year required to prevent deforestation in developing nations, a UN agency said Friday.

1 May 2011, *Mongabay*

### [Norway: rainforest protection efforts must work through corruption challenge](#)

Corruption in poor countries shouldn't deter developed countries from supporting initial efforts to save the world's tropical forests, Norway's environment minister told Reuters.

## II. UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS

### United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

No negotiations have taken place since the April newsletter. In the June issue we will be back with a report on the Bonn Climate Talks, 6 - 17 June 2011.

The upcoming meeting in Bonn will include the 34th session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) which will take place from 6-16 June. The second part of the fourteenth session of the [AWG-LCA](#) and the second part of the sixteenth session of the [AWG-KP](#) will take place from 7-17 June.

## III. EVENTS & MEETINGS

### Past meetings

#### Expert Meeting on Governance of Forests and REDD+

19 - 20 May 2011, Rome

An expert meeting with the aim to encourage coordinated information provision and assessment of REDD+ and forest governance was held in Rome. It marked the joint delivery of two new guides to assist practitioners: a draft Guidance for the Provision of Information on REDD+ Governance Safeguards developed by the UN-REDD Programme and Chatham House and the Framework for Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance emerging from the 2010 Stockholm meeting on forest governance led by the World Bank and FAO. At the meeting the two documents were discussed covering their utilisation and possible subsequent refinement. Working sessions were organised to enable a discussion of piloting processes, identification of key points to test and assess the governance information needs of different stakeholders [More](#).

### Upcoming 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](#).

#### Summit of the Tropical Forest Basins

31 May, 2011 Brazzaville, Congo

This Summit aims to ensure sustainable management of forest ecosystems and to contribute to climate regulation by: establishing baseline data on the forest resources of the Basins (Amazon, Congo, and Borneo-Mekong); establishing a formal platform for mutual consultation and exchange on forest and environmental issues by signing a framework agreement between the Basins; and developing a shared position on REDD+ and the climate change agreement before COP 17. [More](#).

#### Oslo REDD Exchange 2011

23-24 June, 2011, Oslo, Norway

The key target groups for the Oslo REDD Exchange 2011 are REDD+ practitioners and technical experts, the scientific community, non-governmental organizations and international organizations that are directly involved in "making REDD+ work". The Exchange will be informal and participants will attend in their personal capacities. It aims to ensure effective, open and transparent professional communication and exchange of views. The main focus of the workshop will be on modalities for ensuring that the most important cross-cutting issues are addressed in the most efficient way in REDD+ implementation globally. [More](#).

## UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies

6-17 June 2011 Bonn, Germany

Sessions of SBSTA, SBI and the AWG-KP and AWG-LCA. [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.](#)

## FAO Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission

7-11 November 2011, Beijing, China

The Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC) is one of six FAO Regional Forestry Commissions that cover the world's major geographic regions. This year's theme is "New challenges - new opportunities". [More.](#)

## Asia Pacific Forestry Week

7-11 November 2011, Beijing, China.

The Second Asia-Pacific Forestry Week, promises to be the most significant forestry event of the year in the Asia-Pacific region. More details will be available soon on the website of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Week. [More.](#)

## IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES

### Multicriteria decision aid to support multilateral environmental agreements in assessing international forestry projects

Condor, R. D.; Scarelli, A.; Valentini, R.

*International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*. 2011. 11: 2, 117-137. 62 ref.

The three Rio Conventions - the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification - face the challenge to create synergies at different levels. The objective of this article is to describe how we have assessed synergies between the Rio Conventions at the project level in the forest sector. Since the complexity of the decision problem is high, we adopted the Multicriteria Decision Aid approach, which can provide a broad insight into the decision problem and find a compromise solution to a problem with multidimensional and conflicting criteria including social, economic and environmental features. The ELECTRE TRI model was used for assessing synergies at the project level, and has been a useful tool to quantify the performance of afforestation and reforestation projects into three categories (synergistic, reasonably synergistic, and not synergistic). For the first time, afforestation and reforestation projects have been assessed in a comprehensive way through decision criteria that reflect global and local interests using a non-compensatory multicriteria method.

### How Can Forest Management Adapt to Climate Change? Possibilities in Different Forestry Systems

E. Carina H. Keskitalo

*Forests* 2011, 2(1), 415-430

It is only relatively recently that national adaptation strategies have begun to develop measures by which forestry can adapt to climate change; often those measures opt to use a relatively general strategy for coping under conditions of disturbance. Particularly in states using intensive forest management, such as Sweden, this approach marks a departure from current strategies for achieving maximum yield. In other countries, however, where the economic output from forestry is less significant and interests such as biodiversity, local use and tourism, may figure more prominently, the conditions for developing risk-based forest management may be more manifest. This study reviews literature on adaptations in forest management, and analyzes country reports submitted as part of an EU27 project. The study concludes that the diverse prerequisites and policies of states have seldom been reflected in the design of adaptation management actions to date.

## **Mangroves among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics**

Daniel C. Donato, J. Boone Kauffman, Daniel Murdiyarso, Sofyan Kurnianto, Melanie Stidham & Markku Kanninen

*Nature Geoscience Volume: 4, Pages:293-297, (2011)*

Mangrove forests occur along ocean coastlines throughout the tropics, and support numerous ecosystem services, including fisheries production and nutrient cycling. However, the areal extent of mangrove forests has declined by 30–50% over the past half century as a result of coastal development, aquaculture expansion and over-harvesting. Carbon emissions resulting from mangrove loss are uncertain, owing in part to a lack of broad-scale data on the amount of carbon stored in these ecosystems, particularly below ground<sup>5</sup>. Here, we quantified whole-ecosystem carbon storage by measuring tree and dead wood biomass, soil carbon content, and soil depth in 25 mangrove forests across a broad area of the Indo-Pacific region—spanning 30° of latitude and 73° of longitude—where mangrove area and diversity are greatest. These data indicate that mangroves are among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics, containing on average 1,023 Mg carbon per hectare. Organic-rich soils ranged from 0.5 m to more than 3 m in depth and accounted for 49–98% of carbon storage in these systems. Combining our data with other published information, we estimate that mangrove deforestation generates emissions of 0.02–0.12 Pg carbon per year—as much as around 10% of emissions from deforestation globally, despite accounting for just 0.7% of tropical forest area.

## **Potential synergies of the main current forestry efforts and climate change mitigation in Central Africa**

Sonwa, D. J. Walker, S. Nasi, R. Kanninen, M.

*Sustainability Science. 2011. 6: 1, 59-67*

In Central Africa, important carbon stocks are stored in natural forest stands, while activities that modify the carbon storage occur in the forest landscape. Besides clean development mechanisms, the reduction of emission through deforestation and degradation (REDD) initiative is viewed as one way to mitigate climate change. Important forest habitat protection activities have already been implemented with the aim of conserving the biodiversity of the region in a sustainable manner. The main causes of land use changes in the region are small holder subsistence practices and logging activities. Agricultural production has low productivity levels and therefore investments in improved agricultural techniques can both reduce pressure on existing forests and perhaps allow for the reforestation of existing degraded lands. The logging industry is dominated by large, industrial scale, logging operations performing selective logging of specific species and large trees. The adoption of improved forest management practices can reduce the impact of such logging on the ecological integrity and carbon stocks. Some efforts to engage in the carbon market have begun in the region. Further research is needed into the types of projects that will most likely become successful in the region and what locations will offer the greatest benefits.

## **Direct and indirect impacts of climate change on forests: three case studies from British Columbia.**

Daniels, L. D. Maertens, T. B. Stan, A. B. McCloskey, S. P. J. Cochrane, J. D. Gray, R. W.

*Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology. 2011. 33: 2, 108-116.*

Climate is an important driver of forest dynamics. In this paper, we present three case studies from the forests of British Columbia to illustrate the direct and indirect effects of climatic variation and global warming on forest composition and function. (1) Tree mortality rates in old forests of western North America have doubled in recent decades. Regional warming and water deficits directly affected tree death rates or indirectly increased insect and pathogen activity and wind storms causing tree deaths. Concurrently, tree density and basal area declined significantly, indicating lagged growth responses of surviving trees or long-term decline of these forests. (2) Yellow-cedar decline along coastal British Columbia and Alaska shows that small changes in average climatic conditions, coupled with extreme weather events, can have large ecological effects. A small persistent increase in mean temperatures has reduced snow-cover depth and duration. Coupled with extreme cold events which damage unprotected tree roots, these climatic changes are considered the primary cause of widespread yellow-cedar mortality. (3) Interactions between climate and disturbance are complex in the mountain forests of the East Kootenay region. Understanding historic climate-fire interactions is key to anticipating future frequent and severe fires. Here, climate change effects may be exacerbated by the cumulative effects of human land use, fire exclusion and mountain pine beetle outbreaks. We conclude that understanding past climate variation and its effects on forests help us to anticipate the potential effects of global warming.

## **Tropical forest susceptibility to and risk of fire under changing climate: a review of fire nature, policy and institutions in Indonesia**

Herawati, H. Santoso, H.

*Forest Policy and Economics*. 2011. 13: 4, 227-233. 36 ref.

Forest fire is of both local and global concern. Large scale fires are not part of the natural disturbance of tropical rain forests but this threat has increased in the last few decades. Under global warming, Indonesia is projected to have higher temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns. Southern Indonesia is predicted to be drier whereas the north is likely to become wetter. Inter-annual climate variability associated with phenomena such as the El Nino Southern Oscillation may cause big decreases in rainfall. This paper reviews the nature and extent of fire problem and the effectiveness of the current policy and institutional provisions in Indonesia in addressing forest fires under projected future climate change. We then consider possible strategies for improving their effectiveness. The review results indicate that first, Indonesia has enacted a number of regulations and established various institutions to tackle forest and other wildfires, but these have proved ineffective. Second, under future climate change scenarios and current fire management practices, Indonesia's tropical rain forests could be more susceptible to fire. Third, effectiveness could be improved by addressing the underlying causes of fires, involving a wide range of stakeholders in formulating the regulations and enhancing law enforcement.

## **Options for REDD+ Voluntary Certification to Ensure Net GHG Benefits, Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Biodiversity Conservation**

Eduard Merger, Michael Dutschke and Louis Verchot

*Forests* 2011, 2(1), 431-450

Our objective was to compare and evaluate the practical applicability to REDD+ of ten forest management, social, environmental and carbon standards that are currently active worldwide: Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB), CCB REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (CCBA REDD+ S&E), CarbonFix Standard (CFS), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Global Conservation Standard (GCS), ISO 14064:2006, Plan Vivo Standard, Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), SOCIALCARBON Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS). We developed a framework for evaluation of these standards relative to each other using four substantive criteria: (1) poverty alleviation, (2) sustainable management of forests (SMF), (3) biodiversity protection, (4) quantification and assessment of net greenhouse gas (GHG) benefits; and two procedural criteria: (5) monitoring and reporting, and (6) certification procedures. REDD programs require assessment of GHG benefits, monitoring, reporting and certification. Our analysis shows that only the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) treats these three criteria comprehensively. No standard provides comprehensive coverage of the social and other environmental criteria. FSC, PEFC and CarbonFix provide comprehensive assessments of the sustainable forest management criterion. CCBA REDD+ S&E, CCB, and GCS provide comprehensive coverage of the biodiversity and poverty alleviation criteria. Experience in using these standards in pilot projects shows that projects are currently combining several standards as part of their strategy to improve their ability to attract investment, but costs of implementing several certification schemes is a concern. We conclude that voluntary certification provides useful practical experience that should feed into the design of the international REDD+ regime.

## **Forests and Climate Change in Latin America: Linking Adaptation and Mitigation**

Bruno Locatelli, Vanessa Evans, Andrew Wardell, Angela Andrade and Raffaele Vignola

*Forests* 2011, 2(1), 431-450

Climate change can be addressed by mitigation (reducing the sources or enhancing the sinks of greenhouse gases) and adaptation (reducing the impacts of climate change). Mitigation and adaptation present two fundamentally dissimilar approaches whose differences are now well documented. Forest ecosystems play an important role in both adaptation and mitigation and there is a need to explore the linkages between these two options in order to understand their trade-offs and synergies. In forests, potential trade-offs can be observed between global ecosystem services, such as the carbon sequestration relevant for mitigation, and the local ecosystem services that are relevant for adaptation. In addition, mitigation projects can facilitate or hinder the adaptation of local people to climate change, whereas adaptation projects can affect ecosystems and their potential to sequester carbon. Linkages between adaptation and mitigation can also be observed in policies, but few climate change or forest policies have addressed these linkages in the forestry sector. This paper presents examples of linkages between adaptation and mitigation in Latin American forests. Through case studies, we investigate the approaches and reasons for integrating adaptation into mitigation projects or mitigation into adaptation projects. We also analyze the opportunities for mainstreaming adaptation-mitigation linkages into forest or climate change policies.

## **Estimations of total ecosystem carbon pools distribution and carbon biomass current annual increment of a moist tropical forest**

Djomo, A. N. Knohl, A. Gravenhorst, G.

*Forest Ecology and Management*. 2011. 261: 8, 1448-1459.

With increasing CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere, there is an urgent need of reliable estimates of biomass and carbon pools in tropical forests, most especially in Africa where there is a serious lack of data. Information on current annual increment (CAI) of carbon biomass resulting from direct field measurements is crucial in this context, to know how forest ecosystems will affect the carbon cycle and also to validate eddy covariance flux measurements. Biomass data were collected from 25 plots of 13 ha spread over the different vegetation types and land uses of a moist evergreen forest of 772,066 ha in Cameroon. With site-specific allometric equations, we estimated biomass and aboveground and belowground carbon pools. We used GIS technology to develop a carbon biomass map of our study area. The CAI was estimated using the growth rates obtained from tree rings analysis. The carbon biomass was on average 264±48 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup>. This estimate includes aboveground carbon, root carbon and soil organic carbon down to 30 cm depth. This value varied from 231±45 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> of carbon in Agro-Forests to 283±51 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> of carbon in Managed Forests and to 278±56 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> of carbon in National Park. The carbon CAI varied from 2.54±0.65 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> in Agro-Forests to 2.79±0.72 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> in Managed Forests and to 2.85±0.72 Mg ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> in National Park. This study provides estimates of biomass, carbon pools and CAI of carbon biomass from a forest landscape in Cameroon as well as an appropriate methodology to estimate these components and the related uncertainty.

## **Forest responses to climate change in the northwestern United States: ecophysiological foundations for adaptive management**

Chmura, D. J. Anderson, P. D. Howe, G. T. Harrington, C. A. Halofsky, J. E. Peterson, D. L. Shaw, D. C. St. Clair, J. B.

*Forest Ecology and Management*. 2011. 261: 7, 1121-1142.

Climate change resulting from increased concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide ([CO<sub>2</sub>]) is expected to result in warmer temperatures and changed precipitation regimes during this century. In the northwestern U.S., these changes will likely decrease snowpack, cause earlier snowmelt, increase summer evapotranspiration, and increase the frequency and severity of droughts. Elevated [CO<sub>2</sub>] and warmer temperatures may have positive effects on growth and productivity where there is adequate moisture or growth is currently limited by cold. However, the effects of climate change are generally expected to reduce growth and survival, predispose forests to disturbance by wildfire, insects, and disease; and ultimately change forest structure and composition at the landscape scale. Substantial warming will likely decrease winter chilling resulting in delayed bud burst, and adversely affect flowering and seed germination for some species. The extent of these effects will depend on the magnitude of climate change, the abilities of individual trees to acclimate, and for tree populations to adapt in situ, or to migrate to suitable habitats. These coping mechanisms may be insufficient to maintain optimal fitness of tree populations to rapidly changing climate. Physiological responses to climatic stresses are relatively well-understood at the organ or whole-plant scale but not at the stand or landscape scale. In particular, the interactive effects of multiple stressors is not well known. Genetic and silvicultural approaches to increase adaptive capacities and to decrease climate-related vulnerabilities of forests can be based on ecophysiological knowledge. Effective approaches to climate adaptation will likely include assisted migration of species and populations, and density management. Use of these approaches to increase forest resistance and resilience at the landscape scale requires a better understanding of species adaptations, within-species genetic variation, and the mitigating effects of silvicultural treatments.

## ***V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA***

### **Real-Time Evaluation of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative**

NORAD

This evaluation is part of the first phase of a real-time evaluation of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI). As such, it is a major undertaking and the first of its kind for the Evaluation Department. The evaluation is conducted by a team of independent evaluators from the British company LTS International in collaboration with Indufor Oy, Ecometrica and Christian Michelsen Institute. The [report](#).

### **Establishing Efficient, Equitable, and Environmentally Sound Reference Emissions Levels for REDD+: A Stock-Flow Approach**

*The Nature Conservancy*

SBSTA will be discussing rules and modalities for establishing reference emission levels for REDD+ this year. The rules will significantly affect the ability of REDD+ to produce credible reductions in emissions from avoided deforestation and degradation (environmental integrity), the associated cost of obtaining the reductions (efficiency), and the distribution of REDD+ revenue across countries and regions (equity). A new TNC paper describes one approach to establishing reference emission levels that optimizes those three elements.

### **Nested Approaches to REDD+: An Overview of Issues and Options**

*Climate Focus*

This report, targeted to parties engaged in on-the-ground decisions about how to address REDD+, discusses the main issues and options that need to be considered in developing nested frameworks for harmonizing emission reductions at the jurisdictional and project scales. The report focuses on mechanisms for recognition of project-level activities within national or subnational programs as a means to mobilize private investment and non-governmental action on REDD+. This report draws on input from an international workshop on Nested Approaches to REDD+ convened by Forest Trends in March 2011, with participants from a dozen countries. The [report](#).

### **REDD+ Politics in the Media: A Case Study from Brazil**

*CIFOR*

The authors examine the discourse related to REDD+ in the Brazilian press from 2005 to 2009, and track evolving media views. Similar case studies were performed on REDD+ in the media for Indonesia, Cameroon and Viet Nam. The studies are part of CIFOR's Global Comparative Study on REDD+. The [study](#).

### **REDD-plus Briefing paper, UNFCCC negotiating sessions 6-17 June 2011, Bonn**

*FIELD*

FIELD has prepared a new briefing paper on REDD-plus ahead of the next UN climate change meeting which will take place in Bonn, Germany (June 6-17). The aim of the paper is to assist developing country negotiators who are working on REDD-plus. The [paper](#).

### **A Compendium on Capacity for Implementing Land Based Mitigation**

*The Terrestrial Carbon Group*

A Compendium on Capacity for Implementing Land Based Mitigation: An overview of policy, institutional, economic, and scientific developments in twenty countries - intended to facilitate sharing amongst countries of lessons, policies, measures and institutional frameworks. The 20 countries were chosen to represent a range of circumstances, actions and approaches across Latin America, Asia and Africa. The [publication](#).

### **A 'State of Play' Assessment of Land Use in the International Policy Response to Climate Change**

*The Terrestrial Carbon Group*

A "State of Play" Assessment of Land Use in the International Policy Response to Climate Change - which provides an overview of how terrestrial carbon is currently being incorporated in the ongoing international policy response to climate change as well as in other sub-global fora. The [report](#).



## **REDDy Set Grow - Opportunities and roles for financial institutions in forest carbon markets**

*UNEP*

This publication - the first of a two-part report - is designed to identify and tackle barriers to investment in forest-related projects, such as the UN-backed Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) scheme. The [report](#).

## **Sri Lanka's REDD+ potential**

*Forest Carbon Asia*

The new Forest Carbon Asia report "Sri Lanka's REDD+ Potential: Myth or Reality" released on May 23, 2011 takes an in-depth look at the country, its forest resources, the trends and pressures, the players and non-players, tenure and policies- all critical elements for determining the scope and for forest carbon activities and investments in Sri Lanka, the implementation challenges and steps for moving forward. The [report](#).

## **Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) Analytical Framework**

*FAO*

The framework aims to assist policymakers in evaluating the potential of bioenergy and its possible food security impacts. It addresses multiple sectors and can be used to bring together diverse institutions and ministries to address step-by-step questions on feasibility of bioenergy development, as well as social, environmental and food security dimensions. The framework includes a diagnosis and a ten-year outlook based on how national agricultural markets are likely to evolve and the likely impacts of bioenergy developments on this evolution. The [framework](#).

## **New web-based implementation tool to support forest protection and sustainable use launched by the Convention on Biological Diversity**

*CBD*

The Forest Biodiversity Module is developed for use by governments, civil society, international organizations and staff employed by multilateral environmental agreements related to forest issues and aims to facilitate coordination and coherence in the implementation of forest-related obligations and commitments.. The TEMATEA Project on Issue-Based Modules is a joint project by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The [tool](#).

## **How is REDD+ Unfolding in Southern Africa's Dry Forests: a Snapshot from Mozambique**

*CIFOR*

The authors describe Mozambique's high forest cover and intense vulnerability, stressing that it requires a REDD+ model that is pro-poor and has a widened scope to include adaptation and agriculture. It describes current initiatives on REDD+ funded by Norway and Japan, but calls for more capacity-building efforts and consultation at sub-national levels. It describes a framework for implementing revenue sharing based on Mozambique's 20% timber royalty distribution mechanism. The [report](#).

## **Tool for Selecting CDM Methodologies & Technologies**

*UNEP - Risoe*

The tool aims at filling a knowledge gap within the CDM and will assist CDM stakeholders getting an overview of technologies, the applicable methodologies and a general perspective through concentrated statistics of all CDM project types in any given sector. The [tool](#).

## **Getting Ready! A Study of National Governance Structures for REDD+**

*Norwegian University of Life Sciences*

The report conducts a comparative study of potential national governance structures for REDD+. The role of such structures will be to channel resources from the international level to measures on the ground that have the capacity to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. As REDD+ is still mainly on the drawing table, the analysis is based on data from various existing systems for payments to local activities in the environmental/forest sector. The [report](#).

## **The Role of Social Forestry in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in the ASEAN Region**

*RECOFTC*

RECOFTC conducted a study for the ASEAN Social Forestry Network and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to provide a general overview of social forestry in the ASEAN region and its potential to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Special attention is given to Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The [assessment](#).

## **Protecting and restoring forest carbon in tropical Africa: A guide for donors and funders**

*The Forests Philanthropy Action Network*

The aim is to provide an introduction and some initial guidance on a broad and complex topic: which interventions to protect and restore Africa's tropical forest carbon are likely to be successful and under what circumstances; and how donors and funders can engage most effectively. The [report](#).

## **VI. JOBS**

### **Coordinator for Building Capacity on Gender Issues in 'Climate Smart Agriculture' Strategies**

FAO

The Consultant (Approximately 1 July 2011 - 30 November 2011) will facilitate FAO's contributions to the CCAFS-FAO collaboration on gender and climate change by carrying out ongoing coordination duties. In addition, the Consultant will coordinate the organization of the three key events of the partnership: a training workshop, an evaluation workshop, and a side event/presentation at COP 17 in Durban, South Africa. The Consultant will be continuing the work begun by a Consultant who will be going on maternity leave and is thus expected to overlap with that Consultant. For further information or to apply send CV to Marja-Liisa Tapio-Biström (MarjaLiisa.TapioBistrom@fao.org) and Yianna Lambrou (Yianna.Lambrou@fao.org) with the subject: CCAFS-FAO Gender Coordinator, by 3 June 2011.

## **VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **Survey on Forest Management and Climate Change**

FAO

FAO, in collaboration with forest management, climate change experts and relevant stakeholders, is developing guidelines to assist forest managers to effectively respond to climate change challenges and opportunities. To facilitate the development of the guidelines, we are conducting a survey for forest managers. We are inviting you to provide your views and perceptions on factors that limit the ability of forest managers to prepare for and respond to climate change. The [survey](#).

### **FAO's new website for capacity development on climate change**

FAO

As a knowledge organization, FAO offers a wide range of learning materials and learning services for capacity development on climate change. This portal provides a one-stop window for Member States, partners, UN staff and other development actors to access FAO climate change learning resources to facilitate experience-sharing. The [website](#).

### **Open review of "Climate Change for Forest Policy Makers"**

FAO

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) has released a zero draft of the "Climate Change for Forest Policy Makers- An approach for integrating climate change into national forest programmes in support of sustainable forest management," and is calling for comments on the draft by 20 June 2011. The [document](#).

## **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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