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## I. IN THE PRESS

15 November 2011 - CIFOR

### [3 sticking points to tackle on REDD+ in Durban, says facilitator](#)

Antonio La Viña, who facilitates REDD+ negotiations at the U.N. climate change summits, said that while he is optimistic of progress at the upcoming talks in Durban there are three main negotiation sticking points that could slow a program to safeguard the world's forests that are major stores of greenhouse gasses.

10 November 2011 - IISD

### [GEF Council, LDCF and SCCF Approve Projects on Climate Change and Blue Carbon](#)

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council, at its 41st Council Meeting, approved decisions on the administration of the GEF as well as a work programme of 40 stand-alone projects and nine programmatic approaches amounting to US\$516.40 million, including several climate change and energy-related projects. Projects were also approved within the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF).

08 November 2011- IISD

### [EU finance ministers adopt conclusions on fast-start climate finance](#)

EU Finance Ministers meeting in Brussels, Belgium, on 8 November 2011, adopted conclusions on climate finance. They stressed the importance of fast-start finance for the swift implementation of the Cancun Agreements and endorsed the final report on finance provided by the EU and its member States to be presented at the Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, at the end of 2011.

05 November 2011 - The Economist

### [He who pays the paupers... Who will foot the bill for green development in poor countries?](#)

AMID the wreckage of the 2009 Copenhagen climate summit, an agreement that rich countries would, by 2020, furnish developing ones with \$100 billion a year to help them mitigate and adapt to global warming looked like a rare achievement. This commitment will also be a big talking point at the next annual UN summit, due to start in Durban on November 28th.

02 November 2011 - Mongabay

### [Laser-based forest mapping as accurate for carbon as on-the-ground plot sampling](#)

Two new research papers show that an advanced laser-based system for forest monitoring is at least

as accurate as traditional plot-based assessments when it comes to measuring carbon in tropical forests.

27 October 2011 - IISD

### [Green Climate Fund Briefing Note](#)

The 4th meeting of the Transitional Committee for the design of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) was held from 16-18 October 2011 in Cape Town, South Africa. The aim of the meeting was to conclude discussions for the design of the GCF ahead of the 17th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 17) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

26 October 2011 - FAO

### [Forests, potential solution in the fight against hunger](#)

The role of forests in providing timber and other wood products must not overshadow their important contribution to feeding many of the world's poorest communities, a group of international forest organizations and secretariats said today

23 October 2011 - UN-REDD Programme

### [Linking community monitoring with national MRV for REDD+](#)

UN-REDD Programme partner countries recently participated in a cross-regional workshop to explore how community-level monitoring can help strengthen National REDD+ Programmes.

21 October 2011- Reuters

### [U.N. completes draft of green climate fund: official](#)

A U.N. committee has completed the draft design of a fund to help developing countries tackle climate change, paving the way for its launch in 2013, the U.N.'s climate chief said on Friday

06 October - 2011 IISD

### [South American officials stress role of forests in combating climate change](#)

Directors and high-level officials of the forests services of South American countries have agreed on the need for common and regional approaches to the challenges facing the continent's forests, in particular climate change.

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

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

No negotiations have taken place since the October newsletter. In the December issue we will be back with a report on the negotiations taking place in Durban, South Africa 28 November - 9 December 2011.

The United Nations Climate Change Conference, Durban 2011, will bring together representatives of the world's governments, international organizations and civil society. The discussions will seek to advance, in a balanced fashion, the implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the Bali Action Plan, agreed at COP 13 in 2007, and the Cancun Agreements, reached at COP 16 last December. [More](#)

## **III. EVENTS & MEETINGS**

### **Past events**

#### **2011 African Economic Conference**

*25-28 October 2011 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.*

The Sixth African Economic Conference (AEC) wound up on Friday in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, after four days of brainstorming on the environment, climate change and green growth and how they affect Africa's future prosperity. [More](#)

#### **Asia-Pacific Forestry Week**

*7-11 November 2011, Beijing, China.*

The Asia-Pacific Forestry Week 2011 brought together around 1500 people to discuss forests and forestry in Asia and the Pacific. The event was organized under the theme "New Challenges, New Opportunities," and participants discussed governance, communication and the future of the region's forests. [More](#)

#### **UNFCCC SBSTA Expert Meeting on "Forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels for implementation of REDD-plus activities"**

*14-15 November 2011, Bonn, Germany*

An expert meeting on Forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels for implementation of REDD-plus activities was held in Bonn earlier this week under The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). Some of the scopes and purposes of the meeting were the Reference Emission Levels (RELs) and Reference Levels (RLs) which are considered benchmarks that can assess the results of REDD+ activities. It was furthermore stated that it is necessary to make clear the differences between RELs and RLs and to clarify the concepts of RELs and RLs. See the [co-chairs' summary](#) or [generally information from the meeting](#).

### **Upcoming events**

#### **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](#)

#### **UNFCCC SBSTA REDD+ partnership workshop on REDD+ Reference Levels**

*25 November 2011, Durban, South Africa*

The workshop will build on the latest developments of discussion in the SBSTA and the recent UNFCCC Expert meeting on REL/RL for implementation of REDD-plus activities, using the experiences of countries to date to add clarity to the issues. The main focus of the workshop will be to share concrete experiences and lessons that have been learned by Partners and stakeholders in considering REL/RL as inputs to accounting and thereby to the implementation of REDD+. [More](#)

## **UNFCCC SBSTA REDD+ partnership workshop on REDD+ financing options**

*27 November 2011, Durban, South Africa*

This proposed workshop on REDD Plus Finance options will continue open and frank dialogue on finance options for REDD Plus without prejudicing the negotiations. The focus of the workshop is to share knowledge, concrete experiences and lessons learned, and to add clarity to the issues, so that Partners can be better prepared to participate in the overall process of establishing finance options for REDD Plus. [More](#)

## **Climate Change Mitigation with Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples: Practices, Lessons Learned and Prospects.**

*26-28 March 2012, Cairns, Australia. The deadline for call for Abstracts is on the 30th of November*

The workshop aims to reflect the wide and diverse range of perspectives concerning indigenous peoples/local communities and climate change responses (including mitigation); support the build-up of understanding and peer-reviewed literature in the field of indigenous peoples, local communities and climate change mitigation; and to compile regional and local data and grey literature that are relevant for understanding climate change mitigation at the local level. It will also support indigenous peoples', local communities' and developing country scientists' engagement and research in international climate dialogues. The workshop also intends to provide policy-makers with policy relevant information on mitigation, indigenous peoples and local communities. Selected papers will be considered for publication in a Special Issue of a peer-reviewed scientific journal. [More](#)

## **Amazon Evening. A South-South Exchange With Africa**

*02 December 2011, Durban, South Africa*

With billions of dollars pledged to help safeguard the world's forests in order to slow the pace of climate change, there is an increasing urgency for all regions of the forested tropics to share experiences on how to best manage those forests for their sustainable use and for the benefit of their people.

In this half-day conference on the sidelines of the UNFCCC Conference of Parties, experts on the Amazon Basin, home to the world's largest tropical forest and dozens of REDD+ pilot projects, will meet with scientists from Africa, home to the second-largest tropical forest, to share experiences and discuss challenges and opportunities for the coming years. [More](#)

## **Forest Day 5**

*4 December 2011, Durban, South Africa*

Forest Day meets once a year on the sidelines of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties to ensure that forests remains high on the agenda of global and national climate strategies, and that those strategies are informed by the most up-to-date knowledge and experience. 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](#)

## **Forests models for research and decision support in sustainable forest management**

*1-2 March 2012, Pierroton (Bordeaux), France*

This international conference will focus on the current state of knowledge on forest models and their use to support decision support in sustainable forest management. It will highlight the results of the COST Action FP0603 and discuss them in the context of the world research on this topic. The conference is directed not only to researchers but provides also a forum for stakeholders where the support of models to forest management will be presented and discussed. 100 to 150 scientists, policy makers, planners, managers, specialized journalists, including representatives of a wide range of socioeconomic, ecological and institutional contexts are expected. [More](#)

## **Assessing forest governance in a context of change**

*9-12 May 2012, Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina*

The objective of the conference is to meet scientists and other experts to discuss the experiences in assessing the governance of the forest sector in various places of the world. Different approaches and methodologies will be confronted, with as a perspective to progress in the understanding of the different concepts of "governance" as applied in the forest policy and management issues. [More](#)

## **Forest for People**

*22 - 24 May 2012, Alpbach, Tyrol/Austria*

The conference is one important part of the new IUFRO strategy based on six thematic areas. The aim of this conference is to build a systematic body of knowledge about “forest for people” and its various facets, including possible future trends and challenges. This conference and the following up process want to integrate not only the knowledge across all divisions but include the knowledge outside IUFRO. [More](#)

## **First IUFRO-FORNESSA Regional Congress**

*25 - 30 June 2012, Nairobi, Kenya*

The Congress will provide a platform for African forest scientists, forest managers and policy makers and their colleagues from other parts of the world to share and exchange information and experiences on critical issues affecting forest and wildlife resources in Africa. The overall goal of the congress is to demonstrate how forest science is impacting on livelihoods, environmental management and development in Africa. The congress will highlight research that puts relevant information in the hands of forest communities, forest managers, policy makers, the private sector and civil society. [More](#)

## **International conference - Forest-water interactions with respect to air pollution and climate change**

*3 - 6 September 2012, Kahramanmaraş, Turkey.*

Forest and water is one of the high priority areas of IUFRO. The forest-water interaction becomes a major concern in both local and global scales due to anthropogenic stressors like climate change and air pollution. Therefore, the management of forests towards water and carbon management and air pollution mitigation becomes a challenging issue and concern to be addressed. The aim of the conference is to provide a harmonization of forests, water cycle, climate change and air pollution issues. Presentations are welcome from various geographies on ecological, economical and social aspects of listed conference topics. [More](#)

## **International Conference on sustainable forest management adapting to climate change**

*13 - 16 October 2012, Beijing, PR. China*

In order to promote knowledge exchanges of the latest scientific findings in sustainable forest management and to strengthen international collaborations in implementing forest management adapting to climate change, Chinese Society of Forestry(CSF), International Union for Forest Research Organizations(IUFRO) and International Union for Conservation of Nature(IUCN) will co-sponsor the Second Forest Science Forum—International Conference on Sustainable Forest Management Adapting to Climate Change. The conference will be organized by the Chinese Society of Forestry and Beijing Forestry University in Beijing, during October 13-16, 2012. The conference calls for session proposals related to conference topics. [More](#)

## **IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES**

### **Impacts of selective logging on above-ground forest biomass in the Monts de Cristal in Gabon**

Medjibe, V.P., Putz, F.E., Starkey, M.P., Ndouna, A.A., Memiaghe, H.R.

*Forest Ecology and Management Vol. 262, Issue 9. P. 1799-1806.*

Selective logging is an important socio-economic activity in the Congo Basin but one with associated environmental costs, some of which are avoidable through the use of reduced-impact logging (RIL) practices. With increased global concerns about biodiversity losses and emissions of carbon from forest in the region, more information is needed about the effects of logging on forest structure, composition, and carbon balance. We assessed the consequences of low-intensity RIL on above-ground biomass and tree species richness in a 50 ha area in northwestern Gabon. We assessed logging impacts principally in 10 randomly located 1-ha plots in which all trees 10 cm dbh were measured, identified to species, marked, and tagged prior to harvesting. After logging, damage to these trees was recorded as being due to felling or skidding (i.e., log yarding) and skid trails were mapped in the entire 50-ha study area. Allometric equations based on tree diameter and wood density were used to transform tree diameter into biomass.



## **Reviewing the Science and Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Measures in European Forestry**

Kolström, M., Lindner, M., Vilén, T., Maroschek, M., Seidl, R., Lexer, M.J., Netherer, S., Kremer, A., Delzon, S., Barbati, A., Marchetti, M., Corona, P.  
*Forests* 2011 2(4) p. 961-982.

Developing adaptation measures in forestry is an urgent task because the forests regenerated today will have to cope with climate conditions that may drastically change during the life of the trees in the stand. This paper presents a comprehensive review of potential adaptation options in forestry in Europe based on three pillars: a review of the scientific literature, an analysis of current national response strategies, and an expert assessment based on a database compiled in the COST Action ECHOES (Expected Climate Change and Options for European Silviculture). The adaptation measures include responses to both risks and opportunities created by climate change and address all stages of forestry operations. Measures targeted to reduce vulnerability to climate change may either aim to reduce forest sensitivity to adverse climate change impacts or increase adaptive capacity to cope with the changing environmental conditions. Adaptation measures mitigating drought and fire risk such as selection of more drought resistant species and genotypes are crucial. For adaptation to be successful it is of the utmost importance to disseminate the knowledge of suitable adaptation measures to all decision makers from the practice to the policy level. The analysis of the ECHOES database demonstrates that this challenge is well recognized in many European countries. Uncertainty about the full extent of climate change impacts and the suitability of adaptation measures creates a need for monitoring and further research. A better understanding of how to increase adaptive capacity is also needed, as well as regional vulnerability assessments which are crucial for targeting planned adaptation measures.

## **Community managed forests and forest protected areas: An assessment of their conservation effectiveness across the tropics**

Porter-Bolland, L., Ellis, E.A., Guariguata, M.R., Ruiz-Mallén, I., Negrete-Yankelevich, S., Reyes-Garcia, V.  
*Forest Ecology and Management*. In press, corrected proof.

This paper assesses the role of protected and community managed forests for the long term maintenance of forest cover in the tropics. Through a meta-analysis of published case-studies, we compare land use/cover change data for these two broad types of forest management and assess their performance in maintaining forest cover. Case studies included 40 protected areas and 33 community managed forests from the peer reviewed literature. A statistical comparison of annual deforestation rates and a Qualitative Comparative Analysis were conducted. We found that as a whole, community managed forests presented lower and less variable annual deforestation rates than protected forests. We consider that a more resilient and robust forest conservation strategy should encompass a regional vision with different land use types in which social and economic needs of local inhabitants, as well as tenure rights and local capacities, are recognized. Further research for understanding institutional arrangements that derive from local governance in favor of tropical forest conservation is recommended.

## **Ecosystem services of fast-growing tree plantations: A case study on integrating social valuations with land-use changes in Uruguay.**

Vihervaara, P., Marjokorpi, A., Walls, M., Kamppinen, M.  
*Forest Policy and Economics* Vol 14, Issue 1. P. 58-68, 2012.

The rapidly increasing area of tree plantations, especially in the tropics and subtropics, has raised expectations and concerns as to their impact on ecosystem services. We studied the effect of the establishment of eucalyptus and pine plantations on local people's social valuations of ecosystem services in a case study in Uruguay. We also assessed the social and political restrictions that might limit the establishment of new markets for ecosystem services. Our study showed that the rapid change in land use in Uruguay over the past 20 years, from grassland to plantations, has affected people's perceptions of landscape's capacity to produce ecosystem services. The ecosystem services of plantations that showed the greatest discrepancy between local people's valuations and both recognition by experts and current scientific evidence were biodiversity, water effects, and carbon cycling. We found that in particular regulating services, and some provisioning ones, are quite well recognized by substance specialists, but are sometimes rather unfamiliar to the general public. The proper planning of plantations may improve the provision of ecosystem services, such as biodiversity enhancement, wood availability for fire and energy, water quality, and carbon sequestration, while at the same time diluting some others. The selection of ecosystem services to be taken into account in plantation management depends both on local cultural values and on the particular environmental pressures considered to be most in need of mitigation.

## **Role of tenure insecurity in deforestation in Ghana's high forest zone**

Damnyag, L., Saastamoinen, O., Appiah, M., Pappinen, A.

*Forest Policy and Economics Volume 14, issue 1. p. 90-98.*

Land tenure insecurity is one of the underlying causes of deforestation in Africa. However, how land tenure arrangements influence deforestation in Ghana's high forest zone is not well understood. Only a few studies have empirically examined the effects of land tenure on deforestation. This knowledge gap is addressed by examining the nexus between deforestation, land tenure arrangements and local rules in Ghanaian communities. Data were collected through interviews with 756 randomly selected households and analyzed using descriptive statistics and multinomial logistic regression techniques. Of the different tenure arrangements reported by 441 respondents, 42%, 25%, and 33% were customary freehold, sharecropping, and leasehold arrangements, respectively. Under arrangements such as sharecropping and lease-holdings, farmers who engaged in short-rotation farming systems were hesitant to undertake long-term investments, such as tree planting. In many cases from this study, the local tenure system contributes to deforestation because the rules governing land holdings create adverse effects. In dealing with this problem, policy reform is required that should target benefit sharing schemes, including future benefits from Payment for Environmental Services (PES), which until now has only benefited land owners.

### **Is adaptation to climate change gender neutral? Lessons from communities dependent on livestock and forests in northern Mali**

Djoudi, H. & Brockhaus, M.

*International Forestry Review. Vol 13 (2). P. 123-135.*

The growing risk of vulnerability to climate change is widely discussed in the scientific and political sphere. More evidence from local case studies emerges that document this risk. Vulnerability to climate change and variability appears most likely to negatively affect poor people, particularly women. Tendencies to widen existing inequalities have been observed. In the Lake Faguibine area in Northern Mali the social, political and ecological conditions have drastically changed in the last three decades. We conducted 6 single gender participatory workshops using PRA in two communities. The workshops assessed vulnerability and adaptive strategies to climate variability and change for livestock and forest based livelihoods. Our results show divergences in the adaptive strategies of men and women. Migration represented one of the most important strategies for men. Women perceived this strategy more as a cause of vulnerability than an adaptive strategy. Traditionally male activities have been added to the workload of women (e.g. small ruminant herding). The historical axes show that development projects targeting women have not integrated climate change and variability into their planning. Most activities have been built around small scale agriculture. With the drying out of Lake Faguibine, those water dependent activities are no longer relevant. Women have developed their own adaptive strategies based on newly emerged forest resources in the former lake area (e.g. charcoal production). However, women are hindered from realizing the potential of these new activities. This is due to loss of person power in the household, unclear access to natural resources, lack of knowledge and financial resources. Lack of power to influence decision at the household and community levels as well as limited market opportunities for women are additional factors. Even though women's vulnerability is increasing in the short term, over the long term the emerging changes in women's roles could lead to positive impacts. These impacts could be both societal (division of labor and power, new social spaces), and economic (market access, livestock wealth). Locally specific gender sensitive analysis of vulnerability is needed to understand dynamics and interaction of divergent adaptive strategies. Societal and political change at broader scales is needed to realize potential benefits for women in the long term.

### **Deforestation and forest degradation monitoring and assessment of biomass and carbon stock of lowland rainforest in the Analanjirifo region, Madagascar**

Eckert, S., Ratsimba, H.R., Rakotondrasoa, L.O., Rajoelison, L.G., Ehrensperger, A.

*Forest Ecology and Management 262. P. 1996-2007*

Madagascar is currently developing a policy and strategies to enhance the sustainable management of its natural resources, encouraged by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and REDD. To set up a sustainable financing scheme methodologies have to be provided that estimate, prevent and mitigate leakage, develop national and regional baselines, and estimate carbon benefits. With this research study this challenge was tried to be addressed by analysing a lowland rainforest in the Analanjirifo region in the district of Soanierana Ivongo, North East of Madagascar. For two distinguished forest degradation stages: "low degraded forest" and "degraded forest" aboveground biomass and carbon stock was assessed. The corresponding rates of carbon within those two classes were calculated and linked to a multi-temporal set of SPOT satellite data acquired in 1991, 2004 and 2009. Deforestation and particularly degradation and the related carbon stock developments were analysed. With the assessed data for the 3 years 1991, 2004 and 2009 it was possible to model a baseline and to develop a forest prediction for 2020 for Analanjirifo region in the district of Soanierana Ivongo. These results, developed applying robust methods, may provide important spatial information regarding the priorities in planning and implementation of future REDD+ activities in the area.



## **Impact of human activities on the forest and their effects on climate change**

Sale, F. A. & Agbideye, F.S

*Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences* 5 (8). P 863-867.

Developing countries including Nigeria as saddled with problems emanating from Environmental deterioration which has great impact on climate change. These problems are glaring and threaten the existence of mankind. A wide range of human activities on forestland contribute to climatic change, prominent among these are, deforestation, desertification, industrialization, urbanization and other socio-economic activities. In this paper, attempts have been made to trace the causes and consequences of these human activities especially as they relate to climate change, while suggestions on possible solutions are proffered with a view to mitigating the effects of climate change on our environment and existence.

## **Making the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) more responsive to the Livelihood Needs of Tree Planting Farmers, Drawing on Previous Experience in Dryland Sudan**

Kalame, F.B., Luukkanen, O., Kanninen, M.

*Forests* 2011, 2(4) p. 948-960

Recently, tree planting has become popular under NAPA. For decades, many tree planting projects were implemented to reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems and societies. Despite all of these, tree-dependent livelihoods remain vulnerable, which leaves doubt on the benefit of tree planting to enhance the resilience of livelihoods to climatic shocks. This suggests that much can be learned from the past to improve future tree planting adaptation projects. This paper draws on the experience of farmers involved in gum arabic agroforestry in Sudan in order to understand the needs of tree-related adaptation projects that should be addressed. Surveyed farmers appreciated the different environmental services rendered by trees. Their priority areas for an adaptation project however, remain issues tied to gum producer price, rainfall pattern, and locust attacks as well as extension services and to a lesser extent access to micro credits. Moreover, Sudan's Gum Arabic Company (GAC) and Forests National Corporation play key roles in governance but are not yet considered as key adaptation players particularly the unsupportive role of the monopoly of gum exportation by GAC to tree planting as an adaptation activity. By focusing the design and implementation on tree related livelihood obstacles, adaptation projects are likely to be more responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups

## **Wildlife conservation and reduced emissions from deforestation in a case study of Nantu Wildlife Reserve, Sulawesi: 2. An institutional framework for REDD implementation**

Collins, M., Macdonald, E.A., Clayton, L., Dunggio, I., Macdonald, D.W., Milner-Gulland, E.J.

*Environmental Science & Policy* Volume 14, issue 6. P. 709-718

Climate change threatens ecosystems and human society, with tropical deforestation contributing a fifth of anthropogenic carbon emissions. The proposed REDD mechanism will provide compensation for tropical forest nations to reduce deforestation, and potentially also co-benefits for rural communities and biodiversity. The success of REDD implementation will be partially determined by domestic institutional conditions. These have not yet been well articulated, so we develop a systematic approach to assessing institutional capability for REDD implementation at both the local and national levels, based upon the definition of REDD as a payment for ecosystem services (PES). We demonstrate the utility of this framework using the case study of Indonesia and a protected area within it (Nantu). We find that many of the institutional requirements for REDD cannot currently be met on the national level. Yet at the local level, the existence of an ongoing conservation project has strengthened the institutional framework within which REDD could operate, leading to a more positive outlook. We suggest that our analytical framework could be helpful in highlighting the institutional issues that could impede the implementation of REDD across scales and thus be a useful tool in improving the viability of this crucial strategy.

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

### **World Resources Report 2010-2011: Decision Making in a Changing Climate**

UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, WRI

World Resources Report 2010-2011: Decision Making in a Changing Climate is a major resource to help developing country national-level officials make decisions that support communities and economic sectors to become more climate resilient. Based on input from more than 100 experts in 36 countries, the report offers specific, practical strategies and innovative case studies to inform how to integrate climate change risks into national policies and planning. It also provides recommendations in five key public policy areas for developing country government officials and donor agencies: public engagement, decision-relevant information, institutional design, tools for planning and policymaking, and resources. [The report](#)

## Climate Change for Forest Policy-Makers

FAO

The Forestry Department of FAO and the National Forest Programme Facility have initiated a joint effort to assist countries address emerging policy issues related to forests and climate change through integrating climate change considerations into national forest programmes. A new publication has been released titled: "Climate Change for Policy-Makers: An approach for integrating climate change in forest programmes in support of sustainable forest management." The aim is to assist senior officials in government administrations and the representatives of other stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, prepare the forest sector for the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change. [The publication](#)

## Indonesia's forest moratorium. A stepping stone to better forest governance?

CIFOR

On 20 May 2011, the government of Indonesia released Presidential Instruction No. 10/2011 on 'The postponement of issuance of new licences and improving governance of primary natural forest and peatland', as part of Indonesia's cooperation with the government of the Kingdom of Norway, according to the Letter of Intent signed by the two governments on 26 May 2010. The Presidential Instruction, which effectively imposes a 2-year moratorium on new forest concession licences, generated widespread public discourse and important policy implications. This working paper analyses the significance of the moratorium in the context of improving forest governance in Indonesia. The moratorium on new concessions in forest areas is an important step towards meeting Indonesia's voluntary commitment to reduce emissions. However, several issues are unresolved concerning the area and status of land covered by the moratorium, and hence the amount of carbon stored in the affected forests and peatlands. The moratorium should be seen as the means and breathing space to establish enabling conditions to reduce greenhouse gases emissions, improve forest and peatland governance, for when a global mechanism such as REDD+ is fully implemented. It could pave the way for successful policy reform far beyond its 2-year term. [The working paper](#)

## REDD+ benefit sharing: policy note

REDD net and The World Bank

International policies to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) envisage the creation of financial incentive mechanisms that reward forest protection efforts and adequately compensate those actors that face new costs. In order for REDD+ to achieve these objectives, effective benefit sharing systems will need to be implemented. While most countries acknowledge the importance of benefit sharing, they are only just beginning the process of defining how the sharing of benefits in REDD+ may work. There are numerous approaches which differ depending on the actors involved, the benefits being shared and how systems are governed. Drawing on experience from emerging REDD+ approaches and from existing benefit sharing schemes in development policy, this policy note outlines the different components of benefit sharing systems and considers their implications for poor people. [The policy note](#)

## Pilot Forest Carbon Trust Fund: Rewarding local communities for forest conservation

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

This info brief presents the first Forest Carbon Trust Fund in Nepal, and lessons learnt from this pilot project. It provides insights for understanding what kind of governance system will be required for implementing REDD+ at the national level when communities are actively involved in forest management. The project will also contribute to global learning on how to build the capacity of local stakeholders in implementing carbon offsets so that local communities will be in a position to make informed decisions for REDD+ implementation. [The brief](#)

## The Landscape of Climate Finance

Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

In this paper we assess the current status of the climate finance landscape, mapping its magnitude and nature along the life cycle of finance flows, i.e. the sources of finance, intermediaries involved in distribution, financial instruments, and final uses. After presenting estimates of current flows based on available data, describing the methodology, and discussing the sources of data, we offer recommendations to improve future data-gathering efforts. [The report](#)

## CDM Rulebook updated

Baker & McKenzie

The CDM Rulebook has been updated to reflect the most recent decisions and guidance of the Executive Board

at its 64<sup>th</sup> meeting. [More](#)

## **CDM benefits**

*UNFCCC*

A new UNFCCC report highlights CDM benefits from a number of projects across the world with relation to sustainable development, technology transfer and investment costs for projects. [More](#)

## **The sustainable forest products industry, carbon and climate change - key messages for policy-makers**

*World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)*

This publication calls for public policies that make the best use of the forestry sector's carbon profile and carbon cycle. It proposes six key points that those responsible for devising forestry and carbon policies need to know, and it highlights the carbon opportunities and challenges facing the sector. [The publication](#)

## **Synthesis of views on the implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities**

*UNFCCC*

This document was prepared in response to the request of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/13, paragraph 94. It presents a synthesis of the information and views relevant to the consideration of the possible inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities contained in eight submissions from Parties and two submissions from admitted organizations, which were prepared in response to the request contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/13, paragraph 93. [The report](#)

## **Climate Economics: The State of the Arc**

*Stockholm Environment Institute*

Climate science paints a bleak picture: The continued growth of greenhouse gas emissions is increasingly likely to cause irreversible and catastrophic effects. Urgent action is needed to prepare for the initial rounds of climatic change, which are already unstoppable. While the opportunity to avert all climate damage has now passed, well-designed mitigation and adaptation policies, if adopted quickly, could still greatly reduce the likelihood of the most tragic and far-reaching impacts of climate change. [The report](#)

## **Making adaptation count. Concepts and Options for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation.**

*GIZ, On behalf of BMZ: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, WRI*

This paper aims to provide adaptation and development practitioners with a practical framework for developing M&E systems that can track the success and failure of adaptation initiatives in the development context. It is based upon a series of convenings, case studies, and interviews conducted by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in collaboration with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, with financial support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). [The report](#)

# **VI. JOBS**

## **Regional Forest and Climate Coordinator**

*WWF International*

WWF International is seeking a regional forest and climate coordinator to coordinate the development and implementation of a forest carbon and climate strategy. [More](#)

## **Resource & Environmental Economist**

*IUCN*

IUCN is looking for a resource and environmental economist to take a responsibility in designing and implemented the economical subcomponent in their Pacific Mangrove Initiative. [More](#)

## **Associate Professional Officer (APO) positions funded by the Kingdom of Belgium**

*FAO*

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is seeking qualified candidates for five Associate Professional Officers (APO) positions funded by the Government of Belgium. The selection process for four APO positions is open for Belgian nationals and nationals of European Union member countries, while one position is reserved for nationals of Belgium's partner countries: (South Africa - Algeria - Benin - Bolivia - Burundi - Congo (Democratic Republic) - Ecuador - Mali - Morocco - Mozambique - Niger - Uganda - Peru - Rwanda - Senegal - Tanzania - Palestinian Territories - Vietnam). [More](#)

## **Technical experts - sustainable forests and climate adaptation project**

*TETRA TECH ARD*

Tetra Tech ARD is currently accepting expressions of interest from qualified regional and local technical experts for a USAID-funded climate change adaptation and REDD+ project in India. [More](#)

## **Chief of party - sustainable forests and climate adaptation project**

*TETRA TECH ARD*

Tetra Tech ARD is seeking a chief of party for their sustainable forests and climate adaptation project in India. [More](#)

## **Low carbon policy specialist**

*Factor CO2*

Within the framework of its strategic plan which runs up to 2015, Factor CO2 is seeking to expand operations among Multilateral Development Banks and other international organizations in several areas, including low carbon policies. Potential services will include (but not be limited to) the design and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Low-Emissions Development strategies (LEDS), market-based mechanisms, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) procedures and Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs). [More](#)

## **Climate resilience specialist**

*Factor CO2*

Within the framework of its strategic plan which runs up to 2015, Factor CO2 is seeking to expand operations among Multilateral Development Banks and other international organizations in several areas, including adaptation to climate change. Potential services will include (but not be limited to) climate change risk management assessing climate trends, projections, hazards and likely impacts; natural and social vulnerabilities; adaptation and risk management measures; policy and capacity-building; mainstreaming. [More](#)

## **Director of Nexus alliance**

*Nexus - Carbon for development*

Nexus is looking for a Director to ensure fair and transparent management of the Nexus Alliance, and foster the scale up of pro poor climate friendly projects. [More](#)

## **Environmental Law Centre Internships**

*IUCN*

The call for applications to the ELC internship programme in the first half of 2012 is open. IUCN is seeking candidates having interest/experience in law related to forests, climate change (both mitigation and adaptation), biodiversity (especially Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) and Protected Areas), as well as Rights-Based Approaches to conservation (RBAs), water and high seas. [More](#)

## VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **Growing Forest Partnerships REDD special edition: COP 17 Durban, 28 November - 9 December 2011**

*Growing Forest Partnerships*

A special 'REDD' edition of the GFP newsletter is now available, covering REDD-related news and stories from GFP activities across the globe. The newsletter, along with other GFP and G3 materials, will be available at the IIED, FAO, and IUCN stands at COP17 in Durban from 28 November to 9 December 2011. [More](#)

### **Think Tank Map**

*International Center for Climate Governance*

The Think Tank Map is an instrument which aims to provide a complete overview of every active think tank in the field of climate change governance. This instrument will make it possible to understand where the research organisations working on climate change are based and which projects are currently under development. The Think Tank Map is not only a showcase for every organisation working on climate change governance, but it is also a catalyst for new cooperation opportunities, allowing stakeholders, researchers, institutions, and the media to be informed on all the relevant activities, to find new contacts, and to engage in mutually beneficial partnerships. The Think Tank Map is the starting point of a wide scope of activities. [More](#)

### **Submission of views and case studies on the integration of biodiversity into climate-change-related activities**

*Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity*

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity are open for comments, views and case studies concerning the integration of biodiversity into climate-change-related activities. The inputs will be compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC through reporting on the Nairobi Work Programme. [More](#)

### **UN-REDD Programme Draft Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria**

*UN-REDD*

UN-REDD calls for an invitation on comments to their draft on "Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria (version 3 of October 2011)". In addition to comments on the Principles and Criteria themselves, comments are welcome on how the three specific uses for them should be implemented in practice. In addition, an associated tool will be made available for comment in draft form in mid-November. The tool will articulate in greater detail the significance and meaning of the Principles and Criteria. We will circulate a reminder of this review process when this draft tool is released. [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 Marc Dumas-Johansen and Susan Braatz.

**We appreciate any comments or feedback.**

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