



CONTENTS

I. IN THE PRESS	2
II. THE ROAD TO COPENHAGEN - UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS	3
Bonn Climate Talks, 10 to 14 August.....	3
III. EVENTS & MEETINGS	4
The Forestry Carbon Markets & REDD.....	4
Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change.....	4
XIII World Forestry Congress.....	4
Forum on forests and climate change.....	4
The Fourth International Conference on "Impacts of Climate Change on Natural Resources".....	4
International Symposium on Forest Genetic Resources Conservation and Sustainable Utilization towards Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.....	4
Forest Day 3.....	4
IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES	5
Forest management and carbon sequestration in wood products.....	5
Critical need for new definitions of "forest" and "forest degradation" in global climate change agreements.....	5
Linking reduced deforestation and a global carbon market: impacts on costs, financial flows, and technological innovation.....	5
Long-term forest management and timely transfer of carbon into wood products help reduce atmospheric carbon.....	6
Lessons from carbon markets for designing an effective REDD architecture.....	6
Temporal fluctuations in Amazonian deforestation rates.....	6
Compensated successful efforts for avoided deforestation vs compensated reductions.....	6
Carbon benefits from Amazonian forest reserves: leakage accounting and the value of time.....	7
Carbon pool and biomass dynamics associated with deforestation, land use, and agricultural abandonment in the neotropics.....	7
Potential impacts of global climate change on the hydrology and ecology of ephemeral freshwater systems of the forests of the northeastern United States.....	7
V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA	8
Climate change, scientific assessment and policy analysis balancing the carbon market.....	8
Trees on Farm: Analysis of Global Extent and Geographical Patterns of Agroforestry.....	8
Climate change and Canada's forests: from impacts to adaptation.....	8
Forest Carbon Accounting: Overview & Principles.....	8
Adapting to Climate Change: Thresholds, Values, Governance.....	8
ID21 forestry insights: Are NTFPs a way out of poverty?.....	8
Bio-Carbon in Africa: Harnessing Carbon Finance for Forestry & Bioenergy.....	8
Assessment of existing global financial initiatives and monitoring aspects of carbon sinks in forest ecosystems - The issue of REDD.....	8
Vested Interests - industrial logging and carbon in tropical forests.....	8
Towards national financing strategies for sustainable forest management in Latin America: Overview of the present situation and the experience in selected countries.....	9
A sourcebook of methods and procedures for monitoring measuring and reporting.....	9
VI. JOBS	9
Senior Researcher - Forests and Climate Change.....	9
Chief Technical Advisor REDD.....	9
Forest and Climate Senior Campaigner.....	9
Congo Basin Forests/Climate Senior Associate.....	9
Program Coordinator for Latin America.....	9
VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS	10
UN-REDD Programme Newsletter.....	10
Interactive online course on REDD Now Available.....	10
CLIM-FO INFORMATION	10

I. IN THE PRESS

Aug 29, 2009

[Cost of climate change adaptation to be 2-3 times higher than current estimates](#)

The cost of adapting to climate change will be significantly higher than estimated by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) warns a new report published by the International Institute for Environment and Development and the Grantham Institute for Climate Change at Imperial College London.

Aug 24, 2009

[Africa seeks climate change cash](#)

Ministers from 10 African countries are meeting in Ethiopia to try to agree a common position on climate change, months before a crucial UN meeting.

Aug 20, 2009

[Weak forest definition may undermine REDD efforts](#)

The weak definition of what constitutes forest under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) puts the effectiveness of a proposed mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) at risk, argue researchers writing in the journal Conservation Letters.

Aug 20, 2009

[Verdant? The first domestic purchase of carbon credits is less than it seems](#)

China is the world's largest supplier of carbon credits. The country is due to generate 55% of all certified-emission reduction credits (CERs), which under the Kyoto protocol allow companies in developed nations to offset their emissions by buying credits from developing nations. But to date China has not been a source of demand.

Aug 17, 2009

[Guyana uses aggressive deforestation baseline in its plan to seek carbon payments](#)

Guyana's deforestation projections under its proposal for seeking carbon payments for conserving its forests are raising questions, according to commentary published in *Stabroek News*.

Aug 14, 2009

[Developing Countries a Divided House at Climate Talks?](#)

Developed and developing countries have been at loggerheads for quite sometime on the issue of reducing carbon emissions

Aug 13, 2009

[Rainforest Nations hopeful over Copenhagen deal](#)

The stand-off over emission reduction targets may remain stuck in deadlock, but UN climate change talks in Bonn this week are delivering progress towards a deal on how best to halt tropical deforestation.

Aug 13, 2009

[Climate change fueling forest fires in Europe: Greenpeace](#)

Greenpeace Thursday warned of an imminent "global emergency" as climate change fuels forest fires that have already destroyed tens of thousands of hectares in southern Europe this year.

Aug 12, 2009

[Amazon stores 10 billion tons of carbon in 'dead wood'](#)

Old growth forests in the Amazon store nearly 10 billion tons of carbon in dead trees and branches, a total greater than global annual emissions from fossil fuel combustion, according to scientists who have conducted the first pan-Amazon analysis of "necromass."

Aug 4, 2009

[Are we ready for REDD?](#)

Climate-change negotiators in Copenhagen would be wise to pay attention to some of the challenges highlighted by early experiments using market mechanisms to avoid deforestation

July 30, 2009

[REDD shouldn't neglect biodiversity say scientists](#)

Schemes to mitigate climate change by protecting tropical forests must take into account biodiversity conservation, said two leading scientific organizations at the conclusion of a four day meeting in Marburg, Germany.

July 30, 2009

[Prince Charles Gives \\$2.8b To Preserve Rain Forests](#)

Karanganyar, Central Java. Britain's Prince Charles has set aside 2 billion euros (\$2.8 billion) to help Indonesia and other developing countries preserve their rain forests, State Minister for the Environment Rachmat Witoelar said on Thursday.

July 29, 2009

[Climate change clouds fate of ancient Polish woods](#)

Europe's last ancient forest, home to its largest herd of bison, faces an uncertain future because of climate change, but residents worry that tougher conservation efforts will damage the local economy.

July 17, 2009

[Temperate forests store more carbon than tropical forests, finds study](#)

Temperate forests trump rainforests when it comes to storing carbon, reports a new assessment of global forest carbon stocks published July 14th in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS). The findings have important implications for efforts to mitigate climate change by protecting forests.

II. THE ROAD TO COPENHAGEN - UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS

Bonn Climate Talks, 10 to 14 August.

The UNFCCC Parties met in Bonn from 10 to 14 August for the latest set of preparatory meetings in the build-up to Copenhagen at the end of the year. The informal meeting made progress in negotiations on the post-2012 climate change regime under UNFCCC, when the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol expires. The negotiations are due to be completed in UNFCCC's COP15, which will be held in Copenhagen from 7 to 18 December this year.

The negotiations continued on an informal level in the two ad-hoc working groups set up for this purpose: one on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) and the other on the Further Commitments for Annex 1 Countries under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP). AWG-LCA worked on consolidation the draft negotiation text (FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1) from the June meeting, covering a "common vision", adaptation, mitigation (including reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation - REDD), financing and technology. AWG-KP discussions focused largely on Annex 1 countries' aggregate and individual emissions reductions commitments, on changes to the CDM mechanism, and on land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) issues. As the outcome of this informal session was not mandated to adopt conclusions, the consolidated negotiation texts will be the basis for discussion and conclusions at the subsequent meeting in Bangkok.

The remaining negotiations in the lead up to Copenhagen are:

- Bangkok, 28 September- 8 October
- Barcelona, 2-6 November

Points of particular interest regarding forests

REDD: REDD issues were discussed in the Informal Group established at the beginning of the week under the AWG-LCA and facilitated by Tony La Viña (Philippines). The group primarily made progress on consolidation and clarification of the negotiation text on REDD (Annex II of FCCC/AWGLCA/2009/INF.1 from the June meeting of the AWG-LCA).

Apart from consolidation of the text, the discussion focused on divergences and convergences between the Parties. In general, the concept of REDD-Plus (generally referring to REDD plus conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest stocks) is widely supported, but there are still different views as to what the "plus" contains. There was also support for a phased approach to move toward realizing financial benefits for REDD, coupled with strengthened capacity development including through international support.

The main issues on which agreement still needs to be reached include: the scope of REDD activities (REDD, REDD-Plus, or REDD-Plus-Plus), the form of a financial incentive mechanism (fund, market-based or mixed), whether REDD could be used for generating carbon offsets, and links between REDD and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs).

LULUCF: AWG-KP discussions on LULUCF included several issues of relevance to forests. The voluntary submissions of data and analysis intended to facilitate the understanding of the different options and consequences on LULUCF options were discussed and widely accepted. The data are supposed to facilitate parties' understanding of the implications of the options for addressing LULUCF issues in the post-2012 arrangements.

The discussion on the various options for including carbon accounting in harvested wood products and for forest management were postponed to the Bangkok meeting, as was the discussion on activities-based approach versus a land-based approach. Many countries expressed that a land-based approach is desirable but not within reach for implementation in the second commitment period. Issues related to GHG accounting in wetlands, and for dealing with natural disturbances and non-permanence were discussed but without considerable progress.

CDM: In AWG-KP the discussion on including REDD, wetlands, sustainable forest management etc. under CDM in the second commitment period were continued and will be taken up again in Bangkok.

III. EVENTS & MEETINGS

The Forestry Carbon Markets & REDD

September 23-24 2009, Washington D.C, USA.

The Forestry Carbon Markets & REDD Conference will bring together leading industry figures and players to debate the future of emissions reductions from avoided deforestation and degradation projects. It will be a two day interactive event, co-located with the Carbon Markets USA Conference, examining the current status of forestry carbon markets and how compliance forestry REDD markets could work.

Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change

October 22-23, 2009, Washington D.C.

The second Chatham House-RRI Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change will be held in Washington DC on Thursday 22nd and Friday 23rd October 2009. This meeting will be co-organized with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and will focus on the international implications of the Waxman-Markey bill now working its way through the US Congress, as well as the preliminary steps by the UN-REDD and FCPF to establish REDD Readiness in developing countries to date. [More](#).

XIII World Forestry Congress

October 18-25 2009, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

These meetings serve as a forum for governments, universities, civil society and the private sector to exchange views and experiences and to formulate recommendations to be implemented at the national, regional and global levels. The Congress provides an opportunity to present an overview of the state of forests and forestry in order to discern trends, adapt policies and raise awareness among decision and policy makers, the public and other stakeholders. There will be seven themes, within which there are at least five sessions on deforestation, REDD, and NTFP/PES. [More](#).

21 of October: Forum on forests and climate change

This half-day forum at the World Forestry Congress, entitled "Forestry and climate change - to Copenhagen and beyond", will focus on issues of forests and climate change adaptation and mitigation and related issues under discussion in the UNFCCC negotiations on the post-2012 climate change regime. The forum aims to produce a recommendation of a technical nature to be presented at the UNFCCC COP15 in Copenhagen in December. [More](#).

The Fourth International Conference on "Impacts of Climate Change on Natural Resources"

November 10-11, 2009, Egypt.

The Egyptian Society for Environmental Sciences (ESES) hosts the fourth international conference on "Impacts of Climate Change on Natural Resources" that will take place in Ismailia, Egypt on November 10-11, 2009. Deadline for registration will be on September 1st, 2009 Deadline for Abstract submission September 20th, 2009 Deadline for Full text submission October 10th, 2009. [More](#).

International Symposium on Forest Genetic Resources Conservation and Sustainable Utilization towards Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

October 5-8, 2009 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

The main objective of the symposium is to review the status of national efforts in conservation and management, as well as the sustainable utilization of FGR, particularly in tropical Asia. It will also serve as platform for the various stakeholders to discuss the strategies related to conservation and management of FGR. [More](#).

Forest Day 3

December 13, 2009

Forest Day 3 will take place alongside the 15th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and will be hosted by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests under the leadership of CIFOR and the Government of Denmark. It will build on the success of Forest Days 1 and 2 at the UNFCCC Bali and Poznan COP's respectively, which helped to position forests on the global agenda for climate change. It will bring together stakeholders from the forest and climate change communities to look beyond Copenhagen at the issues related to implementation of the Copenhagen outcomes. [More](#).

IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES

Forest management and carbon sequestration in wood products

Profft, Ingolf; Mund, Martina; Weber, Georg-Ernst; Weller, Eberhard; Schulze, Ernst-Detlef;
European journal of forest research. 2009 July. 128(4) p. 399-413.

Wood products are considered to contribute to the mitigation of carbon dioxide emissions. A critical gap in the life cycle of wood products is to transfer the raw timber from the forest to the processing wood industry and, thus, the primary wood products. Therefore, often rough estimates are used for this step to obtain total forestry carbon balances. The objectives of this study were (1) to examine the fate of timber harvested in Thuringian state forests (central Germany), representing a large, intensively managed forested region, and (2) to quantify carbon stocks and the lifetime of primary wood products made from this timber. The analyses were based on the amount and assortments of actually sold timber, and production parameters of the companies that bought and processed this timber. In addition, for coniferous stands of a selected Thuringian forest district, we calculated potential effects of management, as expressed by different thinning regimes on wood products and their lifetimes. Total annual timber sale of soft- and hardwoods from Thuringian state forests (195,000 ha) increased from about 136,893 t C (-0.7 t C hap# yearp#) in 1996 to 280,194 t C (-1.4 t C hap# yearp#) in 2005. About 47% of annual total timber harvest went into short-lived wood products with a mean residence time (MRT) < 25 years. Thirty-one per cent of the total harvest went into wood products with an MRT of 25-43 years, and only 22% was used as construction wood and glued wood, products with the longest MRT (50 years). The average MRT of carbon in harvested wood products was 20 years. Thinning from above throughout the rotation of spruce forests would lead to an average MRT in harvested wood products of about 23 years, thinning from below of about 18 years. A comparison of our calculations with estimates that resulted from the products module of the CO2FIX model (Nabuurs et al. 2001) demonstrates the influence of regional differences in forest management and wood processing industry on the lifetime of harvested wood products. To our knowledge, the present study provides for the first time real carbon inputs of a defined forest management unit to the wood product sector by linking data on raw timber production, timber sales and wood processing. With this new approach and using this data, it should be possible to substantially improve the net-carbon balance of the entire forestry sector.

Critical need for new definitions of "forest" and "forest degradation" in global climate change agreements

Nophea Sasaki & Francis E. Putz

Conservation Letters ©2008 Blackwell Publishing, Volume 2 Issue 4 (August 2009)

If global policies intended to promote forest conservation continue to use the definition of "forest" adopted in 2001 by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, great quantities of carbon and other environmental values will be lost when natural forests are severely degraded or replaced by plantations but technically remain "forests." While a definition of "forest" that is globally acceptable and appropriate for monitoring using standard remote-sensing options will necessarily be based on a small set of easily measured parameters, there are dangers when simple definitions are applied locally. At the very least, we recommend that natural forest be differentiated from plantations and that for defining "forest" the lower height limit defining "trees" be set at >5 m tall with the minimum cover of trees be set at >40%. These changes will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from what is now termed forest "degradation" without increasing monitoring costs. Furthermore, these minor changes in the definition of "forest" will promote the switch from degradation to responsible forest management, which will help mitigate global warming while protecting biodiversity and contributing to sustainable development.

Linking reduced deforestation and a global carbon market: impacts on costs, financial flows, and technological innovation

Bosetti, V.; Lubowski, R.; Golub, A.; Markandya, A.

Nota di Lavoro - Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM). 2009. 56.2009, 20 pp. 27 ref.

Discussions over tropical deforestation are currently at the forefront of climate change policy negotiations at national, regional, and international levels. This paper analyzes the effects of linking Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) to a global market for greenhouse gas emission reductions. We supplement a global climate-energy-economy model with alternative cost estimates for reducing deforestation emissions in order to examine a global program for stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations at 550 ppmv of CO₂ equivalent. Introducing REDD reduces global forestry emissions through 2050 by 20-22% in the Brazil-only case and by 64- 88% in the global REDD scenarios. At the same time, REDD lowers the total costs of the climate policy by an estimated 10-25% depending on which tropical countries participate and whether the "banking" of excess credits for use in future periods is allowed. As a result, REDD could enable additional reductions of at least 20 ppmv of CO₂ equivalent concentrations with no added costs compared to an energy-sector only policy. The cost savings from REDD are magnified if banking is allowed and there is a need to increase the stringency of global climate policy in the future in response, for example, to new scientific information. Results also indicate that REDD decreases carbon prices in 2050 by 8-23% with banking and 11-26% without banking. While developing regions, particularly Latin America, gain the value of REDD opportunities, the decrease in the carbon price keeps the value of international carbon market flows relatively stable despite an increase in volumes transacted. We also estimate that REDD generally reduces the total portfolio of investments and research and development of new energy technologies by 1-10%. However, due to impacts on the relative prices of different fossil fuels, REDD has a slight positive estimated effect on investments in coal-related technologies (IGCC and CCS) as well as, in some cases, non-electric energy R&D. This research confirms that integrating REDD into global carbon markets can provide powerful incentives for the preservation of tropical forests while lowering the costs of global climate change protection and providing valuable policy flexibility.

Long-term forest management and timely transfer of carbon into wood products help reduce atmospheric carbon

Liu GuoLiang; Han ShiJie

Ecological Modelling. 2009. 220: 13/14, 1719-1723

In their efforts to deal with global climate change, scientists and governments have given much attention to the carbon emissions associated with fossil fuels and to strategies for reducing their use. While it is very important to burn less fossil fuel and to employ alternative energy sources, other carbon-reduction options must also be considered. Given that forests comprise a large portion of the global landbase and that they play a very significant role in the global carbon cycle, it is logical to examine how forest management practices could effect reductions in carbon emissions. Many papers that discuss forest carbon sinks or sources refer only to the short term (<20 years). This paper focuses on the sustainable carbon storage contributions of a forest over the long term. This paper explains that long-term carbon storage and reduced carbon fluctuation can be achieved by a combination of improved forest management and efficient transfer of carbon into wood products. Here we show how three different forest management scenarios affect the overall carbon storage capacity of forest and wood products combined over the long term. We used a timber supply model and scenario analysis to predict forest carbon and other resource conditions over time in the Prince George Forest District, a 3.4-million-ha landbase in northern British Columbia. We found that the high-harvest scenario stores 3% more carbon than the low-harvest scenario and 27% (120 million tonnes) more carbon than the no-harvest scenario even though only 1.2-million ha is in timber harvesting landbase. Our results tell us that forest management practices that maintain and increase forest area, reduce natural disturbances in the forest, improve forest conditions, and ensure the appropriate and timely transfer of carbon into wood products lead to increasing overall carbon storage, thereby reducing carbon in the atmosphere.

Lessons from carbon markets for designing an effective REDD architecture.

Neeff, T.; Ascui, F.

Climate Policy. 2009. 9: 3, 306-315. 18 ref.

Consideration of incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) is now formally part of the post-2012 climate change negotiations. A significant amount of financing will be required to make REDD a success, but the design of the REDD architecture can determine the availability of capital. Therefore, in negotiations this should be considered at the same time and on an equal basis with methodological and political considerations. Detailed consideration is given to the type of commitment, the financing mechanism, the level of incentive allocation, and the fungibility of carbon credits, in the context of experience from existing carbon markets. We conclude that a financially successful REDD mechanism would be based on a strong regulatory framework with mandatory targets, market-based, with some degree of project-level crediting, creating fungible REDD credits, subject to a cap.

Temporal fluctuations in Amazonian deforestation rates

Ewers, R. M.; Laurance, W. F.; Souza Junior, C. M.

Environmental Conservation. 2008. 35: 4, 303-310

Tropical deforestation is one of the most important components of global change. Rates of deforestation in Brazil, the nation with the single largest concentration of tropical forest on Earth, have fluctuated widely over the last twenty years. Based on local knowledge, such fluctuations have been variously attributed to a wide range of factors such as the expansion of cattle ranching and soybean farming, infrastructural expansion and the proliferation of paved and unpaved roads, macroeconomic shocks to the Brazilian economy and international exchange rates. Many, if not all, of these arguments are plausible explanations for temporal variation in deforestation rates, but have to date not been subjected to rigorous statistical testing; this study investigates the potential impact of these variables on Brazilian tropical deforestation over the period 1990-2005. When analysed at the basin-wide scale, nearly all variables were highly inter-correlated through time and were also closely correlated with deforestation rate, but appropriate time-series analysis found no statistical evidence that any of the variables have systematically caused variation in deforestation rates. Power analysis showed that the variables may exert small or medium influences on deforestation rates, but the impacts, if present, are not strong. Future analyses of time series data at finer spatial scales that exploit spatiotemporal variation in deforestation rates and in the hypothesized predictor variables may find significant causal processes that are overlooked when analysed at the basin-wide scale.

Compensated successful efforts for avoided deforestation vs compensated reductions

Tacconi, L.

Ecological Economics. 2009. 68: 8/9, 2469-2472

In recent years, several proposals for the design of a mechanism to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) within the United Nations Convention on Climate Change have been advanced. The essence of these proposals is to provide financial benefits to developing countries proportionally to the amount of avoided emissions they achieve, i.e. output based. A paper published in *Ecological Economics* [Combes Motel, P., Pirard, R., Combes, J.L. 2008. A methodology to estimate impacts of domestic policies on deforestation: Compensated Successful Efforts for "avoided deforestation" (REDD). *Ecological Economics* doi:10.1016/j.ecolecon.2008.06.001.] aims to provide an alternative termed Compensated Successful Efforts (CSE). It suggests that financial benefits should be provided on the basis of developing countries' successful 'efforts' to reduce emissions from deforestation, i.e. input based. The CSE approach also differs from previous ones in relation to the definition of what should be counted as avoided deforestation and how to estimate avoided deforestation. The present paper discusses the CSE approach and points out several shortcomings.

Carbon benefits from Amazonian forest reserves: leakage accounting and the value of time

Fearnside, Philip M.

Mitigation and adaptation strategies for global change. 2009 Aug. 14(6) p. 557-567.

Amazonian forest reserves have significant carbon benefits, but the methodology used for accounting for these benefits will be critical in determining whether the powerful economic force represented by mitigation efforts to slow global warming will be applied to creating these reserves. Opportunities for reserve creation are quickly being lost as new areas are opened to deforestation through highway construction and other developments. Leakage, or the effects that a reserve or other mitigation project provokes outside of the project boundaries, is critical to a proper accounting of net carbon benefits. Protected areas in the Amazon have particularly great potential mitigation benefits over an extended time horizon. Over a 100-year time frame, virtually no unprotected forest is likely to remain, meaning that potential leakages (both leakage to the vicinity of the reserves and that displaced by removing protected areas from the land-grabbing market) should not matter much because any short-term leakage would be recovered eventually. The effect of the value attributed to time greatly influences the impact of leakage on benefits credited to reserves. Simple assumptions regarding leakage scenarios illustrate the benefits of reserves and the critical areas where agreement is necessary to make this option a practical component of mitigation efforts. The stakes are too high to allow further delays in reaching agreement on these issues.

Carbon pool and biomass dynamics associated with deforestation, land use, and agricultural abandonment in the neotropics

Kauffman, J. B.; Hughes, R. F.; Heider, C.;

Ecological Applications. 2009. 19: 5, 1211-1222.

Current rates of deforestation and the resulting C emissions in the tropics exceed those of secondary forest regrowth and C sequestration. Changing land-use strategies that would maintain standing forests may be among the least expensive of climate change mitigation options. Further, secondary tropical forests have been suggested to have great value for their potential to sequester atmospheric C. These options require an understanding of and capability to quantify C dynamics at landscape scales. Because of the diversity of physical and biotic features of tropical forests as well as approaches and intensities of land uses within the neotropics, there are tremendous differences in the capacity of different landscapes to store and sequester C. Major gaps in our current knowledge include quantification of C pools, rates and patterns of biomass loss following land-cover change, and quantification of the C storage potential of secondary forests following abandonment. In this paper we present a synthesis and further analyses from recent studies that describe C pools, patterns of C decline associated with land use, and rates of C accumulation following secondary-forest establishment - all information necessary for climate-change mitigation options. Ecosystem C pools of Neotropical primary forests minimally range from ~141 to 571 Mg/ha, demonstrating tremendous differences in the capacity of different forests to store C. Most of the losses in C and nutrient pools associated with conversion occur when fires are set to remove the slashed forest to prepare sites for crop or pasture establishment. Fires burning slashed primary forests have been found to result in C losses of 62-80% of prefire aboveground pools in dry (deciduous) forest landscapes and 29-57% in wet (evergreen) forest landscapes. Carbon emissions equivalent to the aboveground primary-forest pool arise from repeated fires occurring in the first 4 to 10 years following conversion. Feedbacks of climate change, land-cover change, and increasing habitat fragmentation may result in increases of both the area burned and the total quantity of biomass consumed per unit area by fire. These effects may well limit the capacity for future tropical forests to sequester C and nutrients.

Potential impacts of global climate change on the hydrology and ecology of ephemeral freshwater systems of the forests of the northeastern United States

Brooks, Robert T.

Climatic change. 2009 Aug. 95(3-4) p. 469-483

Global, national, and regional assessments of the potential effects of Global Climate Change (GCC) have been recently released, but not one of these assessments has specifically addressed the critical issue of the potential impacts of GCC on ephemeral freshwater systems (EFS). I suggest that this is a major oversight as EFS occur in various forms across the globe. In the northeastern United States, these systems, whether ephemeral (vernal) pools or ephemeral or intermittent headwater streams are abundant and provide unique habitats critical to the maintenance of forest biodiversity. Since the hydrology of these waterbodies is strongly affected by weather patterns (in the short-term) or climate (long-term), they are especially sensitive to climate change. In this essay, I review the literature on relationships between climate and hydrology of EFS and on relationships between hydrology and ecology of these systems. I then conclude with my assessment of potential impacts of GCC on the hydrology of EFS and implications for their ecology. The focus of this essay will be on EFS of the forests of the northeastern United States, but will include literature from other regions as they relate to the general relationships between GCC and EFS.

V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA

Climate change, scientific assessment and policy analysis balancing the carbon market

The Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

Analysing the international carbon market and abatement costs in 2020 for low-concentration targets: policy choices and uncertainties. The [report](#).

Trees on Farm: Analysis of Global Extent and Geographical Patterns of Agroforestry

The World Agroforestry Centre

This is the first study to quantify the extent to which trees are a vital part of agricultural production in all regions of the world. It reveals that on more than 1 billion hectares-which make up 46 percent of the world's farmlands and are home to more than half a billion people-tree cover exceeds 10 percent. The [report](#).

Climate change and Canada's forests: from impacts to adaptation

Sustainable Forest Management Network and the Government of Canada

Based on the work of the forestry authors of the recently released Canadian national assessment¹, this report summarizes the current state of knowledge of current and future impacts of climate change and its implications for forest management. The [report](#).

Forest Carbon Accounting: Overview & Principles

UNDP

This paper provides an overview of forest carbon accounting principles that will be of use to policy-makers, academics and project developers. Forests play an important role in the global carbon balance. As both carbon sources and sinks, they have the potential to form an important component in efforts to combat global climate change. Accounting for the carbon within forest ecosystems and changes in carbon stocks resulting from human activities is a necessary first step towards better representation of forests in climate change policy at project, regional, national and global scales. The [publication](#).

Adapting to Climate Change: Thresholds, Values, Governance

Goulden, Marisa, Lars Otto Naess, Katharine Vincent and W. Neil Adger

This book chapter draws lessons from case studies on local level adaptation in South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda. It argues that there are common constraints to accessing adaptation strategies among a wide range of livelihood contexts that include economies with arable farming, livestock, fisheries, forestry, and urban linkages. The [book](#).

ID21 forestry insights: Are NTFPs a way out of poverty?

Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex,

Development strategies try to include local people in the management and governance of natural resources such as forests so that they can receive more benefits. Is the sustainable production and commercialisation of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) a way forward for successful conservation and rural development? The [newsletter](#).

Bio-Carbon in Africa: Harnessing Carbon Finance for Forestry & Bioenergy

UNDP

A review of bio-carbon opportunities and challenges in Africa. The review should be useful for policy-makers seeking an overview of forestry / bio-energy regulation and promotion, and project proponents seeking to develop CDM or voluntary market carbon projects. The [report](#).

Assessment of existing global financial initiatives and monitoring aspects of carbon sinks in forest ecosystems - The issue of REDD

Swedish research network on Forest, Climate and Livelihood issues

From three different perspectives; REDD demonstration activities, potential REDD host countries and the investor's perspective it looks at REDD and monitoring aspects focusing on baseline issues and sustainable development. The [report](#).

Vested Interests - industrial logging and carbon in tropical forests

Global Witness

According to this report industrial logging under the guise of "sustainable forest management" (SFM) is a major source of carbon emissions and a primary driver of deforestation. Moreover, it could derail the UN process to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The [report](#).

Towards national financing strategies for sustainable forest management in Latin America: Overview of the present situation and the experience in selected countries

FAO, Forestry Policy and Institutions, Working Paper 21

This recently published study on the status, experiences and perspectives of forest financing in Latin America emphasizes that one of the main challenges facing countries in their efforts to reduce forest degradation and deforestation is the need to make good forest management more commercially competitive and make forests themselves more economically attractive. Promotion of investment in management and in payment for the goods and services produced by forests, and also ensuring that total earnings are a fair reflection of the real costs and benefits of their sustainable production is key. The [publication](#).

A sourcebook of methods and procedures for monitoring measuring and reporting

GOFC-GOLD Project Office,

A new & updated version of the GOFC-GOLD REDD sourcebook with methods and procedures for monitoring measuring and reporting is now available for download. [More](#).

VI. JOBS

Senior Researcher - Forests and Climate Change

The International Institute for Environment and Development

IIED is currently recruiting for a Senior Researcher - Forests and Climate Change. Information about the vacancy and the job description is available through the IIED [website](#).

Chief Technical Advisor REDD

Carbon Liberia, Fauna & Flora International

The Chief Technical Advisor REDD/Carbon Liberia will assure the delivery of the NORAD funded project "Developing a pro-poor REDD structure in Liberia; Creating real world pilot projects to guide national policy development" and its alignment with similar initiatives from FFI's partners in Liberia as well as provide carbon advisory services to other FFI REDD/Carbon projects as agreed. [More](#).

Forest and Climate Senior Campaigner

The Environmental Investigation Agency

EIA-US seeks an experienced and enthusiastic advocate for its Forests campaign. This person will work closely with EIA's leadership team to develop both substantive positions and political strategy for domestic and international climate processes, to design and implement a variety of program activities, and to strengthen EIA's work on illegal logging and timber trade in the context of forest-climate priorities. [More](#).

Congo Basin Forests/Climate Senior Associate

World Resources Institute

The People & Ecosystems Program at the World Resources Institute (WRI) seeks a results-oriented project manager to lead WRI activities at the nexus of forests and climate in the Congo Basin. To begin, the successful candidate will lead a three-year project to improve detection (via remote sensing) and quantification of deforestation, forest degradation, and the associated carbon emissions in the forests of Cameroon and the Republic of Congo. In addition, the project will build the capacity of local institutions and government agencies to conduct this measurement and monitoring on an ongoing, consistent basis. [More](#).

Program Coordinator for Latin America

The Rights and Resources Initiative

The Washington-based Program Coordinator for Latin America will ensure the strategic planning and implementation of collaborative activities with RRI Partners in Latin America designed to advance the tenure rights of forest dwellers and alleviate poverty in forest areas. The position requires effective and proactive decision-making to ensure that the activities in the Latin America region do not deviate from the goals and vision agreed to by the RRI regional team. [More](#).

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

UN-REDD Programme Newsletter

This monthly newsletter aims to keep REDD international and national stakeholders in the loop on the enormous volume of news and information emerging on REDD and on the UN-REDD Programme. In the months leading to Copenhagen and beyond, it is designed to be a resource containing some of the most relevant news, updates, research findings, opinion pieces and progress on the fast-moving issue of REDD and the activities of the UN-REDD Programme. [Newsletter](#).

Interactive online course on REDD Now Available

A new interactive web-based course has been launched that provides an introduction to climate change and REDD. The course is free and open to the public at: www.conservationtraining.org. The course is designed for non-specialists who seek a general understanding of REDD and can be started and stopped as needed by the user. This course was prepared by a consortium of non-profits that includes The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance, GTZ, the Rainforest Alliance and the World Wildlife Fund. In addition to the online course, the consortium has published detailed manuals for the instructors and participants of in-person training events on REDD. These documents are available in English, French and Spanish at www.conserveonline.org/workspaces/trainingmaterials.

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.

How to subscribe/unsubscribe

- To join the list, please send an e-mail to CLIM-FO-Owner@fao.org containing the message "SUBSCRIBE CLIM-FO-L". Leave the subject line blank.
- To unsubscribe, please send an e-mail to mailserv@mailserv.fao.org, leaving the subject line blank and containing the following message: UNSUBSCRIBE CLIM-FO-L

Your information is secure - we will never sell, give or distribute your address or subscription information to any third party.

How to contribute

We welcome subscribers' contributions of news, articles, publications and announcements of events. Once on the list, to make a contribution please contact the following address: CLIM-FO-Owner@fao.org

We thank everyone for their contribution.

Disclaimer

The author does not guarantee the accuracy or quality of the content of the compiled information.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The mention or omission of specific companies, their products or brand names does not imply any endorsement or judgement by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.