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I. IN THE PRESS

Sep. 15. 2009

[Social causes of deforestation in the Amazon rainforest](#)

Understanding the web of social groups involved in deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon is key to containing forest loss, argues a leading Amazon researcher writing in the journal Ecology and Society.

Sep. 10. 2009

[EU Offers 15 Billion Euros in Climate Aid for UN Deal](#)

The European Union pledged as much as 15 billion euros (\$22 billion) a year to help developing countries fight climate change, seeking a breakthrough in global talks to curb pollution from fossil fuels such as oil and coal.

Sep. 9. 2009

[Activists target Brazil's largest driver of deforestation: cattle ranching](#)

One of the loudest voices calling for reduction of forest clearing in the Brazilian Amazon is Amigos da Terra - Amazônia Brasileira.

Sep. 8. 2009

[Progress on Amazonian Deforestation and Land Reform](#)

The bill considered by many to be Brazil's most important environmental effort in years got a significant boost when President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva signed the measure while vetoing several of its most controversial measures.

Sep. 8. 2009

[Concerns over deforestation may drive new approach to cattle ranching in the Amazon](#)

The globalization of commodity supply chains has created links between consumer products and distant ecosystems like the Amazon. But while demand for these products is currently driving environmental degradation, this connection may also hold the key to slowing the destruction of Earth's largest rainforest.

Sep. 7. 2009

[Japan's new climate target now conditional](#)

The incoming Democratic Party government in Japan has added conditions to its ambitious 2020 greenhouse emissions reduction target, weakening somewhat its bold pre-election climate policy commitments.

Sep. 4. 2009

[Africa threatens walkout from climate talks](#)

Africa's climate change negotiators led by Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi have threatened to withdraw from the upcoming global climate change talks.

The Ethiopian PM said Africa might have to walk out if the December climate negotiations in Copenhagen, Denmark, failed to agree with Africa's minimum position.

Sep. 2. 2009

[Vietnam outsources deforestation to neighboring countries](#)

Taking a cue from its much larger neighbor to the north, Vietnam has outsourced deforestation to neighboring countries, according to a new study that quantified the amount of displacement resulting from restrictions on domestic logging.

Sep. 2. 2009

[Climate-change-combating Potential Of The World's Ecosystems](#)

Investing in restoration and maintenance of the Earth's multi-trillion dollar ecosystems - from forests and mangroves to wetlands and river basins - can have a key role in countering climate change and climate-proofing vulnerable economies.

Aug. 24. 2009

[China to do its best to push climate conference success](#)

China's top official for world climate change negotiation said Monday that China would "do its best with utmost sincerity" to push for the success of an international mechanism that is expected to urgently address global warming.

Aug. 23. 2009

[Tree cover far bigger than expected on farms](#)

Almost half of the world's farmland has at least 10 percent tree cover, according to a study on Monday indicating that farmers are far less destructive to carbon-storing forests than previously believed.

Aug. 23. 2009

[Global forest destruction seen overestimated](#)

The amount of carbon emissions caused by world forest destruction is likely far less than the 20 percent figure being widely used before global climate talks in December, said the head of the Brazilian institute that measures Amazon deforestation.

Aug. 20. 2009

[UN forest rules undermine REDD: Study](#)

The UN's definition of a forest may not be adequate enough to underpin a robust carbon market in avoided deforestation envisaged under the emerging REDD initiative, the results of a new study suggest.

Aug. 19. 2009

[Treelines resist global warming](#)

The first comprehensive study of treelines around the world has shown they are not advancing as much as scientists thought in the face of global warming.

['Limited progress' made at latest round climate talks, says top UN official](#)

Only "limited progress" has been made at the most recent United Nations climate change talks - which are expected to culminate later this year in Copenhagen with a new pact on slashing greenhouse gas emissions.

II. THE ROAD TO COPENHAGEN - UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS

There have been no meetings on the road to Copenhagen since last CLIM-FO. The news below is largely from the August issue.

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 of 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.

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.

Upcoming negotiations

The remaining negotiations in the lead up to Copenhagen are:

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

The draft negotiation text can be found on the [UNFCCC site](#)

III. EVENTS & MEETINGS

High-level event on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in Developing countries

23 September 2009. New York, US.

The Secretary-General is convening this high-level event on advancing reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in developing countries. For more [information](#).

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 this symposium is to review the status of national efforts in conservation, management and sustainable utilization of forest genetic resources (FGR), particularly in tropical Asia. This symposium, supported by ITTO and hosted in collaboration with Bioversity International, FAO and others, will also provide opportunities for exchanging information and experiences towards strengthening capacity in FGR conservation, management and sustainable utilization to meet the challenges of climate change mitigation and adaptation. For more [information](#).

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](#).

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 climate change mitigation: good policy requires careful thought.

Maness, T. C.

Journal of Forestry. 2009. 107: 3, 119-124. 19 ref

Many people believe that forest management and the production of forest products can be important tools in a climate change mitigation strategy. This article critically examines how forest management can contribute to climate change mitigation in the global context, and it examines four major issues that must be considered before developing a strategy that would achieve real contributions. The article argues that protection of the carbon stock in the existing natural forest should be the central management objective related to carbon. Second should be the development of a widely accepted standard for calculating forestry offsets to drive future private investment on private forests. The article concludes with some recommendations for policy setting.

Climate Change Mitigation: Should Avoided Deforestation Be Rewarded?

Pirard, Romain; Karsenty, Alain

Journal of sustainable forestry. 2009 Apr-Aug. 28(3-5) p. 434-455.

The widely debated mechanism "avoided deforestation" (REDD), would benefit developing countries that reduce their deforestation rates, thereby generating at least two positive impacts : (i) a greater effectiveness of the global climate change mitigation efforts, and (ii) expected positive side effects on, e.g., biodiversity conservation. Several proposals were designed for the mechanism, which implementation is challenging: firstly, sophisticated tools available to measure the reduction of emissions (e.g. remote sensing) might be ineffective when combined with national baselines; secondly, predictive baselines lack accuracy because of insufficient knowledge concerning the causes of deforestation, and the unpredictable evolution of key variables (e.g. agricultural commodity prices); thirdly, historical baselines lack legitimacy because they only refer to past trends; and fourthly, a reduction in deforestation rates is hardly connectable to specific public policies. Based on our analysis, we recommend not promoting any mechanism within the Kyoto Protocol based on financial rewards for assumed national emissions reductions from deforestation. Two reasons justify our perspective: not only would the mechanism probably generate fake reductions ("hot air"), but undesirable side effects would also appear. Instead, we encourage use of funds made available as carbon finance (broadly speaking) for reinforcing multi- and bilateral instruments that relate to forest management in developing countries, with a focus on the correction of governance deficiencies. In addition, we support any initiative that mitigates perverse incentives from public policies in tropical and industrialized countries.

An assessment of monitoring requirements and costs of 'Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation

Hannes Bottcher, Katja Eisbrenner, Steffen Fritz, Georg Kindermann, Florian Kraxner, Ian McCallum and Michael Obersteiner

Carbon Balance and Management 2009, 4:7

Negotiations on a future climate policy framework addressing Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) are ongoing. Regardless of how such a framework will be designed, many technical solutions of estimating forest cover and forest carbon stock change exist to support policy in monitoring and accounting. These technologies typically combine remotely sensed data with ground-based inventories. In this article we assess the costs of monitoring REDD based on available technologies and requirements associated with key elements of REDD policy. We find that the design of a REDD policy framework (and specifically its rules) can have a significant impact on monitoring costs. Costs may vary from 0.5 to 550 US\$ per square kilometre depending on the required precision of carbon stock and area change detection. Moreover, they follow economies of scale, i.e. single country or project solutions will face relatively higher monitoring costs. Although monitoring costs are relatively small compared to other cost items within a REDD system, they should be shared not only among countries but also among sectors, because an integrated monitoring system would have multiple benefits for non-REDD management. Overcoming initialization costs and unequal access to monitoring technologies is crucial for implementation of an integrated monitoring system, and demands for international cooperation.

Options for accounting carbon sequestration in German forests

Krug, J.; Koehl, M.; Riedel, T.; Bormann, K.; Rueter, S.; Elsasser, P.;

Carbon Balance and Management. 2009. 4: 5, (3 August 2009)

The Accra climate change talks held from 21-27 August 2008 in Accra, Ghana, were part of an ongoing series of meetings leading up to the Copenhagen meeting in December 2009. During the meeting a set of options for accounting carbon sequestration in forestry on a post-2012 framework was presented. The options include gross-net and net-net accounting and approaches for establishing baselines. Results: This article demonstrates the embedded consequences of Accra Accounting Options for the case study of German national GHG accounting. It presents the most current assessment of sequestration rates by forest management for the period 1990-2007, provides an outlook of future emissions and removals (up to the year 2042) as related to three different management scenarios, and shows that implementation of some Accra options may reverse sources to sinks, or sinks to sources. Conclusion: The results of the study highlight the importance of elaborating an accounting system that would prioritize the climate convention goals, not national preferences.

Developing alternative forest management planning strategies incorporating timber, water and carbon values: an examination of their interactions

Baskent, E. Z.; Keles, S.

Environmental Modeling & Assessment. 2009. 14: 4, 467-480

Currently, the integration of carbon and water values of forest ecosystems into forest management planning models has become increasingly important in sustainable forest management. This study focuses on developing a multiple-use forest management planning model to examine the interactions of timber and water production as well as net carbon sequestration in a forest ecosystem. Each forest value is functionally linked to stand structure and quantified economically. A number of forest management planning strategies varying in the amount of water, carbon, and timber targets and flows as constraints are developed and implemented in a linear programming (LP) environment. The outputs of each strategy are evaluated with a number of performance indicators such as standing timber volume, ending forest inventory, area harvested, and net present value (NPV) of water, timber, and carbon over time. Results showed that the cycling time of forest stands for renewal has important implications for timber, water, and carbon values. The management strategies indicated that net carbon sequestration can be attained at a significant cost in terms of foregone timber harvest and financial returns. The standing timber volumes and ending forest inventories were among the most important factors determining whether the forest constitutes a net carbon sink or source. Finally, the interactions among the forest values were generally found to be complementary, yet sometimes contradictory (i.e., negatively affecting each other), depending on the assumed relationship between forest values and stand structure.

Climate change mitigation via afforestation, reforestation and deforestation avoidance: and what about adaptation to environmental change

Reyer, Christopher Guericke, Martin Ibisch, Pierre L.

New forests. 2009 July. 38(1) p. 15-34.

Climate change is affecting the world's ecosystems and threatening the economic system, livelihoods and availability of natural resources. Forest ecosystems can be carbon sources or sinks and are therefore integrated in international climate policy. Forest-related carbon mitigation projects are threatened by climate change through altered environmental conditions and forest processes, as well as through synergistic effects of climate change impacts with already existing socioeconomic and environmental stressors. Data on risk management and adaptation strategies were collected by a survey of 28 current forest projects targeting climate change mitigation. Ten of these represent the officially implemented afforestation (A) and reforestation (R) activities under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto protocol. Additionally, the official methodologies for AR activities under the CDM (Scope 14) were examined for potential climate change adaptation requirements. As a result, the adaptation of forest mitigation projects to climate change is found to be insufficient. A systematic approach for the inclusion of climate change risk management and adaptation is developed and guidelines for the design of climate-change-proof afforestation, reforestation and deforestation avoidance projects are proposed. A broader mainstreaming of the issue is required and clear policy regulations are necessary, especially for the post-Kyoto process.

Accounting for risk in valuing forest carbon offsets

Hurteau, M. D.; Hungate, B. A.; Koch, G. W.

Carbon Balance and Management. 2009. 4: 1

Forests can sequester carbon dioxide, thereby reducing atmospheric concentrations and slowing global warming. In the U.S., forest carbon stocks have increased as a result of regrowth following land abandonment and in-growth due to fire suppression, and they currently sequester approximately 10% of annual US emissions. This ecosystem service is recognized in greenhouse gas protocols and cap-and-trade mechanisms, yet forest carbon is valued equally regardless of forest type, an approach that fails to account for risk of carbon loss from disturbance. Results: Here we show that incorporating wildfire risk reduces the value of forest carbon depending on the location and condition of the forest. There is a general trend of decreasing risk-scaled forest carbon value moving from the northern toward the southern continental U.S. Conclusion: Because disturbance is a major ecological factor influencing long-term carbon storage and is often sensitive to human management, carbon trading mechanisms should account for the reduction in value associated with disturbance risk.

Management for adaptation.

Innes, J., Joyce, L. A., Kellomaki, S., Louman, B., Ogden, A., Parrotta, J., Thompson, I., Ayres, M., Ong Chin, Santoso, H., Sohngen, B., Wreford, A.

IUFRO World Series. 2009. 22: 135-185.

A framework to explore examples of adaptation options that could be used to ensure that the ecosystem services provided by forests are maintained under future climates. The services are divided into broad areas within which managers can identify specific management goals for individual forests or landscapes. Adaptation options exist for the major forest regions of the world but the scientific basis for these adaptation options and their potential effectiveness varies across regions. Because of the great variation in local conditions, no recommendations can be made that are applicable to an entire domain. The choice of management option will depend on the likely changes occurring in the forest, the management objectives of that forest, its past management history and a range of other factors. Local managers must have sufficient flexibility to choose the most appropriate suite of management options for their conditions. The current failure to implement fully the multi-faceted components of sustainable forest management is likely to limit the ability of forest management to adapt to climate change. Forest managers will need to plan at multiple spatial and temporal scales and will need to adopt adaptive collaborative management as their primary form of management. Careful monitoring and evaluation will be required, with a change in focus from outputs to outcomes.

A study on potentiality of carbon storage and CO₂ uptake in the biomass and soil of coppice stand

Khademi, A.; Babaei, S.; Mataji, A

American Journal of Environmental Sciences. 2009. 5: 3, 346-351

Enhancing carbon storage in terrestrial ecosystems, especially in the forests, is a key factor in maintaining the atmosphere's carbon balance. With regard to the importance of forest in carbon sequestration, this study attempted to investigate the carbon storage potential and CO₂ uptake in oak coppice stand. Approach: After combining slope, aspect and hypsometric maps, the number of land units (polygons) as well as their areas were determined. Then 60 sample trees were selected in such a way that all environmental and typological conditions were taken into account. After determining the overall weight of different parts of tree, to measure the dry weight as well as to determine the amount of biomass, different parts of tree were transformed to a kiln. The humus was collected and weighted in an area of 400 cm² under each tree. The quantity of ash was taken away from biomass, then the amount of organic sequestered carbon as well as that of CO₂ uptake was measured. To determine the amount of carbon stored in the soil samples were extracted from the depths of 0-10 and 10-30 cm. Results: The amount of organic sequestered carbon was 22.65 tons ha⁻¹. The trunk, root, branch, soil, leaf and humus had the maximal amount of storage respectively. The annual carbon dioxide uptake was 5.94 tons ha⁻¹. Conclusion: Coppice stands had massive plant coverage as well as an increase in biomass production if the destructive factors were removed from these areas.

Risks to forest carbon offset projects in a changing climate

Galik, Christopher S. Jackson, Robert B.

Forest ecology and management. 2009 May 10. 257(11) p. 2209-2216.

When included as part of a larger greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction program, forest offsets may provide low-cost opportunities for GHG mitigation. One barrier to including forest offsets in climate policy is the risk of reversal, the intentional or unintentional release of carbon back to the atmosphere due to storms, fire, pests, land use decisions, and many other factors. To address this shortcoming, a variety of different strategies have emerged to minimize either the risk or the financial and environmental implications of reversal. These strategies range from management decisions made at the individual stand level to buffers and set-asides that function across entire trading programs. For such strategies to work, the actual risk and magnitude of potential reversals need to be clearly understood. In this paper we examine three factors that are likely to influence reversal risk: natural disturbances (such as storms, fire, and insect outbreaks), climate change, and landowner behavior. Although increases in atmospheric CO₂ and to a lesser extent warming will likely bring benefits to some forest ecosystems, temperature stress may result in others. Furthermore, optimism based on experimental results of physiology and growth must be tempered with knowledge that future large-scale disturbances and extreme weather events are also likely to increase. At the individual project level, management strategies such as manipulation of forest structure, age, and composition can be used to influence carbon sequestration and reversal risk. Because some management strategies have the potential to maximize risk or carbon objectives at the expense of the other, policymakers should ensure that forest offset policies and programs do not provide the singular incentive to maximize carbon storage. Given the scale and magnitude of potential disturbance events in the future, however, management decisions at the individual project level may be insufficient to adequately address reversal risk; other, non-silvicultural strategies and policy mechanisms may be necessary. We conclude with a brief review of policy mechanisms that have been developed or proposed to help manage or mitigate reversal risk at both individual project and policy-wide scales.

V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA

Report on Biodiversity and Climate Change

CBD

The report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change, established under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), has been finalized and will be published as CBD Technical Series no. 41, Connecting Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation - Report of the Second Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change. [Report](#).

Implementing CDM Projects: A Guidebook to Host Country Legal Issues

UNDP

The publication primarily targets project developers and climate policymakers in developing countries, but it is of equal interest to carbon investors. The Guidebook explains through case studies how domestic laws and regulatory frameworks in CDM Host Countries interact with the international rules on carbon trading, and how they can be enhanced to facilitate the implementation and financing of CDM projects. The [guidebook](#).

Distribution of Terrestrial Carbon Across Developing Countries

Terrestrial Carbon Group

In this Policy Brief Terrestrial Carbon Group analyse the volumes of what we term "volatile" terrestrial carbon across land types (forest and nonforest), carbon pools (vegetation and soil), regions, and country circumstances. The [brief](#).

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

Focali - Forest, Climate and Livelihood Research Network

The objective of this report is to explore the topic of carbon sinks in forest ecosystems, focusing on the issue of REDD. The report covers different angles: i) an overview of existing financial and methodological initiatives that currently invest in preparation and capacity building of potential REDD host countries, but also in REDD pilot projects, ii) the preparedness of potential host countries (Bolivia, Cameroon, Costa Rica and Sri Lanka) to establish baselines and implement a REDD system that contributes to sustainable development, and iii) the funding structure and channels of a major investor country (Norway). The focus of the analysis lies on two REDD-related issues; baseline establishment and sustainable development. [Report](#).

Protocol for Measuring and Assessing Forest Carbon

FAO/UN-REDD Programme, and external experts have produced a draft protocol for a project aimed at comparing methods for the measurement and assessment of carbon stocks and carbon stock changes in terrestrial carbon pools. The project will systematically analyze literature on methods for carbon measurement using an evidence-based process. It is hoped that the project will lend scientific credibility to the guidance given to countries participating in a future REDD mechanism. [Draft](#).

Incentives to sustain forest ecosystem services: A review and lessons for REDD

International Institute for Environment and Development

This review finds that payments for ecosystem services can create incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD), but that the presence of strong national and forest governance structures is needed for the payments to be effective. [Report](#).

Legally REDD: Building Readiness for REDD by Supporting Developing Countries in the Fight Against Illegal Logging

WRI

If reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) is to work effectively, developing countries will need support to build the capacities required for enforcing their own laws and regulations. At present, timber production that violates the developing country's own laws both acts as a barrier to REDD and costs these countries billions of dollars per year. This paper examines the approach taken by Parties to the challenge of illegally produced timber, and proposes measures to support developing countries in tackling this problem that could form part of the climate framework to be negotiated in Copenhagen. [Working paper](#).

VI. JOBS

REDD consultant, Liberia

Liberia - Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF): Consultancy opportunity to assist with the preparation of the REDD Readiness proposal. The Government of Liberia invites eligible consultants (either singly or in association) to request the formal call for Expression of Interest from uriasgoll@gmail.com at the REDD Secretariat, Office of the President, Republic of Liberia.

Managing Director to national forestry monitoring project

SGS Liberia seeks a Managing Director to drive the donor-funded national forestry monitoring project in partnership with the Government of Liberia. The postholder will provide technical leadership ensuring the development of SGS services in line with the company integrity standards. More information at [SGS](#).

Forest & Climate Campaigner

The Environmental Investigation Agency

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 in Washington DC 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](#).

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](#).

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Launch of the ACP-FLEGT Support Programme

FAO has announced the first call for proposals and direct assistance to government institutions through the "Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Support Programme to African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP-FLEGT Support Programme)." At the same time we have launched our website that provides all necessary information to apply for assistance through the programme www.fao.org/forestry/acp-flegt.

UN Climate Change Gateway Website updated

The website offers pages regarding, Meetings, News and Media; Calendar; Documents; and Youth. It also offers links to the climate change websites for the UN System's organizations, programmes and agencies. [The site](#).

Adaptation Learning Mechanism

Re-launch of ALM an Inter-Agency Global Knowledge Platform for pooling and vetting information on climate change adaptation initiatives at the regional, national and local level. ALM seeks to provide easily accessible country specific information on climate change scenarios, examples of impact assessments, strategies and/or programs/projects on low-carbon/adaptation as well as details of lessons-learned from around the world. The platform also features practical guidance and good practices on adaptation as contributed by practitioners from the field. [The site](#).

Asia-Pacific Regional Forum for People and Forests: Carbon Financing and Community Forestry

Over 80 participants, from 12 Asia-Pacific nations, gathered at the First Regional Forum for People and Forests, convened in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 18-20 August 2009. The participants concluded that local people *hold the key* to healthy forests and agreed on "Call for Action", for including forest-dependent communities in the battle against climate change. For more information and detailed coverage on the forum please visit: www.recoftc.org

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/>

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