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I. IN THE PRESS

12 November 2010

[How Brazil can speak for both rich and poor countries on climate change](#)

Brazil is emerging as a key player in climate change talks, thanks to its growing economic heft and good global reputation.

11 November 2010

[World's forests can adapt to climate change, study says](#)

Water shortages as a result of rising temperatures will not do as much damage as feared, evidence from ancient trees suggests.

9 November 2010

[Obama to target forest, climate aid in Indonesia trip](#)

When U.S. President Barack Obama flies over the vast Indonesian archipelago next week, he will see first hand the size of two of the nation's greatest and most threatened resources: its forests and seas.

9 November 2010

[Sustainable Forest Management increases carbon storage in tropical forests](#)

Studies have suggested that Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) increase carbon storage in tropical forests with a net effect of 54 tonnes of carbon per hectare.

8 November 2010

[US\\$15.2 million approved for 5 countries at the UN-REDD Policy Board Meeting](#)

Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines and Solomon Islands receive critical funding to support their national REDD+ efforts; Denmark announces US\$6 million in additional funding for the UN-REDD Programme and Spain confirms US\$1.4 million for 2010.

6 November 2010

[What will happen with the forest at COP 16 conference in Cancun, Mexico](#)

The sixteenth UN Climate Change Conference will be held in Cancun, Mexico, starting from 29 November to 10 December 2010. There have already been a pre-cop meeting in Mexico city with a few influential politicians attending. But opinion polls in wide range of countries show a striking fall in the ranking of climate change among people's major concerns during the economic crisis.

5 November 2010

[Final Report of High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing Released](#)

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has received the final report of his High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing.

5 November 2010

[FCPF makes headway towards a future with REDD+](#)

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, part of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) managed by the World Bank, recently held its Participants Assembly meeting, during which donor countries committed over US\$100 million in new pledges.

29 October 2010

[Wood or climate change forestry](#)

Many in the conservation community believe that the best way to reduce net emissions is to reduce the area of forest harvested for wood products or land cleared for conversion to agriculture or other land uses. On the surface, this sounds like a great idea, but what about the demand? How can we conserve while at the same time meeting the demand for wood and wood products?

27 October 2010

[Massive corruption undermines forest protection plan](#)

The UN's forest protection plan hasn't even started yet but already we are seeing massive fraud, bribery and backdoor deals across the world

27 October 2010

[Brazil to meet deforestation reduction goals 4 years earlier: president](#)

Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva said Tuesday that Brazil would fulfill its deforestation reduction commitment four years earlier than expected. "We will reduce the deforestation by 80 percent by 2016. No country will give such a large contribution to the planet as Brazil," Lula said.

25 October 2010

[Massive corruption undermines forest protection plan](#)

The lure is the potential billion of dollars to be made from buying and selling the carbon rights to **forests**. If you hold the rights and can prove that "your" forest is in danger, you can - after you've been through qualifying hoops - sell the carbon not released to rich consumers or companies who cannot offset their own emissions.

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 COP 16.

Other related discussion

REDD+ Partnership

In connection to the CBD COP 10 in Nagoya, the Partnership held a Ministerial Meeting on the 26 October. At the meeting, the ministers and representatives of the 62 member countries reconfirmed the importance of the Partnership.

Regarding financial issues, the proposed budget of 2010 and 2011 was supported by Germany, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. This budget covers the operational costs of the REDD+ Partnership and is based on the budget discussion that took place at the Partnership meetings held in October in Tianjing. New pledges on support of REDD+ activities were made by Canada, Belgium and Italy. The pledges were CDN\$40 million to the FCPF Readiness Fund (Canada), Euro 10 million to GEF SFM/REDD+ Program (Belgium) and US\$ 100 million for REDD+ activities (Italy). During the meeting UK announced US\$ 4.5 billion for international climate finance in the period between 2010/11 and 2014/15.

The meeting reaffirmed the importance of inclusive participation of stakeholders, as laid out in the principle document and reaffirmed in the paper on modalities that was agreed upon in Tianjing.

The work done to date was discussed and partners identified key areas for future work as follows: demonstration activities and result-based actions, facilitating readiness activities, scaling up of finance and promoting transparency in the Partnership's work.

For more info and the chairs' summary see <http://reddpluspartnership.org/en/>

III. EVENTS & MEETINGS

Summary of key issues related to Forest and Climate Change

COP 10 CBD

Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010

Forest and Climate change issues were mainly discussed as part of the agenda item on Biodiversity and Climate Change. On REDD-plus, the COP requests the Secretariat to provide advice on relevant safeguards for biodiversity for approval by COP 11 so that REDD-plus actions are consistent with the CBD objectives and avoid negative impacts on and enhance benefits for biodiversity. In the request it was underlined that advice should not pre-empt any future decisions taken under the UNFCCC and should be based on consultation with parties, and with indigenous and local community participation. Furthermore the COP requests the Secretariat to support the development of guidance on how to create synergies between national forest biodiversity-related measures and climate-change measures. Other issues discussed were Parties efforts to consider conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services when designing, implementing and monitoring afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration activities for climate change mitigation; enhance the benefits for, and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity in REDD-plus. During the meeting parties affirmed the role of CBD in REDD-plus.

Upcoming meetings

Pilot International Conference on Global Sustainable Development

19-21 November 2010, Kampala Uganda

The conference will bring together leading experts from a wide range of disciplines to discuss the impact realities of climate change and sustainable development. Climate Change, A Challenge to Businesses in the 21st Century. [More](#).

COP 16 of the UNFCCC

29 November to 10 December 2010, Cancún, Mexico

In addition to COP 16, the 33rd sessions of the SBI and SBSTA, and meetings of the AWG-LCA and AWG-KP will be held. [More](#).

Forest Day 4

5 December 2010, Cancun (Quintana Roo), Mexico

This event alongside the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC will be hosted by the Government of Mexico and CPF members under the leadership of CIFOR. The event is a platform for anyone with an interest in forests and climate change to share their views and work together to ensure forests remain high on the agenda for global strategies to address climate change. [More](#).

International Year of Forests, 2011

1 January-31 December 2011

UN General Assembly has appointed 2011 as International Year of Forests. The secretariat of the UN Forum on Forests will serve as the focal point for the implementation of the International Year of Forests, in collaboration with governments, the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and international, regional and subregional organizations and processes as well as relevant major groups. [More](#).

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

24 January - 4 February 2011

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

UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies

6-17 June 2011

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

IV. RESEARCH ARTICLES

Forest fires and climate changes

Aleksic, P.; Jancic, G.

Belgrade (Serbia). Institute of Forestry. 2010. p. 191-196

This study is based on the following sources: database on forest fires in State Enterprise for Forest Management Srbijasume, data on air temperature and precipitation at the main weather stations in central Serbia, and professional literature. The presented data include the number of forest fires in state forests managed by SE Srbijasume over the time period 1999-2008 and the analysis of the effect of climate on forest fire occurrence and behaviour. Forest protection against forest fires, especially in the extreme climate conditions, is one of the most important goals not only of SE Srbijasume, but also of the entire society, taking into account the forest significance and the functions.

The 3 REDD 'I's (Editorial)

Arild Angelsen

Journal of Forest Economics

The role of forest in climate change has over the last 3 years received a level of international attention that forest economists - and others interested in tropical forests - barely could hope for. Under the heading of REDD or REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in developing countries), forests are now at the centre stage of international climate negotiations. Donors have pledged some USD 4.5 billion to REDD+, national REDD+ strategies are being designed in some 50 countries, and dozens of pilot project have been initiated. Forest economists should also be pleased to see that, in many respects, REDD+ follows textbook recommendations. Forests produce climate services in the form of carbon sequestration and storage. These are public goods that currently have no markets or market-like mechanisms to incentivize the forest owners and users to factor the value of these services into their decisions. REDD+ is an attempt to create a multilevel (global → national → local) system of payments for ecosystem environmental services (PES) (Angelsen and Wertz-Kanounnikoff, 2008). In this way it aims to channel the global willingness to pay for climate services down to the land users on the ground. Therefore, from an economics perspective, and unlike what is often claimed in the debate, REDD+ seeks to address the fundamental cause of deforestation and forest degradation by "internalizing the externalities" and correct a market failure. With REDD+ forest owners and users can simply sell forest carbon credits and less cattle, coffee, cocoa or charcoal. The REDD+ idea is therefore a simple one, but implementing simple ideas is often complex. The challenge can be cast in terms of establishing the 3 'I's needed to make REDD+ work: Information, Incentives, and Institutions. We examine each of them in turn.

Quantitative estimation of carbon removal effects due to wood utilization up to 2050 in Japan: effects from carbon storage and substitution of fossil fuels by harvested wood products

Tsunetsugu, Yuko Tonosaki, Mario

Journal of wood science. 2010 Aug. 56(4) p. 339-344.

Carbon absorbed by forests remains stored in the timber used for wood products, and a change in wood product stock can be evaluated as substantial removal/emission of atmospheric carbon. Since the carbon storage effect due to harvested wood products (HWP) might be taken into account in the future framework of carbon mitigation, it is crucial to estimate the carbon flow and stock concerning HWP for the next commitment period. In the present study, we developed a model for estimating the flow and stock of wood products in Japan's building, furniture, and paper sectors. The HWP carbon storage effect and substitution effect (carbon reduction by substituting fossil fuels and energy-intensive materials with HWP) up to 2050 were quantitatively estimated by lifetime analysis. Our model simulation revealed that (i) the carbon stock change in Japan due to HWP would be evaluated as a large emission if the atmospheric-flow approach is adopted, (ii) carbon removal would not significantly increase if the ratio of newly constructed wooden buildings/furniture remains stable, and (iii) the carbon storage effect together with the substitution effect would have a significant impact on climate change mitigation if the ratio of newly constructed wooden buildings/furniture is gradually improved to 70% by 2050.

A history of international climate change policy.

Joyeeta Gupta

This article presents an overview of the history of international climate change policy over the last 30 years, divided into five periods. It examines the pre-1990 period, the period leading up to the adoption of the Climate Change Convention, the period of the Kyoto Protocol until US withdrawal, the period thereafter focusing on the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, and the post-2008 period that coincides with the financial crisis. For each period, it discusses the relevant science, actors, and coalitions, the agreements emerging in that period, and the key issues and the major trends. In doing so, it examines the evolving articulation of the leadership paradigm, which is the centerpiece of the discussion on how climate change should be addressed. The article shows (1) the increasing complexity of the definition of the climate change issue from an environmental to a development issue; (2) the inability of the developed countries to reduce their own emissions and raise funds commensurate with the nature of the problem and their initial commitments; (3) the increasing engagement of different social actors in the discussion and, in particular, the gradual use of market mechanisms in the regime; (4) the increasing search for alternative solutions within the formal negotiations - such as the identification of nationally appropriate mitigation actions for the developing world, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the use of geo-engineering solutions; and (5) the search for solutions outside the regime - the mobilization of sub-national policies on climate change, litigation, and markets on biofuels.

Adaptation of agroforestry and production forestry in enhancing carbon mitigation in India

Patnaik, R. K. Sahoo, A. K.

Environment and Ecology. 2010. 28: 1, 45-55.

Carbon sequestration is considered as one of the important strategies under Kyoto protocol, through sink enhancement. The Kyoto protocol potentially offers an opportunity for capital investment and technology transfer for commercial forestry, under the afforestation/reforestation activities of the clean development mechanism (CDM). Carbon sequestration through sink enhancement by way of growing more trees is one of the cost-effective modes of achieving this objective. Industrialized countries are allowed to buy carbon credits developed by carbon sequestration projects through land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) options in developing countries. As per the Kyoto protocol, annex 1 countries need to invest through LULUCF activities while determining their net GHG emissions under allowed allowances. It gives the industries, targeted for emitting GHGs the flexibility to continue using fossil fuels for some time, which will act as a buffer in the process of switching over to more efficient energy source, if they invest in sequestering carbon. It would help to achieve the goal of sustainable development throughout the world by bringing investment from developed world to developing countries. CDM projects in India could also lead to a large positive impact on programs aimed at forest conservation and regeneration, reclamation of degraded land and socio-economic development of rural communities in addition to global environmental benefits.

Rules for reporting and accounting of GHG emissions in the LULUCF sector. Implications for the forest policy in Romania.

Irimie, D. L.

Revista Padurilor. 2010. 125: 3, 24-31.

Accounting rules for the LULUCF sector were contentious issues in the negotiations on the Kyoto Protocol and the subsequent Marrakech Accords, as are considered not to thoroughly reflect the actual balance of carbon caused by land use change, and not providing sufficient incentives for enhanced anthropogenic sequestration. Within the current UNFCCC negotiations on the post-2012 climate change international regime, alternative methods of accounting for forest management activity are discussed in connection with the likely implications. The present paper analyses the current and foreseen accounting rules with reference to the particular situation in Romania. Official documents, IPCC methodologies, forest-related data and similar studies represent the reference material for the study. An important result is that the likely change in accounting rules may lead to a more restricted conversion of the mitigation potential of Romanian forests into the GHG inventories, which is more important in the context of the ambitious targets agreed upon at the EU level. Avenues of political action for furthering the contribution of forests to tackling climate change are presented in conclusion.

Climate change adaptation strategies for federal forests of the Pacific Northwest, USA: ecological, policy, and socio-economic perspectives

Spies, Thomas A. Giesen, Thomas W. Swanson, Frederick J. Franklin, Jerry F. Lach, Denise Johnson, K. Norman

Landscape ecology. 2010 Oct. 25(8) p. 1185-119

Conserving biological diversity in a changing climate poses major challenges for land managers and society. Effective adaptive strategies for dealing with climate change require a socio-ecological systems perspective.

We highlight some of the projected ecological responses to climate change in the Pacific Northwest, U.S.A and identify possible adaptive actions that federal forest managers could take. The forest landscape, ownership patterns and recent shift toward ecologically based forest management provide a good starting place for conserving biological diversity under climate change. Nevertheless, undesirable changes in species and ecosystems will occur and a number of adaptive actions could be undertaken to lessen the effects of climate change on forest ecosystems. These include: manipulation of stand and landscape structure to increase ecological resistance and resilience; movement of species and genotypes; and engaging in regional, multi-ownership planning to make adaptive actions more effective. Although the language and goals of environmental laws and policies were developed under the assumption of stable climate and disturbance regimes, they appear to be flexible enough to accommodate many adaptive actions. It is less certain, however, if sufficient social license and economic capacity exist to undertake these actions. Given the history of contentious and litigious debate about federal forest management in this region, it is likely that some of these actions will be seen as double-edge swords, spurring social resistance, especially where actions involve cutting trees. Given uncertainties and complexity, collaborative efforts that promote learning (e.g. adaptive management groups) must be rejuvenated and expanded.

Greenhouse gas emissions from European soils under different land use: effects of soil moisture and temperature

Schaufler, G. Kitzler, B. Schindlbacher, A. Skiba, U. Sutton, M. A. Zechmeister-Boltenstern, S.

European Journal of Soil Science. 2010. 61: 5, 683-696

In order to estimate potential greenhouse gas flux rates from soils under different land use and climate, and to particularly assess the influence of soil temperature and soil moisture, we measured fluxes of nitrous oxide (N₂O), nitric oxide (NO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) from intact soil cores obtained from 13 European sites under controlled laboratory conditions. The soils covered the different climates of Europe and included four different land-use types: croplands, forests, grasslands and wetlands. In a two-factorial experimental design, the soil cores were incubated under four temperatures (5-20 degrees C) and water contents (20-80% water-filled pore space). We found a non-linear increase of N₂O, NO and CO₂ emissions with increasing temperature. Nitrous oxide emissions were positively correlated with soil moisture, while NO emission and CH₄ oxidation rates were negatively correlated with soil moisture. Maximum CO₂ emissions occurred at intermediate soil moisture. Different land-use types strongly affected greenhouse gas fluxes. Nitrous oxide and CO₂ emissions were highest in grassland soils, while NO emissions were highest in forest soils. In grasslands, high soil microbial activity stimulated by high carbon (C) and nitrogen (N) contents, dense root systems and high C input from above-ground decaying biomass was the most likely cause for high N₂O and CO₂ emissions. High NO emissions from forest soils were mainly attributed to low pH and high soil porosity. Northern soils showed the greatest capacity to take up CH₄ under warmer and dryer soil conditions. Nitric oxide emissions were positively correlated with N input.

Trends in global wildfire potential in a changing climate

Liu, Yongqiang Stanturf, John Goodrick, Scott

Forest ecology and management. 2010. 5. 259(4) p. 685-697.

The trend in global wildfire potential under the climate change due to the greenhouse effect is investigated. Fire potential is measured by the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI), which is calculated using the observed maximum temperature and precipitation and projected changes at the end of this century (2070-2100) by general circulation models (GCMs) for present and future climate conditions, respectively. It is shown that future wildfire potential increases significantly in the United States, South America, central Asia, southern Europe, southern Africa, and Australia. Fire potential moves up by one level in these regions, from currently low to future moderate potential or from moderate to high potential. Relative changes are the largest and smallest in southern Europe and Australia, respectively. The period with the KBDI greater than 400 (a simple definition for fire season in this study) becomes a few months longer. The increased fire potential is mainly caused by warming in the U.S., South America, and Australia and by the combination of warming and drying in the other regions. Sensitivity analysis shows that future fire potential depends on many factors such as climate model and emission scenario used for climate change projection. The results suggest dramatic increases in wildfire potential that will require increased future resources and management efforts for disaster prevention and recovery.

V. PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER MEDIA

Forest carbon database: a web-based carbon stock data repository and exchange system

CIFOR

The Global Comparative Study on REDD+, established by CIFOR, supports a Forest Carbon Database and exchange system in the public domain. The database helps develop national and subnational monitoring, reporting and verification of REDD+ activities. The database is designed for an open access to allow participation of researchers and practitioners, who carry out regular forest inventory, manage permanent sample plots, and conduct research on forest carbon stocks and related topics. [Guide](#) to the database.

Report of the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing

UN

The Advisory Group concludes that it is challenging but feasible to reach the goal of mobilising US\$100 billion annually for climate actions in developing countries by 2020. Reaching the goal will likely require a mix of sources, both existing and new public sources as well as increased private flows. Main [report](#) and eight work stream [papers](#)

Beyond Carbon: Ecosystem-based benefits of REDD+

This publication introduces the Multiple Benefits of REDD+ and is connected to the new webpages of the UN-REDD. These pages provide access to a wide range of new material on ecosystem-based benefits, and will continue to be updated with further resources as the work of the UN-REDD Programme progresses. The [pages](#) and the [publication](#).

A Glossary of REDD Terms

PACT

The aim of the document is to provide up-to-date, clear and succinct descriptions of emerging themes and concepts. The glossary is an ideal tool for both those engaged in REDD project and policy development, as well as students, novices or those wishing to simply educate themselves on REDD. The [glossary](#).

Developing effective forest policy - A guide

FAO Forestry Paper 161

The publication shares some of the main lessons that have emerged from these experiences, aiming to support countries in planning and conducting forest policy development processes. Based on a review of practical experiences, it outlines the rationale and purpose of a national forest policy and experiences related to the different elements a forest policy development process usually comprises. The [publication](#).

How is REDD+ Doing? Assessing the vital signs

Tenure Trends alerts the global development community to important news, events and research findings regarding forest tenure, rights and development in the world's forests. The [brief](#).

REDD Should Create Jobs, Not Merely Bring Compensation

Institute of Green Economy

This article focuses on that the REDD payments must not only be adequate but also reflect the realities of cost to different stakeholders and reach them without vanishing in corrupt practices. One way of approaching it is to make REDD Plus a positive action instead of a passive compensation for harm not done and making most of the payments to those who actually participate in such positive actions. The [article](#).

Papua New Guinea, not ready for REDD

Greenpeace

This report critiques the handling of domestic policy aimed at Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) by the Government of Papua New Guinea (PNG) and the way it has engaged with international REDD negotiations since the 2009 UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen. The [report](#).

Advance guard - climate change impacts, adaptation, mitigation, and indigenous peoples

United Nations University

With examples from more than 400 projects, case studies, and research activities, this compendium provides a

sketch of reactions of indigenous peoples around the world to climate change, including local observations, community impacts, and current adaptation and mitigation strategies. The [publication](#).

The role of trust in REDD+

REDD-net, RECOFTC

As negotiations on the shape of REDD+ continue at national and global levels, REDD-Net's network of civil society organizations has identified the issue of trust as a high priority for further examination. This bulletin explores the importance of trust in REDD+, why the success of REDD+ depends on trust, and how trust may need to come with its own set of warnings. The [publication](#).

The Accomplishments of the REDD+ Partnership: A Solid Foundation

IISD

In this Guest Article to IISD Federica Bietta Special Advisor on Climate Change, Papua New Guinea; Co-Chair of the REDD+ Partnership, take stock of the work of the Partnership. The [article](#).

Managing the High Risk of Inter-Tribe Violence Over Sharing REDD Benefits

Institute of Green Economy

REDD has the potential for creating serious inter-community conflicts that could ignite explosive violence among tribes that have historically been antagonistic. Many tribal communities in heavily populated tropical countries have disputes with neighboring communities over control over forests that have remained largely un-demarcated. Fights over these 'disputed' lands have been contained because of low economic value of these forest lands. This is now set to change because the compensation under REDD Plus is expected to be large. The [article](#).

Climate Change, Deforestation and Agriculture

National Wildlife Federation

NWF's new report warns that the increased demand for palm oil—which makes its way into the U.S. in a myriad of food and cosmetic products—may lead to further loss of tropical forests and create new greenhouse gas emissions if palm oil expansion is not managed sustainably. The [report](#).

Building Resilience to Climate Change: Ecosystem-based adaptation and lessons from the field

With climate change now a certainty, the question is now how much change there will be and what can be done about it. One of the answers is through adaptation. This publication contains eleven case studies covering different ecosystems and regions around the world. Its aim is to summarize some current applications of the Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) concept and its tools used around the world, and also draw lessons from experiences in conservation adaptation. The [report](#).

Regreening the Bare Hills: Tropical Forest Restoration in the Asia-Pacific Region

David Lamb

In *Regreening the Bare Hills: Tropical Forest Restoration in the Asia-Pacific Region*, David Lamb explores how reforestation might be carried out both to conserve biological diversity and to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor. While both issues have attracted considerable attention in recent years, this book takes a significant step, by integrating ecological and silvicultural knowledge within the context of the social and economic issues that can determine the success or failure of tropical forest landscape restoration. The [book](#).

VI. JOBS

Post Doctoral Fellow, Global Comparative Study on REDD

CIFOR

The Post Doctoral Fellow will be responsible for measuring the effectiveness of REDD project sites in reducing emissions of carbon. The post is a joint appointment with Component 2 (REDD project sites) and Component 3 (monitoring and reference levels) in the GCS-REDD. The work will be largely based on field measurements at 20 project sites in Brazil, Cameroon, Tanzania, Indonesia and Vietnam. The Fellow will work with local partners to undertake these measurements. Comparisons will be made before and after implementation of REDD incentives, and between intervention and control sites. [More](#).

Senior Consultant, forestry, land use and agriculture

EcoSecurities

Conduct and support business development activities and contribute to strategic direction of the consulting team. The focus will be on forestry, land use and agriculture. [More](#).

Regional AFOLU Carbon Development Specialist

Terra Global

For a project in East Africa Terra Global is seeking an in-country carbon development specialist to manage the carbon components of the project working closely with our in-country partners responsible for the implementation of the project. [More](#).

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call for papers: Communities, Commodities, and Carbon: Innovations in Tropical Forest Management

International Society of Tropical Foresters, Yale Student Chapter

On January 27-29, 2011 the Yale Chapter of the International Society of Tropical Foresters will bring together practitioners and researchers from government, academia, and environmental and development organizations to explore innovations in tropical forest conservation and management. We are seeking presenters to share experiences and engage in discussions driven by questions such as: What are the major obstacles in assuring REDD+ project permanence? How are global drivers of deforestation (e.g. timber markets) contributing to international leakage? What are the latest innovations in remote-sensing technologies, and what new methods are being devised for more reliable ground-truthing? More [information](#).

Welcome to the Voluntary REDD+ Database

REDD+ Partnership

This database contains information about countries, institutions and their activities within the [REDD+ Partnership](#). All REDD+ Partners are invited to furnish information, and the database is expected to become the main source for information about REDD+ and its development. Information in the database is split into the following main areas: [Arrangements](#) and [Countries/institutions](#). More [information](#).

Call for proposals on urban adaptation and renewable energy projects

Nordic Climate Facility (NCF)

With the focus on urban adaptation to climate change or renewable energy the Nordic Climate Facility (NCF) funding is intended for challenging and innovative climate change approaches. NCF facilitates the exchange of technology, know-how and innovative ideas between the Nordic countries and low-income countries in the sector of climate change. This will increase low-income countries' abilities to mitigate and adapt to climate change and contribute to sustainable development and the reduction of poverty. [More](#).

Online Helpdesk for Climate Adaptation

The South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

SPREP has launched a new online helpdesk as part of its support to the regional project "Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change" (PACC). The Online Helpdesk for PACC seeks to provide immediate communication access to

key project staff for the 13 PACC participating countries, with a view to responding to immediate requests for information and assistance. Information available upon request ranges from technical aspects of the project, such as climate change science, policy, socioeconomic aspects, vulnerability, adaptation approaches and methodologies, to administration-related matters, including operations, finance, logistics, networking, IT and communications. [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

The Newsletter is compiled by Jesper Tranberg and Susan Braatz.

We appreciate any comments or feedback.

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