

FAO's Climate Change related activities over past five years

(Status 14 May 2007)

Interdisciplinary Approach

Promotion of the interdisciplinary approach, while preserving the advantages of the disciplinary organizational structure essential to ensure continued excellence in FAO's main spheres of competence:

- Reinforcement and formalising of collaborative working relationships across the organizational structure - including between headquarters units and decentralized units - for programme planning and implementation through the Priority Area for Inter-disciplinary Actions (PAIA) and Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change;
- Collaboration with other departments in support of the UNFCCC and IPCC, through the FAO Inter-departmental Working Group on Climate Change;
- Establishment of Environment, Climate Change and Bioenergy Division;
- Establishment of a crosscutting programme entity on climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- Providing core funds for IDWG on climate change;
- Organization of information event for FAO staff on 16 February 2005, the day the Kyoto Protocol entered into force;
- Discussion of climate change and agriculture in COAG 20 plenary;
- Informal seminar for Perm Reps on climate change (January 23, 2007);
- Numerous DG and senior management briefings on climate change issues;
- Numerous press and media interviews;
- Informal seminar for Perm Reps on climate change and food security in October 2007.

Funding

- Most activities have been funded out of FAO's regular programme. Activities on Soil Carbon Sequestration co-funded by IFAD and GM and on Land degradation (LADA) co-funded by GEF;
- Development of technical collaboration between countries of the Mediterranean region: "Transfer of methodologies elaborated under the Italian CLIMAGRI project to other developing countries", funded by Italy;
- Latin America Foresters: Co-funded by the Government of the Netherlands through the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP);
- Capacity building for sink negotiators: FAO's regular programme, FNPP, co-funded by IUCN and UNEP, with additional funds provided by the Governments of the Norway and Canada;
- Process on harmonizing forest-related definitions: FAO's regular programme, co-funded by IPCC, IUFRO, CIFOR and UNEP.

Support to UNFCCC and IPCC

The IDWG supported UNFCCC, its secretariat and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) through:

- Continuous communication with and provision of technical information to IPCC and UNFCCC;

- Participation in UNFCCC meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and organization of side events;
- Building upon the close relationship with the IPPC to strengthen forestry sector capacity to comply with their international standards;
- Provision of technical inputs to UNFCCC process on carbon in harvested wood products
- Lead authorship (FO) covering carbon inventory methods in forests and forest-related definitions for the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
- Lead authorship and contributing authorship for chapters 2 and 5, WGII of the IPCC 4th Assessment Report, review of other chapters;
- Supply of allometric equations to the IPCC emissions factor data bank for use in carbon inventories (FO);
- Initiation of mutual access to data banks of the UNFCCC Secretariat and FAO (FO);
- Submission to UNFCCC in March 2006 and February 2007 on reducing emissions from deforestation (FO);
- Submission of inputs to Nairobi programme of action (adaptation) to UNFCCC in February and May 2007;
- Review of proposed small scale afforestation and reforestation CDM methodologies, and suggestion for a new CDM methodology, proposing the switch from non-renewable to renewable biomass utilization;
- Active participation in the second workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, held in Cairns, Australia in March 2007;
- Co-organization (with UNFCCC) of side event on reducing emissions from deforestation at COFO 2007;
- IPCC Side event on 4th Assessment Report at COAG 2007;
- Hosting, co-organization of and contribution to the UNFCCC workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, held at FAO Headquarters from 29 August to 1 September 2006;
- Hosting of UNFCCC sponsored workshop on adaptation to climate change in September 2007.

Agriculture

1. Enhancing capacities for sustainable production systems and good agricultural practices:
 - Carbon sequestration, reduction in GHG emissions from agriculture, improved water use at farm level, mitigation of impacts of extreme climatic conditions;
 - Prevention of land degradation, enhancement of carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation through land use change and sustainable land management in Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - Programme for carbon sequestration incentive mechanisms to combat land degradation and desertification;
 - Methodology for assessing carbon stocks and modelling scenarios of carbon sequestration through land use change;
 - Carbon sequestration in drylands. A web-based knowledge base and information materials on soil carbon sequestration, <http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/carbonsequestration/>;
 - Technical support to field projects implementing conservation agriculture (CA) in Latin America (Nicaragua, Cuba), Central Asia (Uzbekistan), East Asia (DPR Korea), Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland), partly as emergency rehabilitation measures;
 - Stocktaking of increasing evidence of CA being a valid instrument for adaptation to climate change;

- Contribution to and collaboration on the publication on Climate Change and Food Security;
 - Technical support to field projects in Kenya and Tanzania and southern Africa to strengthen input supply systems for tools and equipment suitable for resource/energy conserving agricultural practices.
2. Land and water information systems, databases and statistics:
- Provision of land and water information in relation to climate change and carbon sequestration in agriculture and forestry;
 - Integration of climate change projections on rainfall and temperature variations into water resource elements regular and field programme work;
 - Production of global map of irrigated areas;
<http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/irrigationmap/index.stm>;
 - Aquastat updates for Africa detailing irrigated areas and water resource limits under current climate regimes; <http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/aglw/aquastat/watresafrika/index.stm>;
 - Nile and Okavango basin trust fund projects have incorporated downscaled assessments of regional climate change impacts;
 - Publication on soil carbon sequestration: "Assessing Carbon stocks and modelling win-win scenarios of carbon sequestration through land use changes",
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/agl/agll/docs/carbonstocks.pdf>;
 - Updating of Global Agro-ecological methodology and data bases in cooperation with IIASA, allowing for better modelling results to be obtained in the coming years.
3. Support to strategy formulation and promotion of specific action for rice development in member countries of the International Rice Commission (IRC):
- “Efficient use of resources in lowland rice production through appropriate technologies would minimize the emission of GHGs such as CH₄ and NO₂”
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/a0281e/a0281e00.pdf> (Articles on Global Climate Changes and Rice Food Security, pp 24-30; and Searching for New Plants for Climate Change, pp 40-46).
4. Livestock and environment interactions:
- Studies on areas where primary agricultural production takes place and the husbandry practices applied alter vector distribution and abundance, migration patterns of birds and other wildlife, and the survival time of pathogens outside the host;
 - Assessment of related emissions of GHG emissions published in “Livestock’s long shadow”: http://www.virtualcentre.org/en/library/key_pub/longshad/A0701E00.pdf;
 - Promotion of mitigation measures in the livestock sector, with a particular focus on livestock-related land use such as pasture expansion and degradation, and manure management;
 - Policy advice and project development on GHG mitigation.
5. Food security and climate change:
- Publication jointly with Stockholm Environment Institute on “climate change and food security”, scheduled for October 2007;
 - Background doc and presentation at CFS 2005 on impacts of climate change and pests and diseases on food security;
 - Discussion of the use of PES for climate change in the latest State of Food and Agriculture Report.

6. Climate change adaptation:

- Establishment of an ad hoc working group on adaptation;
- Publication of document on: Adaptation to climate change in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (2006);
- Development of adaptation project and programme framework;
- Second phase funding of Bangladesh adaptation project on rural livelihoods, tools and methods;
- Collaboration with Stockholm Environment Institute on development of an adaptation strategy and programme of work for Nairobi programme for action;
- Contribution of "FAO's Views and Activities on Climate Change Related Risks" to International Conference on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, which took place in The Hague, Netherlands, on 21-24 June, coordinated by the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre;
- Contribution of FAO's working approach to promote "Livelihood Adaptation for Climate Change" developed and tested in the pilot project in Bangladesh;
- Launching of a new partnership initiative (GIPB) to enhance the capacity of developing countries to breed crops for their needs, including the ability to respond to stresses associated with changes in climate such as drought, salinity, temperature, etc., at the 1st Governing Body Meeting of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (June 2006).

Biodiversity

- Production and biodiversity in crop and grassland systems: "Collaborations and synergies for the promotion of cropping systems adapted to changing climatic conditions, networking and collaborations with FAO and international Institutions";
- Facilitating plant production decision making on policy and technology: "Identification of species or cultivars adapted to adverse abiotic conditions";
- Consulting with biodiversity IDWG on synergies: joint meeting with CBD on biodiversity and climate change in March 2007.

Bioenergy

- Promoting energy policies and technologies to enhance rural development, food security and climate change mitigation through the substitution of fossil fuels. Emphasis has been placed on the role of bioenergy from forests (wood) and from agriculture (energy plantations and residues);
- Assessment of the relevance of opportunities arising from the carbon market for FAO activities (with special regard to bioenergy), such as the CDM, carbon finance funds, and their eligibility criteria;
- Establishment of IDWG on Bioenergy.

Global Terrestrial Observing System

- GTOS Panel on Terrestrial Carbon Observations (TCO). TCO's overarching goals are to better identify the potential end users, and their requirements; organize and coordinate reliable data and information on carbon; and link the science community with potential users. TCO considers three broad categories of information (in situ; satellite; and terrestrial ecosystem data) from the local to the regional and global scales, providing information on the spatial and temporal distribution of terrestrial carbon sources and sinks.
- GTOS Panel on Terrestrial Observing Panel for Climate (TOPC). TOPC activities aim at improving the understanding of climate change processes in terrestrial systems and potential impacts on mankind. TOPC focuses on the identification of terrestrial observation requirements, assisting the establishment of observation networks for climate, providing guidance on observation standards and norms, facilitating access to climate data and information and its assimilation, and promoting climate studies and assessments;
- CarboAfrica. The overarching goal of this project is to set up a GHG fluxes monitoring network for Sub-Saharan Africa, in order to quantify, understand and predict, by a multi-disciplinary integrated approach, greenhouse gas emissions in Sub-Saharan Africa and its associated spatial and temporal variability;
- Terrestrial networks. GTOS supports a number of terrestrial networks which undertake important global observations required for better understanding of climate phenomena. These include networks for permafrost, glaciers, river discharge and other hydrological measurements;
- TEMS database. The Terrestrial Ecosystem Monitoring Sites database (TEMS), is an international directory of sites and networks that carry out long-term, terrestrial in-situ monitoring and research activities. The system provides information on the "who, what and where" that can be useful to both the scientific community and policy-makers;
- Essential Climatic Variables (ECVs). GTOS has been requested by UNFCCC SBSTA to assess the status of the development of standards for the 13 essential climate variables for the terrestrial domain, propose potential standards and assist in the implementation of those ECVs which have been identified as fundamental in allowing the UNFCCC to achieve its objectives and mandate;
- International framework to support the implementation of observations required by the UNFCCC. SBSTA has requested the GTOS Secretariat to develop a framework for the preparation of guidance materials, standards and reporting guidelines for terrestrial observing systems for climate;
- GLCN land cover data and methodological standards. The land cover data and information developed with the assistance of GLCN is an essential source to a number of stakeholders including international Conventions and treaties such as the UNFCCC. In addition GLCN's broad outreach and capacity building programme, as well as the development of methodologies and standards, promotes the development of harmonized and compatible datasets which can be developed into regional and global datasets (especially required for modelling, reporting, etc.). For example GLCN/Africover data is being used in UNEP National Adaptation Programmes for Climate Change.

Economics

1. Economics of natural resources and environmental sustainability:
 - "Technical support to implementation of the UNFCCC, with particular reference on the participation of low income land users in mitigation programmes";
2. Provision of information on the potential and means for low-income land users to participate in programmes of climate change mitigation (specifically carbon sequestration) through:
 - "Analysis of the impact of poverty on deforestation rates in Costa Rica";
 - "Analysis of the potential supply response from poor producers to carbon sequestration payments in Costa Rica";
 - "Assessment of the impact of transaction costs on potential for smallholder agroforestry producers to participate in carbon sequestration payment programmes".

Fisheries

- Monitoring and reporting on global marine resources and relevant environmental and ecological changes to help build resilience and improve adaptability of fisheries to climate change: "Providing information and monitoring on climatic effects on marine capture fish production";
- Provision of information and analyses on the nexus climate change and fisheries:
 - Fisheries and long-term climate variability. In FAO: Review of the state of world marine fishery resources. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 457. FAO. 2005. 235p: 201-211;
 - Future climate change and regional fisheries: a collaborative analysis. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 452. FAO 2003: 75p;
 - Climate change and long-term fluctuations of commercial catches: the possibility of forecasting. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper. No. 410. FAO 2001: 86p;
 - Empirical investigation on the relationship between climate and small pelagic global regimes and El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). FAO Fisheries Circular. No: 934. FAO 1967: 48p.

Legal sector

- Support to the development of a regulatory framework for food and agriculture; "Research and legal activities related to climate change for contributing to FAO policies and programmes in this area and collection and dissemination of legal information";
- Publication on climate change and forestry: possible legislative responses for national and sub national governments";
- Climate change considerations were included in legal assistance to member countries.

Gender

- Publication on how to incorporate a gender sensitive approach in climate change negotiations and adaptation practices. "Gender, the Missing Component in Climate Change" 2006 (Lambrou and Piana), ESW;
- Side Event at COP 12, Nairobi, 2006, on climate change and gender issues. Reporting on the first results of a literature survey on the topic.

Forestry

1. Forest Policies and Governance:

- Increased efficiency of government agencies contribution to combating GHG phenomena;
- Conduct of process on harmonizing forest-related definitions jointly with IPCC, IUFRO, **CIFOR**, and UNEP;
- Under the umbrella of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, a task force with members from FAO, UNEP, **ITTO** and the secretariats of UNFCCC, **UNCCD**, **UNCBD** and **UNFF**, focuses on reducing the international reporting burden of countries and improving efficiency of reporting, e.g., through reducing and streamlining reporting requests, harmonizing data collection methods, increasing data comparability and compatibility, and improving information management.

2. Planted forests:

- Two year multi-stakeholder process with FAO Member countries, private sector (corporate and smallholder), NGO (social and environmental), IGO and academics to derive the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Management of Planted Forests. Recommended by COFO, March 2007 for implementation by Member countries and collaborating partners;
- A survey of planted forest undertaken and the Global Assessment of Planted Forests, 2006 published to detail the global and regional extent of planted forests, functions, ownership, species, growth rates, harvest yields, age class distributions and end use as a basis for preparation of an Outlook Study for Wood Supply from Planted Forests (under preparation);
- Regional meetings and needs analysis in support of implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Management of Planted Forests;
- Mobilization of collaborating partners (Member States, private sector associations, NGO networks, development banks, educational and research institutions to use the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Management of Planted Forests within their work programmes and portfolios;
- Contribution to completion of the Outlook Study on Wood Supply from Planted Forests;
- Publish FAO Forestry Paper on Planted Forests outlining new concepts, definitions, highlights of the global assessment and outlook study, review recent developments and major issues, providing a guide for future planted forest management and a comprehensive bibliography.

3. Fire Management:

- Two year multi-stakeholder process with FAO Member countries, private sector, NGO, IGO and research institutions to draw up the Voluntary Guidelines for Fire Management to include the monitoring, early warning, prevention, preparedness, suppression and restoration relating to vegetation fires. Recommended by COFO, March 2007 for implementation by Member countries and collaborating partners. Presentation of the Guidelines at the 4th International Wildland Fire Conference, Seville, Spain, May 2007;
- Regional meetings and needs analysis completed towards implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines in Fire Management;
- Preparation of 12 regional reports and a Global Assessment of Fire Management to detail the extent, causes, effects, prevention and suppression capabilities, institutions, community participation, interagency and international collaboration, needs and limitations and recommendations;

- Review of International Cooperation in Fire Management published as a working paper to be used as a basis of strengthening technical and institutional capacity and capability in fire management;
 - Mobilization of collaborating partners to use the Voluntary Guidelines for Fire Management within their work programmes and portfolios.
4. Forest health:
- Assessment of the impact of insects, diseases and woody invasive species on forest health in selected major countries;
 - Asia Pacific and African invasive species networks established to identify and share information on invasive species, including those associated with climate change;
 - Joint meeting of the International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat and FOMR with forestry delegates to COFO to outline the compliance requirements for the IPPC international standards.
5. Data on forest resources, biomass and carbon relevant to climate change and related capacity strengthening activities:
- Strengthening of country capacity for forest data collection in 12 countries and prepared for assistance in another 22 through support to national forest assessments and national forest inventories;
 - Development of biomass conversion and expansion factors for use in National Communications to UNFCCC and reporting to FRA 2005 and FRA 2010. This includes efforts to improve monitoring of forest area changes, deforestation and forest carbon stock, as well as the overall management and uses of forests, trees outside forests and woodlands;
 - Publication of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005, in 2006. It provides the most comprehensive global data set on forest resources available to date. Data of direct relevance to climate change include data on extent of forest, change in extent of forest, growing stock and change in growing stock, carbon stock in forests and other wood land and its trends, and forest fire. Results from FRA 2005 were presented as side events to COP and SBSTA sessions of UNFCCC in 2006.
6. Mountain development:
- Hosting of the Mountain Partnership Secretariat, Task Manager of Chapter 13 of Agenda 21, Lead Agency for the International Year of Mountains 2002;
 - Membership of Scientific Advisory Board of the Mountain Research Initiative (<http://mri.scnatweb.ch/>), since mountain ecosystems host very sensitive indicators of climate change (e.g. retreating glaciers, upwards movement of permafrost, shift of vegetation belts);
 - Authorship of introductory chapter of the MRI publication on “Global Change and Mountain Regions- an Overview of Current Knowledge”;
 - Contribution to the Global Change in Mountain Regions Research Strategy, which resulted from a joint project of MRI, UNESCO-MAB, IHP and the EU Framework Programme 6.

Publications and Information on Forests and Climate Change

- Global assessments of growing stock, biomass and carbon stock (L. Marklund and D. Schoene), Forest Resources Assessment Programme working paper No. 106 (2007);

- Definitional issues related to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. (D. Schoene, W. Killmann, H.v.Luepke and M. LoycheWilkie), FAO Forests and climate change working paper No. 5 (2007);
- Choosing a forest definition for the Clean Development Mechanism. (T. Neef, H.v.Luepke and D. Schoene), FAO Forests and climate change working paper No. 4 (2006);
- Forestry projects under the CDM: Procedures, experiences and lessons learned. (W. Kägi and D. Schoene), FAO Forests and climate change working paper No. 3 (2005);
- Adaptation of forest ecosystems and the forest sector to climate change. (C. Forner and C. Robledo), FAO Forests and climate change working paper No. 2 (2005);
- Implementing UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol in the framework of national forest programmes (D. Schoene and F. Wencelius);
- Chapter 6: Policy Impact of the Kyoto Protocol on Sustainable Forest Management (D. Schoene) of “Cross-sectoral Policy: Developments in Forestry (in press).” Y. Dubé and F. Schmithüsen, editors. CABI, in press (June 2007);
- Issue of FO’s technical journal, UNASYLVA (Vol. 56, 222; 2005/3), devoted exclusively to forests and climate change, and including an article authored by FO staff;
- Sections on climate change for the 2005 and 2007 editions of FAO’s “State of the Worlds Forests” report; Paper on “National forest monitoring systems – purposes, options and status.” P. Holmgren and L. Marklund. CABI (in press) (A presentation based on the paper was presented at the OECD conference, “Forestry: A Sectoral Response to Climate Change,” 21-23 November 2006.);
- Fact sheet on afforestation and reforestation projects under the CDM (posted on FAO website);
- Text on forests and climate change for the European Forest Sector Outlook Study (FAO/ECE, 2005);
- Material on forests and climate change for the FAO paper “Gender: the missing component in the response to climate change. (Y. Lambrou and G. Piana) 2007;
- Joint LEGN/FOMC publication on climate change-related legal implications (at the international and national level) for the forest sector – updating FAO Forestry Paper 144 (to be published before COP-13/MOP-3);
- Thematic paper on forests and climate change for the Asia-Pacific Forest Sector Outlook Study;
- Working paper on economic assessment of combined forestry and bioenergy projects under the CDM (ES working paper);
- Working paper analyzing the constraints to CDM afforestation/reforestation projects;
- Working paper analyzing the links between climate change and forest biological diversity;
- Series of technical briefing notes on forests and climate change;
- paper analyzing climate change as a factor in forest health declines occurring in the Near East, Russia, Alaska and Northern Europe;
- Regional analyses of adaptation strategies in the forest sector against climate change;
- Guidelines/tool to assess forests vulnerability and develop strategies for adaptation to climate change developed and plans for field testing in selected regions/countries outlined ;
- Publication of CLIM-FO-L, a monthly electronic information service for sharing information and experiences about forests and climate change, including publications, web sites, events and job opportunities, project information and developments in climate change negotiations (www.fao.org/forestry/site/17828/en);
- Maintenance and regular updating of website on forests and climate change (www.fao.org/forestry/site/climatechange/en).

Meetings and Capacity Building on Forests and Climate Change

- Information notes and official documents on climate change were prepared and presented at the African Wildlife and Forestry Commission, North American Forest Commission, and Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission sessions in 2006;
- FAO offered presentations on forests and climate change during all sessions of the Regional Forestry Commissions held in 2006;
- The session of the Committee on Forestry in March 2007 included several items related to climate change:
 - a special event on forests and climate change on 12 March 2007;
 - an agenda item on “Forests and energy: new challenges in sustainable forest management”;
 - two special side events on Friday 16 March 2007: one on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, and one on forests and energy.
- Advice to seven Central American countries on climate change and forestry issues through the Central American Commission for Environment and Development;
- Capacity building workshops on forests and climate change in Africa, Asia and Latin America:
 - Ecuador, November 2005
 - Chile, January 2006
 - Ghana, October 2006
 - Brazil, November 2006.
- Co-organization and funding of “Workshop on Land-use Related Choices under the Kyoto Protocol Obligations, Options and Methodologies for Defining “Forest” and Selecting Activities under Kyoto Protocol Article 3.4” held in Graz, Austria, 2-4 May 2005;
- Workshops and meetings which facilitated the drafting of regional submissions by Central and South America to UNFCCC in March 2006 on reducing emissions from deforestation;
- Backstopping services to member countries for projects on forests and climate change, e.g. Colombia (MoU on co-operation), El Salvador, Gabon, China, Malawi, COMIFAC;
- Support to the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan, in conjunction with a World Bank regional project promoting reforestation, for the development of Carbon Finance Documents for submission to the BioCarbon Fund.

Other climate risk related work done outside the IDWG

A number of additional activities and projects formulated and/r implemented during 2005-06 on Disaster Reduction Management (all with relevance in the context of adaptation to climate variability and change) in which (ex) SDAR was LTU:

- TCP project in China, Strengthening Disaster Preparedness in the Agricultural Sector in Juye County, Shandong Province;
- TCP project in Bangladesh to strengthen the role of the Department of Agricultural; Extension as partner in DRM, titled "Strengthening disaster preparedness in the agricultural sector";
- TCP in the context of recurrent natural hazards and climate variability to strengthen "Pastoral risk management in Qinghai Province, China"; An Agenda for Action was developed during the reporting period available under web link: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/009/ag386e/ag386e00.pdf> ;
- UNDP funded project on Local Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture;
- Project in the Bereg Region, North East Hungary (Tiza River) on flood management and related micro-regional planning, including land use improvements and environmental planning;
- Regional project in the Caribbean to generate and promote exchange of good practices on Hurricane preparedness and DRM in Agriculture;
- Two post tropical storm STAN projects, the first one "Restauración de activos de las familias vulnerables pobres afectadas por la Tormenta Stan en las cuencas del lago de Atitlan y río Naranjo" funded by Spain; the second one funded by Sweden, "Restauración de los Sistemas Productivas y Medios de Vida de la Población afectada por Tormenta Tropical STAN en las Cuencas Suchiate y Coatan en San Marcos, Guatemala". This is the first post emergency project with management decentralized to the country and for which (ex) SDAR is the LTU;
- Normative field guide was prepared for conducting "Institutional Analyses of Disaster Risk Management Systems at National, Provincial, and Local Levels";
- Project impact study was conducted in Mongolia in 2006 to assess three years after the formulation of a Pastoral Risk Management Strategy (focusing on climate risks), its implementation status and to draw lessons learned on adoption, or not, of institutional arrangements and technologies proposed, as well as its relevance in the context of climate change.

Planned work:

- Provision of access to climate change issues in agriculture through a thematic Internet portal;
- Increase of focus on CA and climate change adaptation, further stocktaking and publication of specific case studies (proposal, execution depending on resources);
- Collaboration in project proposals on climate change adaptation options;
- Inclusion of climate change issues such as mitigation and adaptation in normative activities and field projects dealing with energy, field crops and animal production, conservation agriculture, small agro-industries, forestry, water management at farm level, extreme climatic conditions;
- Monitoring and assessing impacts of land use changes and land management systems on carbon sequestration with focus on Land Degradation related to Climate Change and Biodiversity;
- Regular programme 2KA06 -13-602 - Integrated Land, Water and Production Systems Policies, Planning and Management: Climate change impact on soil moisture regimes and aquifer recharge responses;
- Regular Programme 2KA01-9-601: Agricultural Water Use Efficiency, Quality and Conservation: Special Publication Groundwater and Agricultural Transitions detailing impacts of climate change on vulnerable aquifers and related farming systems;
- Promotion of bioenergy for rural development and, in particular, biofuels as substitutes for fossil fuels. An Interdepartmental Bioenergy Programme is under consideration which will integrate FAO's interdisciplinary expertise in this field and establish close collaboration with a number of partners from all relevant levels of government and other sectors;
- Inclusion of climate change considerations in legal assistance to member countries;
- Publication on national legislation on bioenergy (see Technical papers and publications above);
- Joint LEGN/FOMC publication on climate change-related legal implications (at the international and national level) for the forest sector – updating FAO Forestry Paper 144 (to be published before COP-13/MOP-3) (see Technical papers and publications above);
- Establishment of new invasive species networks in the Near East and Southern Cone Countries of Latin America and encouragement of links between networks;
- International Symposium on Climate Change and Forest Health in 2008;
- Continuation of CPF – processes on harmonizing forest and carbon-related definitions as well as streamlining forest-related reporting;
- Establishment and maintenance of emission factor data bank with IPCC;
- Carbon accounting in wood products;
- Provision of biomass and carbon data in FRA 2010;
- Continuation of CLIM-FO;
- Capacity building and facilitation of small-scale afforestation and reforestation projects under the CDM;
- Incorporation of climate change aspects into National Forestry Programmes;
- Technical papers on climate change related aspects of forests and forestry;
- Methodology for CDM projects on pellets/bioenergy from sawdust mill residues;
- Support for development of CDM project proposals in Bolivia and Costa Rica;
- Response to the requests received from several Central African countries for capacity building in forests and climate change, as consistent with the Nairobi Framework for action (UNFCCC COP 12) call for international organizations to support African countries;
- Continuation of support to national forest assessments and national forest inventories and, funds permitting, an increase of the number of countries supported;

- Continuation of preparations for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, including for a Remote Sensing Survey, which will provide geo-referenced data on the extent of forests, accurate at global, regional and biome levels;
- Strategy document on integration of climate change considerations into national forest programmes;
- Communications materials for development in 2007 include: a new Forestry Department information note on climate change; a flyer on FAO's publications and information service on forests and climate change;
- Planning and preparations for an international seminar on "Climate change influences on forest pest distribution and severity" will be carried out (seminar to be held in 2008).
- FAO, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), European Conservation Agriculture Federation (ECAAF) to jointly prepare and conduct an event/presentation at the World Soil and Tillage Show (WSTS), during the Agritechnica, Hanover, 14 – 18 November 2007. Main focus: impact of climate change on agricultural cropping systems; Conservation agriculture and innovative tillage and seeding technologies in order for soils and agricultural lands to better cope with climate change impact.
Main Funding: German Agricultural Society (DLG)
- Scoping study to identify the key issues on climate change and fisheries;
- Initiation of discussion on how the fishing industry can adapt to climate change;
- Taking lead in informing fishers and policy makers about the likely consequences of climate change for fisheries (COFI 27, recomm.76);
- International Symposium on "Coping with global change in marine social-ecological systems" organized by GLOBEC and EUROCEANS in Cooperation with FAO, Rome HQ, August 2008.