## Updated list of relevant publications by FAO

| **Sector** | **Title****URL** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Agriculture | Biodiversity Assessment: Assessment of the Domestic Animal Diversity via an Information System DAD-IS http://dad.fao.org/ | Biodiversity is a key element to healthy ecosystems. The DAD-IS is a communication and information tool for implementing strategies for the management of animal genetic resources (AnGR). It provides the user with searchable databases of breed-related information and images, management tools, and a library of references, links and contacts of Regional and National Coordinators for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources. It provides countries with a secure means to control the entry, updating and accessing of their national data. |
| Agriculture | Scoping wetland ecosystem – agriculture interactions <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/32e08a3a-e7d4-5aff-9269-e7f01538aa30/>  | Agriculture–wetland interactions (AWIs) are increasingly important as rising demand for food and fuel production exacerbates pressures on wetlands. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment identified agriculture as the main cause of wetland degradation and loss. It argues that sustainable AWIs require multiple-response strategies that are targeted at: diversified agricultural services and livelihoods; the multitude of ecosystem services, and; policy, management and technical measures.  |
| Agriculture | Guidelines for the Economic Valuation of Pollination Services at a National Scale<http://www.fao.org/3/a-at523e.pdf> | As a contribution to the International Pollinator Initiative, this document provides guidance on the use of analytical tool, in the format of an associated spreadsheet, to assess the economic value of crop pollination and the vulnerability of countries or regions to pollinator declines.  |
| Agriculture/Forestry/ Statistics/ Cross-cutting | Monitoring the status of soils through the Global Soil Information System and SoilSTAT<http://webarchive.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/> | Harmonization of different databases on soils to better monitor soils and the services they provide |
| Fisheries | Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)- Website[http://www.fao.org/fishery/eaf-net/en](http://www.fao.org/fishery/eaf-net/en%20%20)   | The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) has been adopted by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) as the appropriate and practical way to fully implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The EAFnet has been developed to facilitate access to the information and resources that are available at FAO on the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). This includes background information about EAF, the EAF toolbox to assist with EAF management planning and implementation, plus links to all the various EAF projects being undertaken by FAO. |
| Forestry | Valuation of the Contribution of Forests and Wildlife to Economic Development in Africa<http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/028/mi227e.pdf> | African forests account for 23 per cent of the continent’s total land area or about 675 million hectares. Besides contributing significantly to the local, national, regional and global economies, forests and wildlife resources support the livelihoods of millions of people. For instance, more than 80 percent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa derive their energy needs from forests and woodlands. They also perform a wide range of essential ecosystem services such as mitigating climate change, regulating water supplies, and buffering floods and droughts. Yet these services are often the subjects of severe disregard. While low budgets and inadequate investments continue to plague the forest and wildlife sectors, lack of timely and reliable information on, or a full understanding of their contribution to society often drive deforestation and forest degradation.  |
| Forestry | State of World's Forests 2014<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3710e.pdf> | This edition of FAO’s State of the World’s Forests report (SOFO 2014) addresses a crucial knowledge gap by bringing together and analysing data about the socioeconomic benefits of forests that has not been systematically examined before. |
| Forestry | State of Mediteranean Forests 2013<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3226e.pdf> | The Mediteranean Forests provide a large quantity of ecosystem services ranging from wood production and soil erosion control to a wide range of social services. |
| Forestry | Assessing the Protection of Forest-based Environmental Services in the Greater Mekong Subregion<http://www.fao.org/3/a-am609e.pdf> | Forests provide essential ecosystem services, such as biodiversity, watershed protection, carbon sequestration, and ecotourism. This paper aims to examine and analyze the various drivers that lead to deforestation and the loss of services, as well as the various policy and market mechanisms that may exist to protect forests in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).  |
| Livestock | Global Livestock Environmental Accounting Model (GLEAM) <http://www.fao.org/gleam/en/> | The Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model is a modelling framework that simulates the environmental impacts of the livestock sector. It represents the bio-physical processes and activities along livestock production chains under a life cycle assessment approach. The aim of GLEAM is to identify harmful undesired environmental side effects and to contribute to the assessment of adaptation and mitigation scenarios to move towards a more sustainable livestock sector. |
| Livestock | Global Livestock Environmental Accounting Model (GLEAM) <http://www.fao.org/gleam/en/> | The Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model is a modelling framework that simulates the environmental impacts of the livestock sector. It represents the bio-physical processes and activities along livestock production chains under a life cycle assessment approach. The aim of GLEAM is to identify harmful undesired environmental side effects and to contribute to the assessment of adaptation and mitigation scenarios to move towards a more sustainable livestock sector. |
| Livestock | Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) - Environmental impact of livestock<http://www.fao.org/partnerships/leap/activities/environmental-impacts/en/> | The multi-stakeholder initiative ‘Partnership on the environmental benchmarking of livestock supply chains’ is the result of a consultative process started in October 2010 between FAO’s Animal Production and Health Division and a group of agriculture and food business representatives resulting in the decision to further explore the possibility of developing a multi-stakeholder partnership on benchmarking and monitoring of the environmental performance of the livestock sector. The main focus of the Partnership is on the development of broadly recognized sector specific guidelines (metrics and methods) for monitoring environmental impact of the livestock sector that will result in a better understanding and management of the key factors influencing the sector’s performance. |
| Statistics | System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (SEEA-AFF) - Expert Meeting Oct 2014<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/76458bb9-73bf-4a68-8245-fc0e665dd6a8/> | The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF) is a statistical framework for the organization of data that permits the description and analysis of the relationship between the environment and the economic activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. These primary activities are dependent upon the environment and the resources and services it provides and, atthe same time, have impacts on the local and surrounding environment. |
| Cross-cutting | Nutrition and Biodiversity: International network of Food Data Systems<http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/food-biodiversity/it/> | Nutrition and biodiversity converge to a common path leading to food security and sustainable development. They feature directly the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger; and ensure environmental sustainability. In combination, nutrition and biodiversity provides the very foundation for achieving these MDGs.The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in collaboration with Bioversity International (formerly IPGRI) and other organizations, is leading a new international "Cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition", under the umbrella of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). The overall aim is to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity in programmes contributing to food security and human nutrition, and to thereby raise awareness of the importance of this link for sustainable development. |
| Fisheries | Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)- Website<http://www.fao.org/fishery/eaf-net/en> | The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) has been adopted by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) as the appropriate and practical way to fully implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The EAFnet has been developed to facilitate access to the information and resources that are available at FAO on the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). This includes background information about EAF, the EAF toolbox to assist with EAF management planning and implementation, plus links to all the various EAF projects being undertaken by FAO. |
| Agriculture | Assessment/valuation of ecosystem services in agricultural production in rice production in Asia - Full report<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3878e.pdf> | Methodology of scoring ecosystem services generated by rice production systems was developed and applied by national experts in Philippines, Indonesia and Laos, and regional and international experts. Full report. |
| Agriculture | Assessment/valuation of ecosystem services in agricultural production in rice production in Asia- Factsheet<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3605e.pdf> | Methodology of scoring ecosystem services generated by rice production systems was developed and applied by national experts in Philippines, Indonesia and Laos, and regional and international experts. Factsheet. |
| Fisheries | Human Dimensions of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries: An Overview of Context, Tools and Methods<http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/i0163e/i0163e00.htm> | This document aims to provide a better understanding of the role of the economic, institutional and sociocultural components within the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) process and to examine some potential methods and approaches that may facilitate the adoption of EAF management. It explores both the human context for the ecosystem approach to fisheries and the human dimensions involved in implementing the EAF. For the former, the report provides background material essential to understand prior to embarking on EAF initiatives, including an understanding of key concepts and issues, of the valuation of aquatic ecosystems socially, culturally and economically, and of the many policy, legal, institutional, social and economic considerations relevant to the EAF. With respect to facilitating EAF implementation, the report deals with a series of specific aspects: (1) determining the boundaries, scale and scope of the EAF; (2) assessing the various benefits and costs involved, seen from social, economic, ecological and management perspectives; (3) utilizing appropriate decision-making tools in EAF; (4) creating and/or adopting internal incentives and institutional arrangements to promote, facilitate and fund the adoption of EAF management; and (5) finding suitable external (non-fisheries) approaches for financing EAF implementation. |
| Fisheries | Assessing, demonstrating and capturing the economic value of marine & coastal ecosystem services in the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem http://www.boblme.org/documentRepository/BOBLME-2014-Socioec-02.pdf | The objective of this report was to assess the economic value of marine and coastal ecosystem services in the Bay of Bengal. By so doing, it sought to demonstrate both the economic benefits provided by healthy marine and coastal ecosystems and the potential economic losses/damages resulting from the loss of these services, as well as to identify economic instruments that can be used to strengthen the sustainable management of marine and coastal natural resources.  |
| Fisheries | Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1750e/i1750e00.htm> | An ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA) is a strategy for the integration of the activity within the wider ecosystem such that it promotes sustainable development, equity, and resilience of interlinked social-ecological systems.” Being a strategy, the ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA) is not what is done but rather how it is done. The participation of stakeholders is at the base of the strategy. |
| Fisheries | Implementing the ecosystem Approach to fisheries and aquaculture in mangrove estuary in Central America: the Estero real (in Spanish) <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/es/c/3f81503d-a995-4399-a897-6a2dfbb083ab/> | The objective of this report was to inform about the whole process to implement the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture (EAF/EAA and the agreement on a management plan for its implementation. One of the plan components addresses the overfishing oof the mangrove system, the habitat modification and the excessive nutrient inputs to this ecosytem  |
| Fisheries | Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)- Fisheries Management <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/Y4470E/y4470e00.htm#Contents> | These guidelines attempt to make the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries operational by recognizing that this approach is a way to implement many of the provisions of the Code and achieve sustainable development in a fisheries context. They provide guidance on how to translate the economic, social and ecological policy goals and aspirations of sustainable development into operational objectives, indicators and performance measures. They are not seen as a replacement for, but rather an extension of, current fisheries management practices that need to be broadened to take into account the biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems in which fisheries operate. |
| Agriculture | LIBERATION: LInking farmland Biodiversity to Ecosystem seRvices for effective ecofunctional intensification<http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/intranet/projects-database/detail/en/c/180800/> | The objectives of LIBERATION are to identify general relationships between semi-natural habitats, on-farm management and biodiversity, link farmland biodiversity to ecosystem services, examine different strategies to mitigate ecosystem services, quantify the impact of ecosystem services on crop yield, quantify the socio-economic implications of eco-functional intensification, evaluate the contribution of ecosystem services at different land-use scenario’s and demonstrate our findings and disseminate them to a wide range of stakeholders. |
| Agriculture | [Initial Survey of Good Pollination Practices](http://www.internationalpollinatorsinitiative.org/uploads/SURVEY%20DEC%2008%20Small.pdf) <http://www.fao.org/3/a-at522e.pdf> | In collaboration with the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE, Nairobi, Kenya), FAO has coordinated this initial survey of good practices to conserve and manage wild pollination services, in collaboration with the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) in Nairobi, Kenya. Profiles of nine pollinator-dependent cropping systems from around the world have been compiled. The profiles provide detailed information on the impacts of specific practices on pollination services and the research or traditional systems supporting these practices, their socio-economic aspects, environmental costs, benefits and replicability. People interested in learning how to manage pollination services will find these profiles informative, as they explain practical applications of good practices in on the- ground settings |
| Agriculture | Handbook for Participatory Socioeconomic Evaluation of Pollinator-friendly Practices<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2442e.pdf> | FAO and IIED have developed this 5-step guide to help farmers evaluate the benefits, and costs of applying pollinator-friendly practices. It provides guidance on the socioeconomic evaluation of pollinator-friendly practices, as part of the GEF/UNEP/FAO Project “Conservation and Management of Pollinators for Sustainable Agriculture, through an Ecosystem Approach” implemented in seven countries - Brazil, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, and South Africa. |
| Agriculture | Family Farmers: Feeding the World, Caring for the Earth health - Family Farming<http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml163e.pdf> | Family farmers are central to sustainable agricultural production related to natural resource management and ecosystem health as they manage around 70 percent of all agricultural land globally |
| Agriculture | Pollination Sercices for crop production - Managing Ecosystem Services for productive and healthy agroecosystems <http://www.fao.org/3/a-at109e.pdf>  | Pollination is crucial for plant reproduction, and animal pollination (primarily bees) is responsible for 35 percent of the world’s crop production. In agro-ecosystems, pollinators are essential for orchard, horticultural and forage production, as well as the production of seed for many root and fibre crops. This publication presents examples of good management practices for pollinators.  |
| Agriculture | Pollinator safety in Agriculture<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3800e.pdf> | Historically, pesticide risk assessment for pollinators has been based on information relatedto only one species, the Western honey bee (*Apis mellifera*). However, there are more than 20,000 species of wild bees, and for many plants, those bees are more important pollinators than honey bees. The information brought together in this publication is intended to help organize and apply existing knowledge on pesticide risk to the many and diverse non-*Apis* bees, while the gaps in knowledge are further reduced. Contributing to knowledge management of pollination services in sustainable agriculture, FAO and its partners have assembled evidence related to wild pollinators, to advance understanding of pollinator’s risks to pesticides, through their natural history. |
| Agriculture | Perennial crops for Food Security - Proceedings of the FAO Expert Workshop<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3495e.pdf> | This publication presents the latest research in perennial crop breeding and programmes, and provides direction on where the field of perennial crop is heading. Many production systems and agricultural practices are no longer sustainable today as their effects on soils, water, biodiversity, and livelihood are significant. Mainstreaming the use of perennial crops into current practices can contribute to stabilize fragile soils and maintain natural processes essential to obtain stable and high yields. To face the challenges and risks of the twenty-first century, increasing the perenniality of crops and agricultural systems should become a larger research, development and policy focus. |
| Cross-cutting | Forest and Land Restoration Mechanism (FRLM) - Information brochure<http://www.fao.org/forestry/41875-0a2e67e91d92b8e3dcec0e2eb58abee8f.pdf> | FAO formally launched the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) in 2014. The Mechanism will support a comprehensive, multi-stakeholder process in selected countries to restore degraded land across different land-use sectors. It will also contribute to the goals and objectives of the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR), working in full collaboration with all GPFLR members. |
| Cross-cutting | Restoration of grasslands and forests for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the promotion of ecosystem services<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/51bb0372-065d-5939-9656-e14126ec9ff3/> | Forests and grasslands cover 57.5 percent of the land surface in the Asia-Pacific region and provide vital ecosystem services in support of agriculture, food security and nutrition. Furthermore, these lands offer vast potential to contribute to climate change adaptation by ensuring long-term contributions to community resilience, livelihoods and poverty alleviation, at the same time capturing mitigation benefits through carbon sequestration. However, this potential is constrained by practices that degrade the land and water systems upon which food production ultimately depends. This paper discusses various measures to achieve environmentally sound, economically viable and socially acceptable management of grasslands and forests that restore and enhance their productive capacities (to produce food, timber, fuel, non-wood forest products and ecosystem services) in support of food security and livelihoods, while at the same time contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation. |
| Cross-cutting | The new generation of watershed management programmes and projects<http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0644e/a0644e00.htm> | On the occasion of the International Year of Mountains-2002, FAO and its partners undertook a large-scale assessment and global review of the current status and future trends of integrated and participatory watershed management. The overall objectives were to promote the exchange and dissemination of experiences in implementing watershed management projects in the decade from 1990 to 2000 and to identify the vision for a new generation of watershed management programmes and projects. This resource book represents a summary and critical analysis of the rich discussions and vast materials that emerged during the review, as well as the review's findings and recommendations. It presents the state of the art in watershed management, promotes further reflection and creative thinking and proposes new ideas and approaches for future watershed management programmes and projects. This publication has been written primarily for field-level watershed management practitioners and local decision-makers involved in watershed management at the district or municipality level. It will also be a useful source of information for other readers such as senior officers and consultants specialized in other areas, evaluators, policy-makers and students of watershed management. |
| Cross-cutting | Sustainable Land Management (SLM) experiences in East Africa<http://www.fao.org/in-action/kagera/activities/slm-technologies-and-approaches/map/en/> | Cases studies on Sustainable Land Management (SLM), from assessments to management approaches, for understanding the impact of land use/ management practices on ecosystem services and livelihoods  |
| Livestock | Methodology for Sustainable Grassland Management (SGM) <http://www.v-c-s.org/methodologies/methodology-sustainable-grassland-management-sgm> | The methodology provides procedures to estimate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from the adoption of sustainable grassland management (SGM) practices on grasslands in semi-arid regions. Eligible project activities include a broad range of SGM activities such as improving the rotation of grazing animals, limiting the grazing of animals on degraded pastures and restoration of severely degraded lands.  |
| Livestock | Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions in livestock production<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3288e/i3288e.pdf> | This report presents an exhaustive review of current knowledge on mitigation practices for greenhouse gas emissions in the livestock sector. It focuses specifically on non-CO2 emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management. |
| Cross-cutting | FAO's tools and guidance to assist implementation of the convention on biological diversity and the strategic plan for biodiversity 2011-2020<http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/biodiversity_paia/FAO_Instruments_Strategic_Plan_Aichi_Targets.pdf> |  This document aims to highlight FAO’s existing tools and guidance that can assist countries implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It can also assist the CBD National Focal Points and their partners in the involvement of the different food and agriculture sectors in the planning and implementation of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020. The document presents, grouped by Aichi Targets, the FAO’s areas of work and the specific tools that are available to countries and which contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Although most of the tools are listed only once under the Target they are most relevant to, a number of them could also contribute to other Targets. |
| Cross-cutting | FAO's tools and guidance to assist implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/biodiversity_paia/FAO_Instruments_Strategic_Plan_Aichi_Targets.pdf> |  This document aims to highlight FAO’s existing tools and guidance that can assist countries implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It can also assist the CBD National Focal Points and their partners in the involvement of the different food and agriculture sectors in the planning and implementation of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020. The document presents, grouped by Aichi Targets, the FAO’s areas of work and the specific tools that are available to countries and which contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Although most of the tools are listed only once under the Target they are most relevant to, a number of them could also contribute to other Targets. |
| Forestry | Rewarding the service providers - A policy brief[http://www.itto.int/news\_releases/id=3983](http://www.itto.int/news_releases/id%3D3983) | The aim of the policy brief is to increase awareness among policymakers and the general public about the vital role of tropical forests in providing environmental services and the increasing need for beneficiaries to compensate forest owners or managers for those services. It sets out the rationale for, and the constraints faced by, PES schemes, and key recommendations for scaling them up. |
| Forestry | International Forum on Payments for Environmental Services of Tropical Forests<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3754e.pdf> | This international forum explored how payments for the environmental services provided by tropical forests can support forest owners and managers to increase incomes and manage forests sustainably. Costa Rica hosted the forum because of its ground-breaking experiences in innovative payments for environmental services. The forum was co-organized by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and Costa Rica’s National Fund for Forest Finance (FONAFIFO). More than 150 people from 60 countries attended from governments, regional and international development partners, civil-society organizations and the private sector. The document is a summary of the key points raised in presentations, background materials and discussions, and of the recommendations that emerged. |
| Forestry | Payment for Ecosystem Services for forests (PES) and forest financing<http://www.fao.org/3/a-mk166e.pdf> | Forests render many ecosystem services such as mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, protection of watersheds, conservation of biodiversity, landscape values, and sustenance of critical life forms. While these functions are increasingly being recognized, their economic values are poorly reflected in market considerations. As a result, forests are undervalued and often this leads to their degradation or conversion to other land uses. Payments for ecosystem services (PES) schemes try to correct this market failure through the creation of appropriate economic incentives that enable the transfer of financial resources from the beneficiaries of ecosystem services to those who provide them. |
| Cross-cutting | Policy Brief 8. Payment for environmental services <http://www.fao.org/climatechange/35941-0f8abb45740c094344cb68ea15ad27fe3.pdf> | This publication discusses how compensation for environmental services (CES) and payments for environmental services (PES) as financial mechanisms can improve livelihoodsof smallholder producers through Natural Resources Management. |
| Cross-cutting | Payments for ecosystem services and food security <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2100e/i2100e00.htm> | A healthy ecosystem can provide a variety of crucial services for public goods, such as clean water, nutrient cycling, climate regulation and food security services that contribute directly or indirectly to human well-being. Yet today, many ecosystems are in decline; this is of particular importance to agriculture, which depends on ecosystem services. Loss of healthy ecosystems will seriously affect the production of food, both today and in the future. Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) is an economic instrument designed to provide positive incentives to users of agricultural land and those involved in coastal or marine management. These incentives are expected to result in continued or improved provision of ecosystem services, which, in turn, will benefit society as a whole.  |
| Cross-cutting | Payments for environmental services: what role in sustainable agricultural development? <http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/an456e/an456e00.pdf> | PES is but one of many different instruments that can complement and stimulate an enabling policy environment for sustainable agricultural development. Currently the role of PES programmes in supporting sustainable agricultural development is quite limited. Recent surveys of the literature documenting PES experiences highlight three main features of such programmes as they are currently being implemented: (1) most do not demonstrate additionality and suffer from a lack of appropriate targeting; (2) most are designed with multiple objectives; and (3) most remain primarily or entirely funded by the public sector. In this paper, we argue that a public-sector-driven process of building PES programme readiness, which includes building partnerships with the private sector, is key to realizing the potential of this policy instrument to support sustainable agricultural development. Our analysis indicates three important areas where public-sector involvement could improve the capacity of PES programmes to support sustainable agricultural development: (1) reducing transaction costs and fostering replication; (2) providing an enabling policy environment; and (3) ensuring equity and capturing multiple benefits. While there is considerable potential for changes within agricultural production systems to generate environmental services, to realize their benefits, in most cases, PES programmes will need to be implemented across large numbers of producers and areas to realize economies of scale in transaction costs and risk management. At the same time they must be designed to support flexibility required in livelihoods and equity issues in rural communities. |
| Agriculture | Climate Change Mitigation Finance for Smallholder Agriculture A guide book to harvesting soil carbon sequestration benefits<http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2485e/i2485e00.pdf> | Building on FAO policy advice and incorporating lessons from ongoing agricultural carbon finance projects of FAO and other organizations, this document aims to provide an overview of potential mitigation finance opportunities for soil carbon sequestration. The first part provides an overview of the opportunities for climate change mitigation from agricultural soil carbon sequestration, the emerging policy options and consequent institutional mechanisms for financing such mitigation, and the opportunities for smallholders to participate in them. The second part is aimed primarily at carbon project developers and decision makers at national level concerned with environmental and agriculture policies and incentives, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and farmers’ associations working towards rural development and poverty alleviation. It provides step-by-step practical support to project development. |
| Cross-cutting | Payment for environmental services within the context of the green economy<http://www.fao.org/3/a-al922e.pdf> | This publication tries to answer to: how does the implementation of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) fit into this framework? What could be the likely contribution of PES to a green economy? Are enabling conditions for the green economy conducive to PES requirements? |
| Forestry | Towards National Financing Strategies for Sustainable Forest Management in Latin Americaftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/k3276e/k3276e00.pdf | In Chapter 6, gives an overview and analysis of the payment instruments for goods and services produced by forest ecosystems, as described in the national studies, gives an overview and analysis of the payment instruments for goods and services produced by forest ecosystems, as described in the national studies. |
| Forestry | Financing sustainable forest management<http://www.fao.org/forestry/16559-0325ac13168b9c3d84d0279e2f8adc798.pdf> | Recent experiences show that many countries in Latin America are already using a wide range of financing sources and mechanisms to support sustainable forest management. National financing strategies, innovation and better communication with other sectors are some of the ways that financing constraints can be overcome. This policy brief summarises the experiences and lessons learned from two projects in Latin America. These projects produced assessments of the status, experiences and prospects for financing mechanisms in 19 Latin American countries. |
| Forestry | Practical experiences of compensation mechanisms for water services provided by forests in Central America and the Caribbean<http://www.fao.org/forestry/19604-03e8c199f14a6b4b9859676fff1386b31.pdf> | This paper summarizes a qualitative analysis of 27 experiences of compensation mechanisms for the hydrological services provided by forests throughout Central America and the Caribbean. Most of the compensation mechanisms studied are taking place at a local scale in response to problematic water supply situations. External actors such as NGOs and government agencies have played the important role of facilitators of these processes. In general, the cases analysed reflect social and political negotiation processes that need to be strengthened; the need to find suitable permanent financial schemes seems to be the critical issue for the long-term sustainability of the initiatives. Although national governments do not participate directly in many of the initiatives, they are playing an important role for the advancement of the issue since they carry out public policies that both regulate and provide incentives for natural resource use. Finally, conclusions are drawn from the global analysis of the cases and some areas for action are suggested in order to strengthen the issue in the region. |
| Agriculture | SOFA 2007 Paying farmers for environmental services<http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1200e/a1200e00.htm> | This report is looking at: i) Can agriculture provide more environmental services? ii) Should farmers be paid for helping the environment? iii) Who benefits? Who would pay? iv) How can effective payment mechanisms be designed? V) Can environmental payments be pro-poor? |
| Forestry/Agriculture | Payment Schemes for Environmental Services in Watersheds<http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y5305b/y5305b00.htm> | Payment schemes for environmental services (PES) are flexible, direct and promising compensation mechanisms by which service providers are paid by service users. PES schemes in watersheds usually involve the implementation of market mechanisms to compensate upstream landowners in order to maintain or modify a particular land use, which is affecting the availability and/or quality of the downstream water resources.The Regional Forum on Payment Schemes for Environmental Services in Watersheds took place from 9 to 12 June 2003 during the Third Latin American Congress on Watershed Management (Arequipa, Peru, 9-13 June, 2003). The main objectives of the Forum were to:• Exchange experiences in systems of payment for environmental services (PES) in watersheds in Latin America, particularly for water resources.• Identify criteria and formulate recommendations to achieve: a) an appropriate economic valuation of water services, and b) an appropriate design and successful execution of PES schemes in watersheds. |
| Forestry | Establishing and operationalizing Local Area Conservation Trust Funds (LCTFs) in Vanuatu<http://www.fao.org/forestry/finance/en/> | Assist Vanuatu in developing innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms for enhanced provision of ecosystem services . Following the Link, click on "Local Conservation Trust Fund Workshop". |
| Forestry | Establishing and operationalizing the Solomon Islands Protected Areas Trust Funds<http://www.fao.org/forestry/finance/en/> | Assist Solomon Islands in developing innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms for enhanced provision of ecosystem services. Following the Link, click on "Protected Area Trust Fund Workshop". |