

Bringing approaches together

FAO works to strengthen countries' capacities to manage forests in a changing climate, building on existing expertise and approaches and ensuring compatibility with countries' objectives for forest management and their overarching development goals.



SFM

sustainable forest management is an internationally recognized concept that aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.



Mitigation

is a human intervention to reduce greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere by avoiding further emissions from “sources” or by enhancing “sinks”, such as forests, that absorb and store GHGs.



Adaptation

entails adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climate change effects in order to moderate harm or to exploit emerging opportunities.



NFPs

National Forest Programmes are countries' comprehensive forest policy frameworks, developed and implemented in a process according to a set of internationally recognized principles (stakeholder participation, transparency, national sovereignty), in the pursuit of SFM.

Integrating Climate Change into Forest Policies and Practices

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“Climate change cannot be won without the world’s forests.”

This, however, will be a complex and challenging feat. Nonetheless, it is one of the best large-scale investments we can make against climate change that could result in an equally large-scale dividend.”

UN Secretary-General
Ban Ki-moon



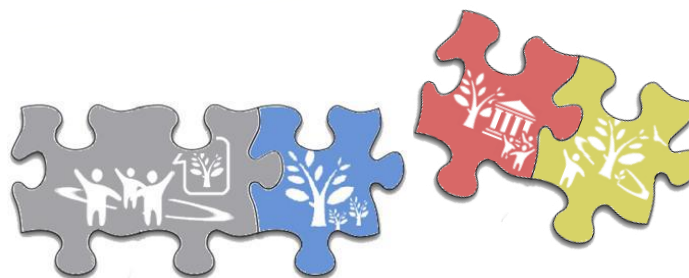
FAO, Forests and Climate Change

FAO’s Forest and Climate Change Programme works at local, national, regional and international levels to enhance knowledge, expertise and action in climate change. It furnishes information, practical tools, training and technical assistance; encourages sharing of experience within and among countries; and facilitates action.

FAO is working with partners to develop two tools to assist countries to integrate climate change into forest policy and forest management practices through the application of NFPs and SFM principles, respectively.

FAO supports the use of these two tools by member countries through:

- in-country workshops
- information materials
- capacity building
- support for implementation of the guidelines



Tool 1: Climate Change for Forest Policy Makers

This tool is designed to assist **forest policy makers** develop strategic goals and operational actions to integrate climate change into forest policy, legislation, governance arrangements and institutional frameworks; and to enhance capacity, research/information, communication and financing in forests and climate change.

Possible uses:

- Facilitate stakeholder dialogue on elements of climate change to be addressed in NFPs.
- Adjust NFPs to address the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change.
- Improve consistency between forest policies and strategies and national climate change strategies.

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www.fao.org/forestry/climatechange/64862

www.fao.org/forestry/nfp



Tool 2: Climate Change for Forest Managers

This tool is designed to assist **forest managers** adjust forest management practices to enhance climate change adaptation and mitigation. The tool is relevant to all forest types, all management objectives and all forest managers.

Possible uses:

- Improve understanding of the risks and impacts of climate change on forests and forest-dependent people.
- Identify, prioritize and undertake practical actions in forest adaptation and mitigation.
- Help identify policy-level actions that would facilitate forest management responses to climate change.

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