

FY04 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Background Information

Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting (<i>see guidance for list of applicable reporting units</i>):	USAID/REDSO/ESA
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TABLE 2

Indicator 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Measures area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

USAID Activity Name	Location			Indicator			SO Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (see codes below)		
Example: Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	1	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits
Example: Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	2	5,000	A	1	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits
Improved Agricultural Productivity	Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia	East Africa		5	1,000,000	G, H	5.2	Sustainable NRM practices promoted among 10 ASARECA countries and its associated commodity, policy and natural resource networks to develop and disseminate improved technologies and best practices throughout the region
TOTAL (Area in Hectares):					1,000,000			

Note: If you need to list more than 15 individual entries in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom of the next page.

DEFINITIONS: Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators							
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:					
1	Conservation of Natural Ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	F	Temperate woodland	K	Desert scrub
2	Sustainable Forest Management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	G	Tropical open forest / woodland	L	Swamp and marsh
3	Afforestation / Reforestation / Plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	M	Coastal mangrove
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	N	Wetlands
5	Sustainable Agriculture	E	Boreal forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	O	Mediterranean forest / Vegetation
Definitions: Activities							
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)		<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil damage; - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>					
Agroforestry		<p>Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.</p>					
Reforestation/ Afforestation		<p>The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).</p>					
Sustainable Agriculture		<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known to reduce carbon transport or emission. This will require consideration of soil, water and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions. 					
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet							
Step 1		Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit "Return" or "Enter".					
Step 2		Click on "Edit" in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on "Move or Copy Sheet". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)					
Step 3		Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on "T2.1 Land Use".					
Step 4		Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy.					
Step 5		Hit "OK". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.					

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 6

Indicator 6: Reduced Vulnerability to Impacts of Climate Change

Measures Number of USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change

PLEASE SEE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS AND PROGRAM TYPE DESCRIPTIONS BELOW

Category	Country	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity
Example: WR	South Africa	FY99-FY03	G	Provided technical assistance to Rand Water Board to develop comprehensive water resource plan for water shortages due to drought and improved management of water supply	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6
AFS	REDSO/ESA	FY00-FY04	H	Sustainable NRM practices promoted among 10 ASARECA countries and its associated commodity, policy and natural resource networks to develop and disseminate improved technologies and best practices throughout the region	Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security	SO 5
AFS	REDSO/ESA	FY00-FY04	I	Greater Horn of Africa Food Security Bulletin, Famine Early Warning System & Climate Outlook Forum: IGAD Center for Climate Prediction and Application (ICPAC) & FEWSNet	Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security	SO 5
NRM	REDSO/ESA	FY00-FY04	Q	Sustainable NRM practices promoted among 10 ASARECA countries and its associated commodity, policy and natural resource networks to develop and disseminate improved technologies and best practices throughout the region	Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security	SO 5

Category	Definitions	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Resources (CR)	Programs that reduce the vulnerability of coastal populations to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., sea surface temperatures, storm-surge, resource predictability).	<p>A. Improved ecosystem resiliency to climatic variability, eg. marine protected areas and fisheries reserves</p> <p>B. Improved capacity for coastal management (zoning schemes, coastal set-backs, coastal watershed management)</p> <p>C. Protection of critical habitats (eg. coral reefs, mangroves, estuaries, sand dunes) that function as buffers to sea-level rise and storm-surge.</p> <p>D. Early warning system</p>
Water Resources (WR)	Programs that increase ability to manage variability in water resources due to climate (e.g. drought, flooding, desertification)	<p>E. Seasonal climate forecasting</p> <p>F. Improved management of water demand / water use efficiency</p> <p>G. Improved management of water supply: groundwater aquifers, reservoirs, hydropower</p>
Agriculture & Food Security (AFS)	Programs that increase resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters	<p>H. Crop diversification (drought-tolerant and disease-tolerant crops)</p> <p>I. Famine early warning system / modelling climate impacts on agriculture production</p> <p>J. Improved market / trade system to increase access to food</p>
Biodiversity (BIO)	Programs that increase resiliency of natural ecosystems to climate variability and change	K. Habitat conservation (eg. biological corridors, community based natural resource management, protected area management)
Human Health (HH)	Programs that reduce vulnerability of human health to climate change impacts	<p>L. Improved surveillance and health systems response to climate-related changes in disease patterns</p> <p>M. Increased access to health products and services which address climate-related changes in disease</p>