UN organization	Energy-related programmes and activities	Funding and Operation	Coordination of Activities
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Gustavo Best: <u>Gustavo.Best@fao.org</u>	http://www.fao.org/sd/EN2_en.htm http://www.fao.org/forestry/fop/fopw/energy/energy-e.stm http://www.rwedp.org/ I. Policies and mandates of the entity FAO's member countries requested assistance in implementing the Nairobi Programme of Action on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and in the adoption of the Agenda 21, which calls for an energy transition to enhance rural and agricultural productivity. International environmental Conventions, the World Food Summit and the CSD process have also an implication regarding energy in rural areas and thus on FAO's energy activities. FAO assists countries to meet their energy requirements in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, as a means of achieving sustainable development. FAO maintains that a transition from the present energy supply of mainly fuelwood and other biomass fuels and animal and human power to a more diversified resource base, increasingly utilizing renewable energies and a more modern use of biomass, is key to attaining sustainable livelihoods and improving the living conditions of rural populations. The role of renewable energy sources and of bioenergy, in particular, in carbon sequestration and substitution is increasingly of interest in the context of the Climate Change Convention. FAO assists countries in strengthening their institutional and human capacities to implement rural energy programmes and in the implementation of bioenergy programmes within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol.	FAO operates its activities through its network of over 80 national, 7 regional and sub-regional offices and its Rome-based headquarters.	
	 II. Overview of programmes and activities A. Energy Development FAO's energy activities emphasize the need to develop and promote technologies and strategies for the utilization of renewable sources of energy adapted to the socio-economic needs of rural populations. FAO's technical assistance activities recognize that agriculture, forestry and fisheries have a double role and potential as energy consumers and as energy producers in the form of renewable bioenergy. An integrated approach for the assessment, planning and implementation of energy and sustainable rural development is taken in its technical assistance activities. All steps in the food chain require energy and a systematic approach is taken to its "energization". Renewable energy applications, such as photovoltaic systems, are promoted specially in relation to enhanced agricultural productivity and other income generation activities. Networking is promoted, such as the Latin American and Caribbean Working Group on Rural Energization for Sustainable Development, the Regional Wood Energy Development Programme in Asia or the Sustainable Rural Environment and Energy Network for the Whole European Region. The nexus between agriculture and energy will be assessed in the context of the preparations for CSD 9. B. Energy systems and approaches Special emphasis is placed on bioenergy that plays a key role in the present energy scenario in rural areas and has a high potential as a modern energy carrier. Wood energy data and projections are a major component of FAO's energy activities. FAO has gathered information on the dynamics of woodfuel flows and has been providing multi-disciplinary approaches and technical expertise in the field of bioenergy. A database at country level on production 		

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	and consumption of woodfuels has been regularly maintained since 1961, representing one of the most complete time series available. It has gathered experience in the development of methodologies and definitions, management and analysis of databases, policy advice and development of national and regional specialised bioenergy studies. Attention is placed to the energy function of the sugar industry, as one of the diversification strategies of that sector and to the production of low cost transport fuels to contribute to urban food security. FAO has also promoted awareness and better use of work animal technology. It has also implemented field projects aimed at: a) increasing the supply of biofuel (through multipurpose tree plantations and sorghum species, agroforestry		
FAO cont	schemes, community forestry, utilization of agricultural residues); b) reduce the woodfuel consumption and increase energy efficiency (improved stoves and charcoal making techniques); c) promote renewable energy applications (to enhance agricultural productivity and for rural services such as electricity); d) improve market and trade mechanisms; e) foster gender equality; f) address health problems and g) promote bioenergy for combined heat and power. It has conducted activities on energy planning and training at the, regional and national levels such as the Regional Wood-Energy Development Programme for Asia, the assessment of the future energy requirements of agriculture in African countries and the organization of energy planning and training at the, regional and national levels such as the Regional Wood-Energy Development Programme for Asia, the assessment of the future energy requirements of agriculture in African countries and the organization of energy planning and training at the, regional and national levels such as the Regional Wood-Energy Development Programme for Asia, the assessment of the future energy requirements of agriculture in African countries and the organization of National Consultative Meetings on Energy for Rural Development. A significant number of projects have been implemented in fields such as wood energy, bioenergy, biogas, and solar drying, illumination and water lifting. Agricultural engineering solutions to promote fuel saving cropping systems (conservation tillage, zero tillage), human and work animal energy, efficient energy and water use in irrigation, and energy efficient fishing vessels are other areas of attention. In the crop specific area, technology transfer of new drought and saline tolerant sweet sorghums for alcohol production is pursued. The particular characteristics of the energy and environment linkages in rural areas are assessed; animal and agro and agro-industrial residues, their valorization and the protection of local environmental quality are also topics o		