Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) refer to any action that reduces GHG emissions in developing countries and is implemented under the umbrella of a national governmental initiative for sustainable development.

NAMAs can serve as an instrument to support implementation and fulfilment of sustainable development goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

In their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), 86% of all countries explicitly recognized that AFOLU sector has significant potential to mitigate climate change.

To avoid serious impacts of climate change, major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required.

Energy
Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector (AFOLU)
Industry
Transport
Buildings

24% 35% 21% 14% 6%

Distribution of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions by Sector

Food Security & Climate Benefits through Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Agriculture

Climate change threatens food security and rural communities. One person in 8 are affected by climate change. The number of undernourished people will increase under climate change. Smallholder farmers, forest dwellers, herders and fishers are the most affected by climate change.

To avoid serious impacts of climate change, major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required. In their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), 86% of all countries explicitly recognized that AFOLU sector has significant potential to mitigate climate change.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture can provide multiple co-benefits:

- Increased yield and food security
- Higher incomes
- Greater resilience
- Increased agro-biodiversity

NAMAs can serve as an instrument to support implementation and mitigation of sustainable development goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

With appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions, it is possible not only to reduce GHG emissions but also strengthen food security and rural livelihoods.

What is needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture?

- Policies: Create an enabling environment with supportive policies and regulations.
- Finance: Provide accessible climate finance, insurance schemes and incentives to stakeholders through the entire food system.
- Data: Improve data availability and develop new data collection systems or improve existing systems for monitoring GHG and non-GHG impacts.
- Knowledge: Promote research and identify effective and context-specific mitigation options.
- Capacities and awareness: Develop and strengthen capacities at all levels. Raise awareness and share knowledge of improved agricultural practices.
- Coordination & Institutions: Establish coordination mechanisms between national and subnational institutions and among different sectors.

The AFOLU sector is a significant contributor to GHG emissions.

Energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector (24%), Industry (21%), Transport (14%), Buildings (6%) contribute to GHG emissions.

Agriculture, forestry and other land use sector contributes to climate change.

AFOLU NAMAs can serve as an instrument to support implementation and adaptation of sustainable development goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

In their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), 86% of all countries explicitly recognized that AFOLU sector has significant potential to mitigate climate change.

Eighteen percent of NAMAs in the UNFCCC registry include AFOLU sector.


*Multi-sectoral entries include entries which target AFOLU sector together with other sectors, such as industry.

Data source: UNFCCC NAMA registry 2016. As of July 2016, 153 NAMA entries were entered in the NAMA registry.