

# FOOD SECURITY & CLIMATE BENEFITS THROUGH NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS IN AGRICULTURE

## Climate change threatens food security and rural communities



1 person in 9 suffers from hunger.



The number of undernourished people will increase under climate change.

Smallholder farmers, forest dwellers, herders and fishers are the most affected by climate change.

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



Data source: IPCC, 2014.

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

## Climate change adaption and mitigation in agriculture can provide multiple co-benefits



Increased yield and food security



Higher incomes



Greater resilience



Increased agro-biodiversity



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

## Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector



**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**.



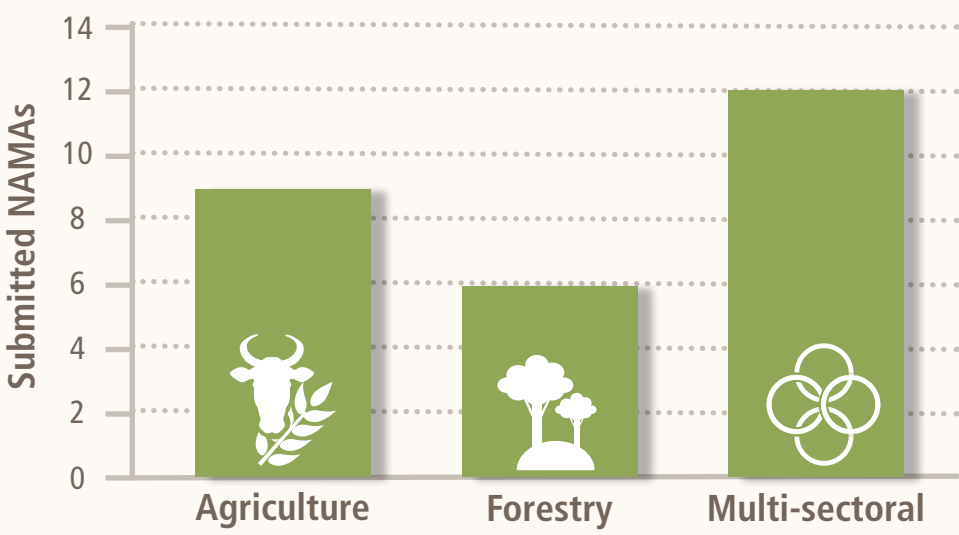
**NAMAs** can serve as an instrument to support implementation and fulfilment of sustainable development goals (**SDGs**), the Paris Agreement and Nationally Determined Contributions (**NDCs**).



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

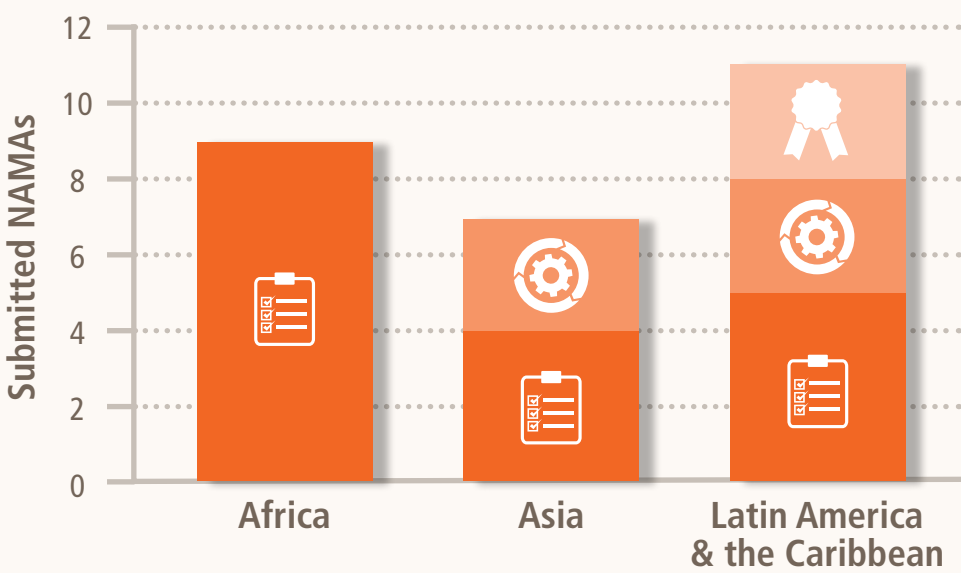
## Eighteen percent of NAMAs in the UNFCCC registry include AFOLU sector

CATEGORIES OF AFOLU NAMAS



\*Multi-sectoral category includes NAMAs which targets AFOLU sector together with other sectors, such as energy.  
Data source: UNFCCC NAMA registry 2016. As of as of July 2016, 153 NAMA entries were entered in the NAMA registry.

STAGE OF NAMAS SEEKING SUPPORT



preparation



implementation



recognition

## 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 on the benefits of improved agricultural practices.



**Coordination & institutions:** Establish coordination mechanisms between national and subnational institutions and among different sectors.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

[www.fao.org/climate-change](http://www.fao.org/climate-change)

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