FAO Activities for Supporting NAMAs in Agriculture

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Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions in Agriculture

MICCA Programme

Climate, Energy and Tenure Division

African Regional Workshop on NAMAs
Windhoek, Namibia
1-3 October, 2014

FAO Objectives

- Identify mitigation strategies that are consistent with food security, resilience and rural development goals

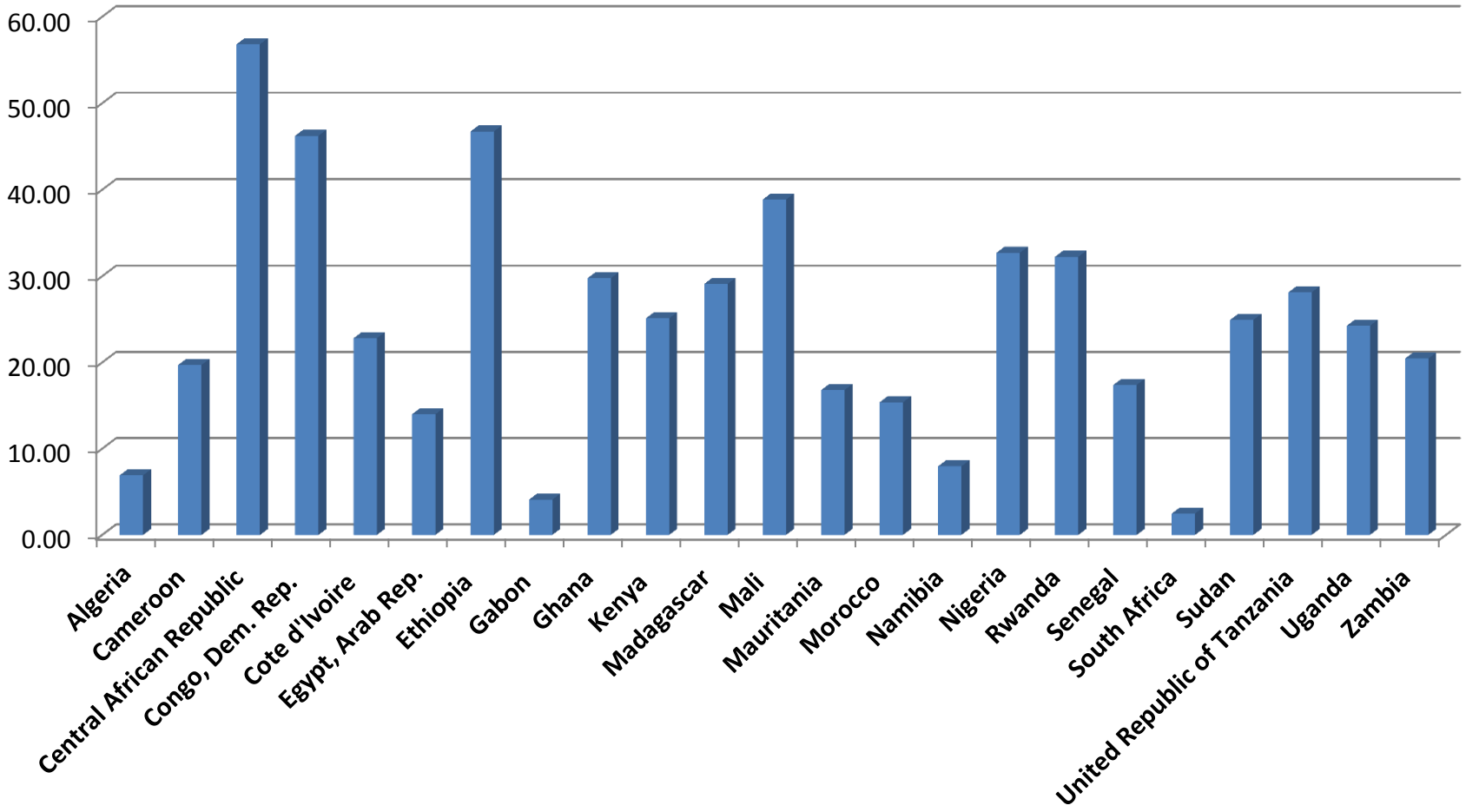
- Support member countries to improve rural statistics, analyze GHG emissions, evaluate practices, for the agriculture, forestry and the land use sector –NCs, BURs, NAMAs and REDD+

- Coordinate with relevant international programmes towards coherent frameworks, focusing on national processes –UNDP; UNREDD; UNFCCC; IPCC

Why Focus on Agriculture for Mitigation: Dominant economic and emission sector

- Agriculture is a substantial portion of GDP in most developing countries, contributing significantly employment and earnings
- Average percent share of GDPag / GDP by continent:
  - Africa **23%**
  - Asia **22%**
  - Latin America **10%**
  - Annex I ~ **2-3%**
- Economic growth linked to overall rural development and the prosperity of farming communities

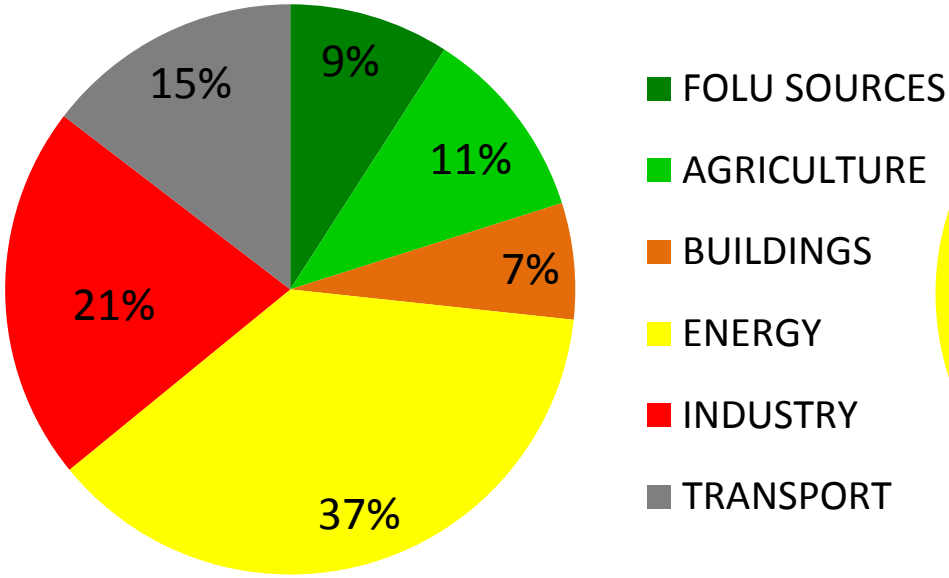
Agriculture GDP share, Africa



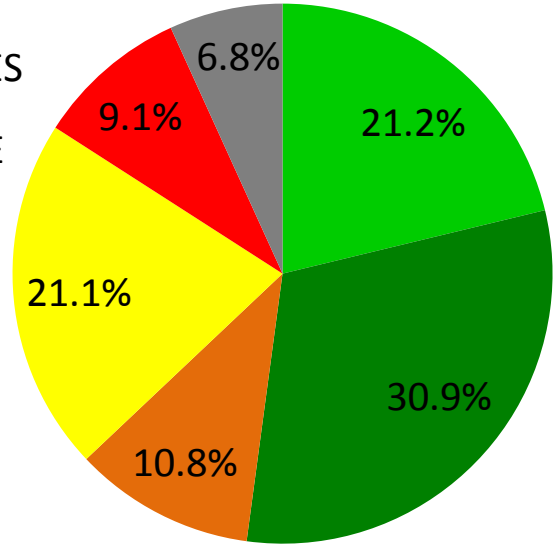
Source: World Bank, 2010

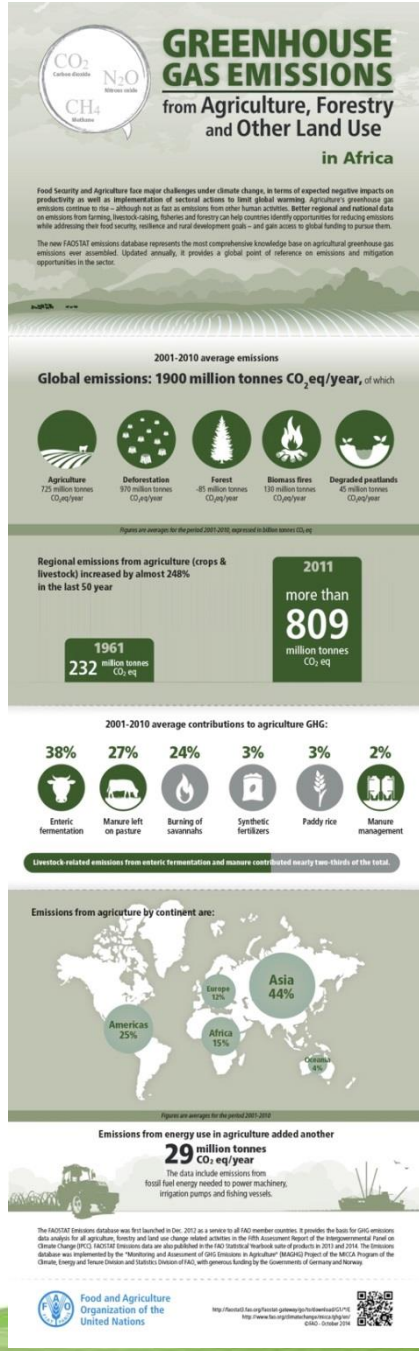
Agriculture is a dominant GHG emitter

GLOBAL



AFRICA





Agriculture NAMAs:
Addressing Mitigation, Adaptation and Food Security:

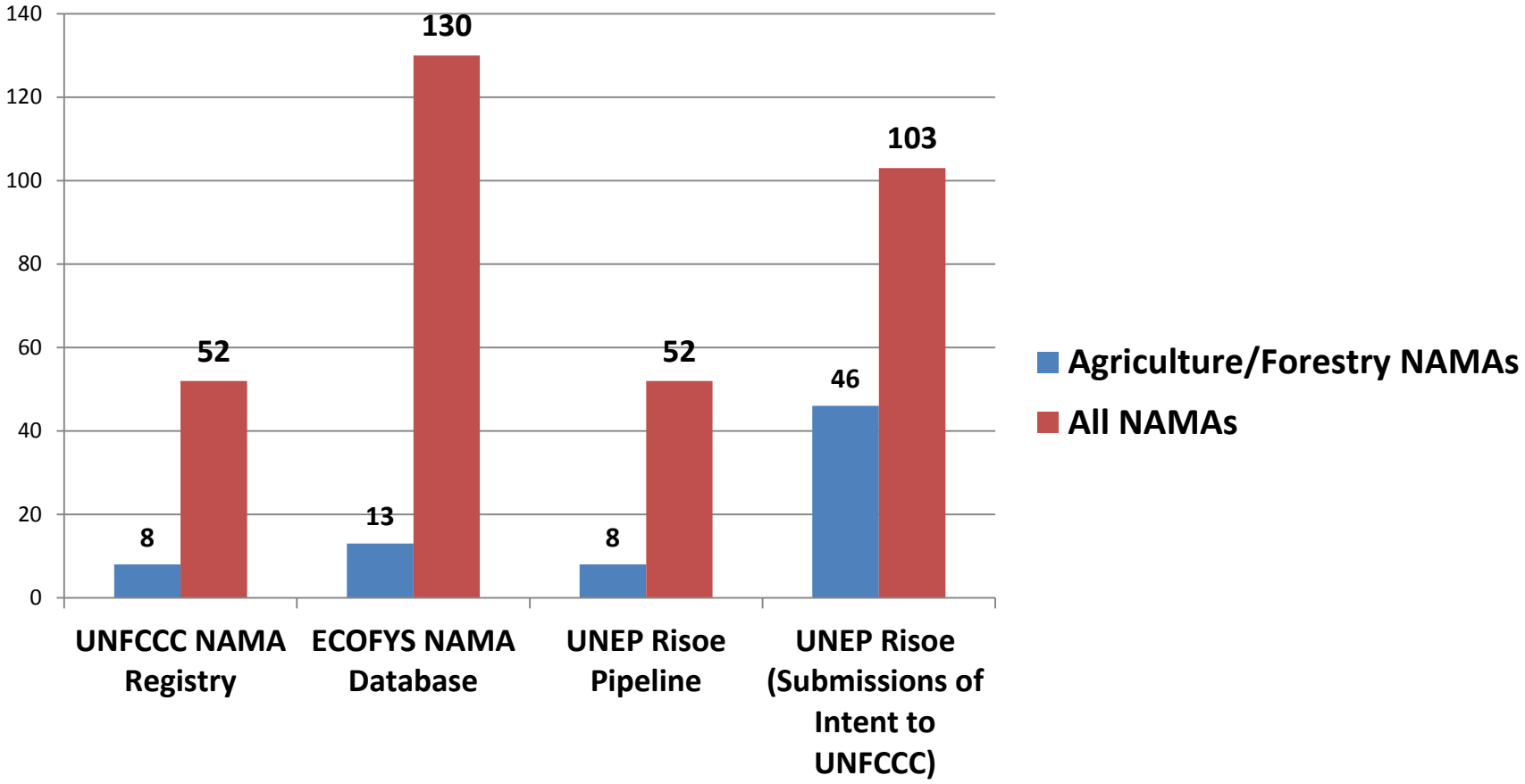
- Agriculture offers significant opportunity to link adaptation, resilience, mitigation and food security goals into one coherent package

  Joint adaptation and mitigation measures include, among others:

  - Reduce land degradation
  - Increase efficiency of input applications
  - Increase efficiency of supply chains/Reduce Waste
  - Agroforestry

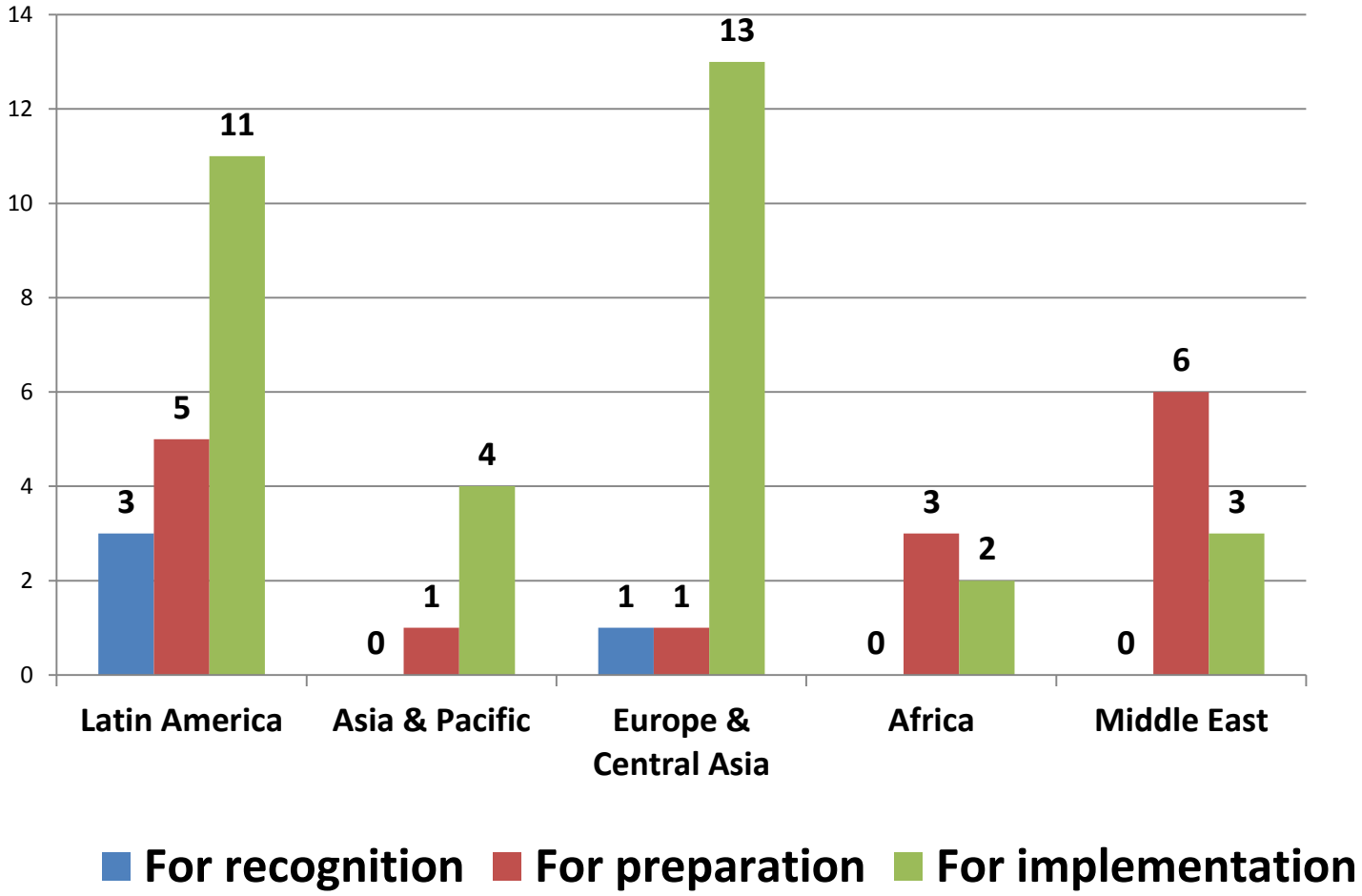
- Addressing synergies in a coherent package could help to leverage funding, with potential to integrate NAMAs/NAPs

Current Status of Agriculture NAMAs:



September 2014

NAMAs By Region



Source: UNEP Risoe NAMA Pipeline September 2014

FAO Activities

- Global data: FAOSTAT Emissions database for AFOLU

- Knowledge generation: IPCC AR5 and NAMA Guidelines, GHG Reports, MICCA Pilots Knowledge Generation

- Capacity Development: Support member countries identify and analyze GHG data, identify practices

FAOSTAT Emissions Database: A reference Tier 1 Exercise

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSTAT

& geo-reference data

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IPCC 2006 Guidelines

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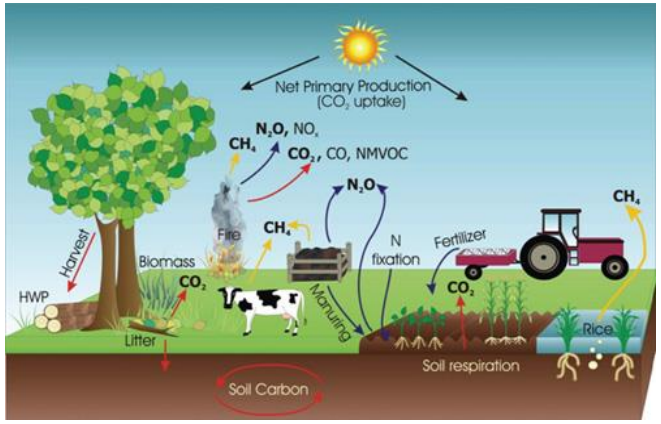


Addressing different data analysis needs:

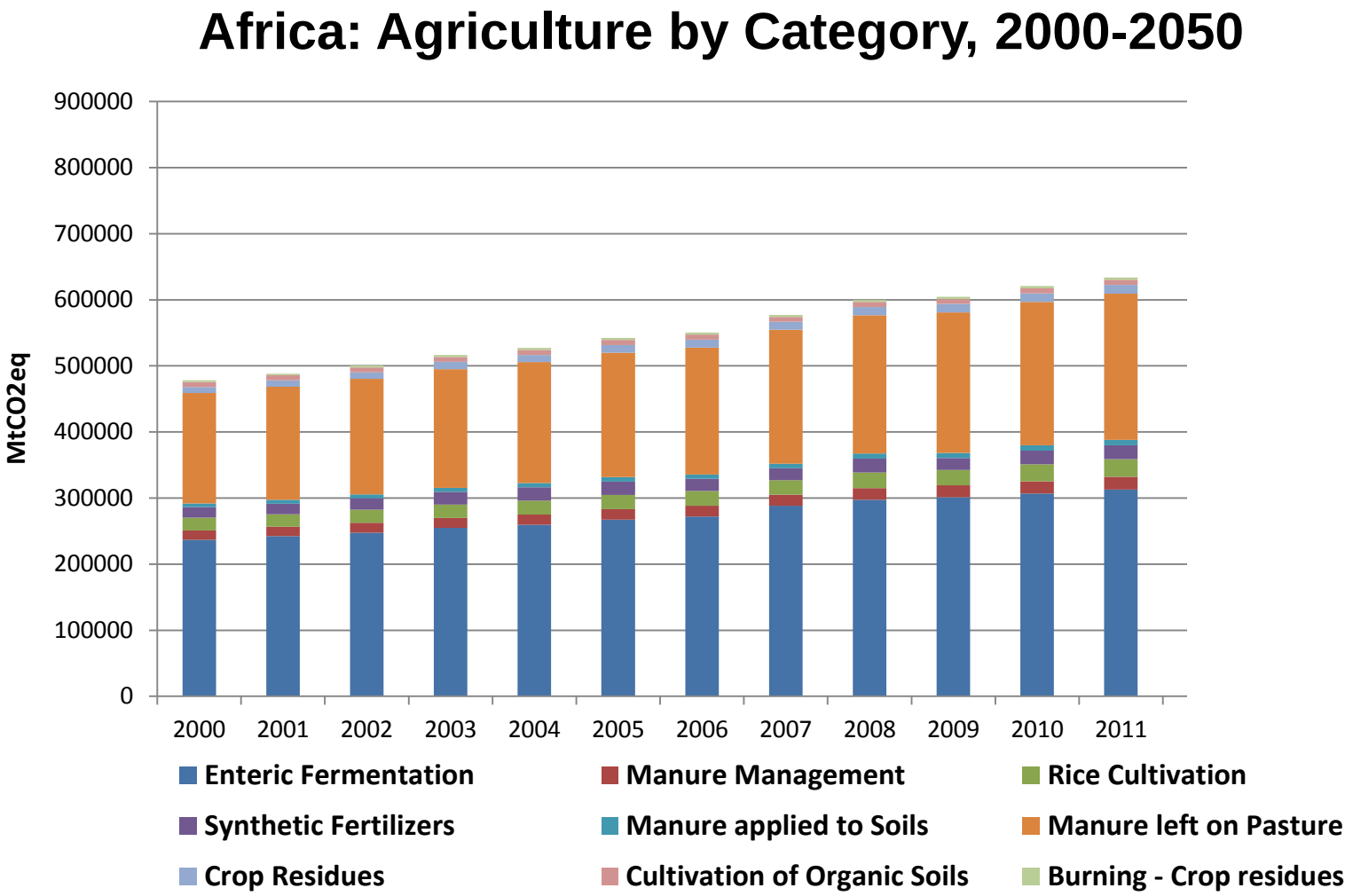
1. National, Regional and Global Assessments: Facilitate regional comparisons and trend analysis for AFOLU –IPCC AR5

2. Support GHG Inventories: Provide a reference, Tier 1 data framework for analysis of AFOLU GHG trends for all countries– including reference emissions to 2030 by country and subsector

3. Develop Indicators: Derive complex GHG indexes useful for analysis and policy support

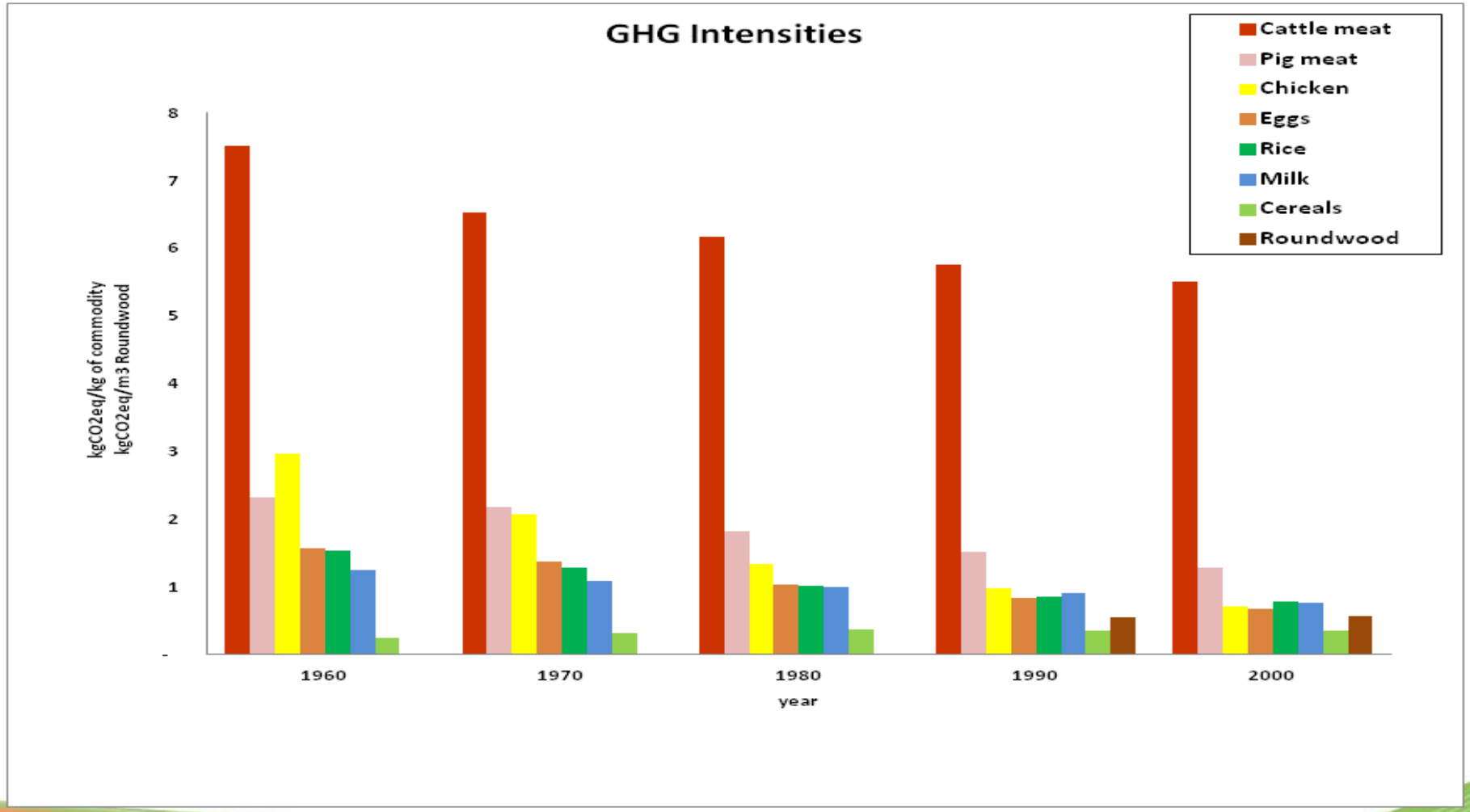
4. Access geo-referenced data: Move beyond nationally aggregated statistics for the land use sector

Trends and BASELINE Projections



Source: FAOSTAT, 2014

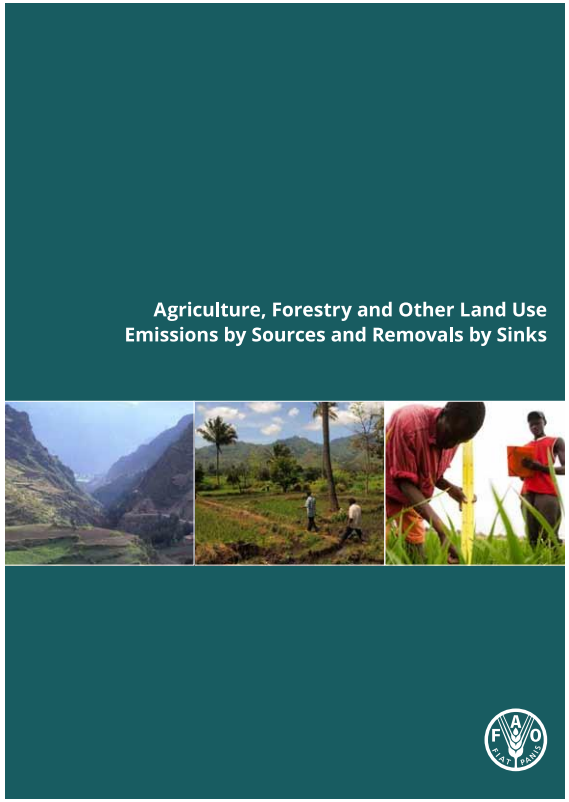
GHG/Commodity Indicators

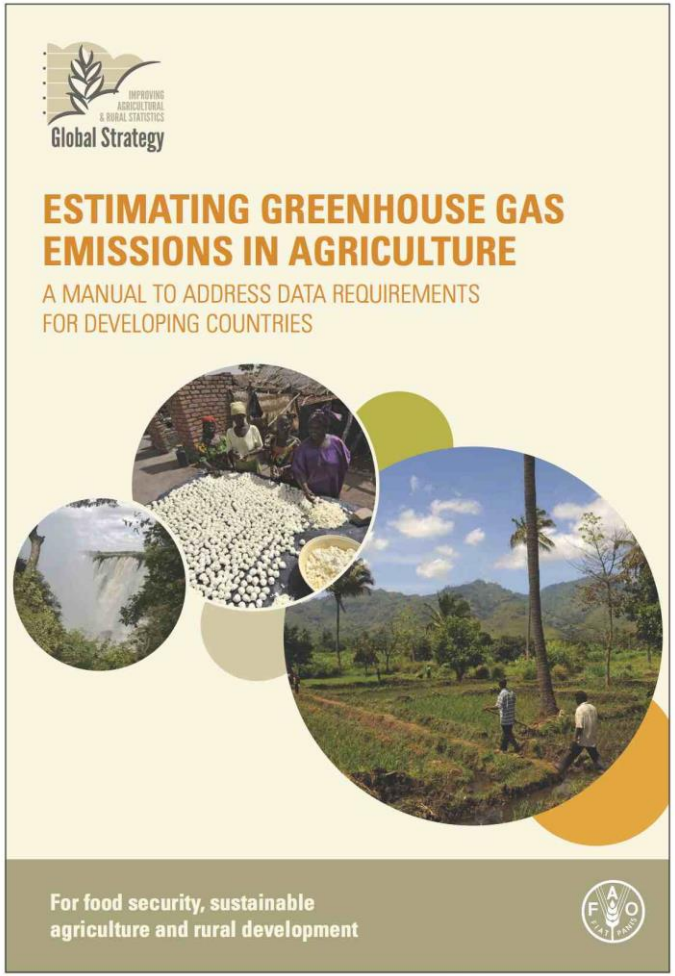


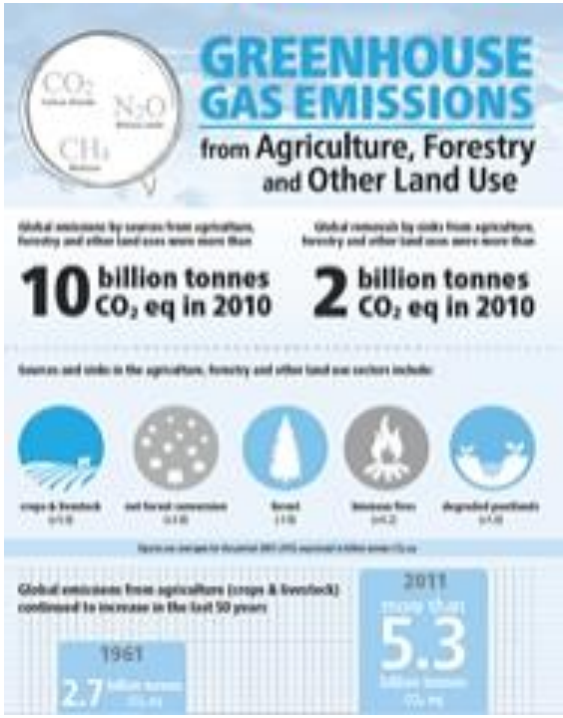
New Data Analysis Tools in FAOSTAT Emissions Database

Capacity Development-Knowledge

- Knowledge Generation; GHG Data Analyses, Manuals in support of GHG Inventory and submission processes

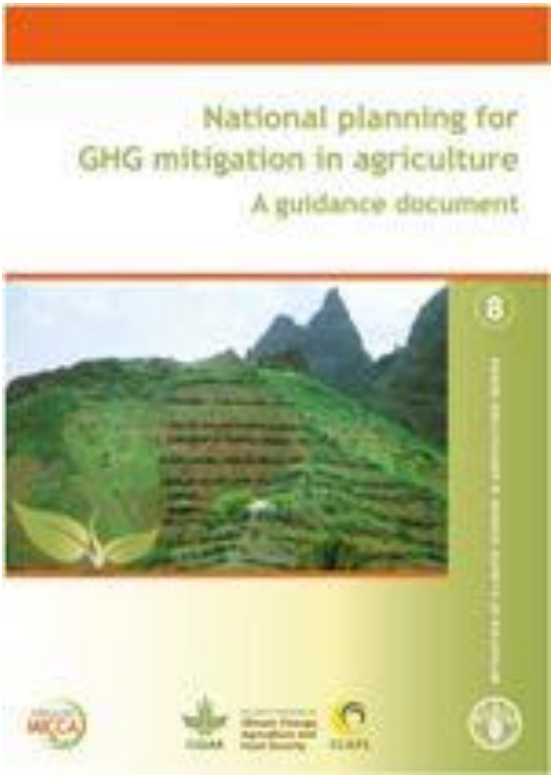






Capacity Development-Knowledge

- Knowledge Generation; GHG Data Analyses, Manuals and Analyses on NAMA-relevant processes



Capacity Development-Regional

- **Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Africa 2012-2014**

  Da Lat, Viet Nam, 5 - 6 October 2012

  33 participants; 18 countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, LAO PDR, Korea ROK, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam)

  Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 3 - 4 June 2013

  29 participants; 18 countries (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, Peru, Uruguay, and Trinidad and Tobago)

  Casablanca, Morocco, 2 - 3 December 2013

  37 participants; 23 countries (Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Dem. Rep., Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia).

- **National Workshops in Kenya and Tanzania on Climate Change and Agriculture: Sharing Evidence and Experience on Climate-Smart Agriculture**.

  Nairobi, Oct 8-9 2014; Dar es Salaam, Oct 15-16 2014

Capacity Development-BURs/NAMAs

- **BUR "Pilots" QA**

Mexico, Uruguay, Costa Rica

- **UN REDD Targeted Support**

Ecuador, Colombia, DRC, Congo

- **Special activity on Peatlands**

Indonesia

- **Tanzania and Kenya MICCA Pilots**
- **NAMA Training Package,** Vietnam

- Data Gaps; QA/QC
- Project Base Processes
- Interagency Coordination
- UNREDD, UNDP, UNFCCC, IPCC

Conclusions

- Agriculture has a critical role to address linkages among mitigation, resilience and food security goals, and these could be funded through agriculture NAMAs
- FAO supports member countries with data tools, knowledge on practices, manuals and in-country capacity development activities

Thank you for Your Attention!

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NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Addressing Data and Institutional Gaps

FAOSTAT Emissions database for AFOLU

Released on Apr 14th 2014, contributes to IPCC AR5 WGIII

- Platform containing domains for AFOLU GHG emissions at global, regional, and national level (identification of hotspots, baselines, projections)
- Four dimensions of applicability:
    1) Global and regional assessments
    2) Filling data gaps and building capacity
    3) QA/QC of national data
    4) Development of indicators

Regional Workshops on Statistics for GHG emissions

- Assist Member countries with agricultural data collection in order to prepare BURs and NAMAs; provides exchange of experiences between countries

Critical Role of National GHG Inventories

Improved data collection and sound GHG emission inventories within robust National data systems:

- Enable development of baselines and MRV of NAMAs
- Help identify emissions hotspots