



**A submission to UNFCCC Secretariat on  
NAMAs in answer to the invitation of article 82 of Decision FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7**

In response to the invitation to accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, views on the nationally appropriate mitigation actions mechanism (article 82 of Decision FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/L.7) the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations herein submits views on implementation for agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

In most developing countries, agriculture, forestry and fisheries represent an essential part of economy and therefore also an important share of emissions. This is why actions in these sectors are important in many nationally appropriate mitigation action plans. Among the 43 countries which have proposed NAMAs, 32 provided sectoral details. 30 of those included forestry and 19 agriculture. Therefore the nationally appropriate mitigation actions mechanism referred to in article 48 and 49 shall be designed in such a way as to be able to take appropriately into account the specificities of these sectors. It shall also acknowledge the need to ensure food security and the right to food.

The Cancun Agreement reaffirms that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing country Parties, and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs, and agrees that developing country Parties will take nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to 'business as usual' emissions in 2020.

In producing NAMAs, one should therefore first share common principles for estimating baseline scenarios. Assessing future production and emissions "business as usual" in a baseline shall take into account country and region specific demands to produce more food to achieve, maintain food security, and guarantee the right to food, also taking into account the impact of climate change.

In order to increase food security and to satisfy a growing population's needs both in quantity, diversity and quality, the production of the agricultural sectors in developing countries is to increase. "Business as usual", an increase in production will translate in a corresponding increase of emissions in the same proportion.

Second, NAMA's shall be assessed as a deviation from the baseline. Such deviation from the baseline can be achieved for example by efficiency gains in food production and food chains. They can also be achieved by the reduced mobilisation of new land areas for agriculture or by the restoration of degraded land (increased carbon stock, improved vegetation coverage).

Enhancing carbon sequestration represents a very important part of the mitigation potential of the agricultural sectors. It is absolutely essential that actions to that effect, including by enhancing carbon sequestration in agricultural soils, could be recognised and accounted for in NAMAs.

Measurement, reporting and verification, either national or internationally controlled, shall ensure consistency across sectors and for land-based activities, while being adapted to the specificities of the agricultural sector. They shall allow for the use of proxies and default values adapted to the agricultural sector including for land use. The methodologies to be used shall be adapted to allow aggregated area-

based, region-based, project-based measurements or local / international food chains approaches integrating land use change impact. This aggregated approach shall reduce transaction cost and be intended to cover wide number of small holders.

These MRV methods should be envisaged with a possibility of double check through ex-ante carbon balance appraisal and ex-post appraisal.