

Communications, Reports, and National Obligations

There are several ways in which the member countries or parties to the UNFCCC communicate information to the Convention regarding their perspectives, emissions, and progress towards mitigation and adaptation.

Some of the methods utilized, such as national communications (NCs) and biennial update reports (BURs), are requirements for all countries that have ratified the Convention. Other mechanisms, e.g., submissions and nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), are voluntary and afford the parties an opportunity to report on their national outlook, intentions and priorities. These reports are the means through which a country presents its current situation regarding the current and future impacts of climate change it is facing, as well as the obstacles and gaps that hinder the development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation plans and strategies for different sectors to the international community.

National Communications (NCs)

What are they?

Under Article 4 of the UNFCCC, parties to the Convention are periodically required to submit reports containing the following information:

- A national inventory of GHG emissions, classified by sources, removals and sinks.
- National circumstances, including a description of the measures adopted or planned in order to contribute to the goals of the Convention.
- Measures to facilitate climate change adaptation.

- Measures to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- Obstacles, gaps, and needs in relation to funding, technology, and capacities.
- Other information pertinent for achieving the Convention's objective.

As the parties have clear guidelines for these reports within the framework of the Convention, these documents are known as national communications (NCs). The information contained within them is a key element required to develop adaptation and mitigation plans and/or strategies in the countries. They also demonstrate that the countries have fulfilled their commitments under the Kyoto Protocol.

Guidelines that clearly explain the format to be followed for each chapter of the national communication are available.

How do they work?

Both Annex I and non-Annex I countries prepare national communications, although the frequency, level of detail, and requirements vary according to the group to which they belong. Non-Annex I countries must submit their national communications every four years, or when they have the funds to do so. At the time of this writing, most non-Annex I countries are in the process of drafting, or have already submitted, their third national communication. Annex I countries report biennially; some have already submitted six or seven national communications.

Who can submit them?

The process of preparing and submitting national communications is the responsibility of

the UNFCCC focal point, which is usually the ministry of environment. However, in drafting communications, the focal point coordinates the work with other government agencies such as the ministries of agriculture, energy, transport, and economic affairs, as well as research centers, academia, and civil society.

How are they related to agriculture?

Much of the country's important information related to climate change is presented in the national communication report, and the document often serves as the basis for the design of both capacity development plans and donor financing. Therefore, it is important that the institutions that manage agriculture sector information as well as the relevant national research centers be involved in the preparation of NCs. For example, the studies conducted for NCs can also be used to prepare vulnerability analyses and subsequent adaptation plans for the sector. The same applies to the formulation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and low-emission development strategies. All the core data on the status of sectoral emissions is taken from the GHG inventory included in NCs. The involvement of the agricultural sector will lead to the development of appropriate measures for both adaptation and mitigation, as they will be based on most up to date information provided by technical personnel familiar with the sector. As such, the sectoral mitigation and adaptation strategies designed are more likely to be appropriate, effective and successful.

Where do I find the national communications that have been submitted?

National communications submitted by Annex I countries: <http://goo.gl/8gtNn7>

National communications submitted by non-Annex I countries: <http://goo.gl/07498L>

Guidelines and form: <http://goo.gl/UfNuYG/docs/2010/cop16/spa/07a01s.pdf> - page=2

Biennial Update Reports (BURs)

What are they?

Biennial update reports (BURs) are intended to improve the reporting of mitigation actions and their impacts, and of needs and support received for implementing those actions in national communications, including inventories, for non-Annex I parties to the Convention (developing countries). The reports serve as an input for international consultation and analysis (ICA) process that seeks to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects (1/CP.16, Paragraph 63). BURs must include:

- The country's national GHG inventory, covering all sectors,
- A mitigation plan,
- An analysis of funding, technical assistance, and capacity building needs, and
- A description of the support received to meet those needs.

How do they work?

The following guidelines for the preparation of biennial update reports by non-Annex I countries were adopted during the COP 17 (see point III of decision 2/CP.17):

- Submit the first BUR by December 2014
- Take into account development priorities, objectives, capacities and national circumstances;
- Submit subsequent biennial update reports every two years (SIDS can submit them at their discretion)
- The first biennial update report submitted by non-Annex I parties shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission.

Annex I countries submit biennial reports (BRs), which are similar to BURs but with more demanding requirements.

Who can submit them?

The process of preparing BURs is similar to that of the national communications; the focal point for the UNFCCC is also responsible for their preparation. Like NCs, BURs are prepared with funds that the Convention provides through the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

How do BURs and NCs differ?

While some information overlaps, the BUR, unlike the NC, focuses more on mitigation, and specifically on the presentation and assessment of the mitigation potential of the country and its various sectors, including agriculture. It also focuses on the financial, technological, institutional and political challenges that country's face implementing mitigation efforts.

	National Communication (Decision 17/CP.8, Annex)	Biennial Update Report (Decision 2/CP.17, Annex III)
Methodology	Revised 1996 IPCC guidelines (" should ") IPCC Good Practice Guidance (GPG) and Uncertainty Management (" are encouraged ")	Methodologies established by the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of national communications (para. 4, annex) Revised 1996 IPCC guidelines, IPCC GPG-2000, and IPCC GPG-2003 (para. 5, annex) (" should ")
Years	First National Communication: 1994 or 1990 (" should "); Second National Communication 2000 (" should ") LDC (" at their discretion ")	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission (e.g., first BUR in 2014: National GHG Inventory: 2010; 2nd BUR: National GHG 2012) (para. 41g, decision).
Report	National communication chapter - Tables 1 and 2 (" are encouraged ") - Sectoral tables and spreadsheets (" are encouraged ") - Information about the methodology (" are encouraged ")	National inventory report - Tables 1 and 2 (" are encouraged ") - Annex 3A.2 of IPCC GPG-2003 and sectoral tables in the annex to the Revised 1996 IPCC guidelines (para. 6, annex) (" are encouraged ") - Summary information tables of inventories for previous communications (e.g., for 1994 and 2000) (para. 8, annex) (" are encouraged ") - Additional or supporting information may be supplied in a technical annex (para. 10, annex) (" are encouraged ") - Time series: provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in the previous national communications (para. 7, annex) (" is encouraged ")

Source: UN REDD 2014.

How are they related to agriculture?

An increasing number of countries are opting for the promotion of sustainable agriculture as both a mitigation and adaptation strategy. Including the agriculture in the BUR can help raise the sector's visibility so that it can potentially receive donor funds and technical support, and overcome some of the political or institutional obstacles faced. The inclusion of agriculture increases the likelihood of the sector securing funding for the development of low-emissions development strategies, which

can contribute to improving its competitiveness, in gaining access to new markets, and enhancing resilience to the effects of climate change. BURs also catalyze political and institutional processes, so the country allocates more resources to the sector.

More information

BURs submitted by non-Annex I countries can be found at: <http://goo.gl/J0uY8Q>

National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories

What are they?

National greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories form part of BURs and national communications. They are individual country reports on national GHG emissions, specifically the six gases established by the UNFCCC. They include the emissions of the land use and land use change sectors (LULUCF, which includes agriculture and forestry), as well as energy, waste, and industrial processes.

How does the system work?

The UNFCCC focal point is responsible for the national GHG inventory. A specialized institution may be hired to carry it out, but the findings must then be validated by government agencies.

The implementation of a national GHG inventory poses a series of challenges, such as interagency coordination, and calls for planning between sectors and institutions at the national level. Depending on the country's circumstances, gathering the data and putting together a GHG inventory usually takes 12 months, though it may take longer if the technical and financial resources available are limited.

Who can submit the inventory?

The designated UNFCCC focal point is the only person allowed to submit the inventory. National GHG inventories are sent with national communications, and are now also sent as an annex to the BUR. Preparation of the national GHG inventory can take at least a year, depending on the country's level of experience.

How is it related to agriculture?

A report on agriculture sector emissions must be included in the national GHG inventory, usually along with the land use and land use change (LULUCF) sector, which includes emissions caused by the conversion of forest and other land for crops or grazing, and the use of arable

The national GHG inventory is important for the agricultural sector because it enables each country to:

- Ascertain the magnitude of GHG emissions and removals at the national level, and understand trends.
- Estimate the mitigation potential of the sector and activities or subsectors that generate most emissions.
- Inform decision-making processes of the priority actions required at different levels.
- Craft science-based mitigation policies.

The Latin American agricultural sector accounts for:

- 21% of the region's emissions
- 14% of global agricultural emissions, rising to 24% if we include land use change

Source: FAOSTAT 2001-2010.

land for other purposes (e.g., reforestation or urbanization). The countries report on three GHGs (methane, nitrous oxide, and carbon dioxide). Emissions generated by livestock production, fertilizer use, rice cultivation, and manure management are reported for the agriculture sector. The IPCC guidelines are used for the submission of these reports.

Where can I find national GHG inventories?

National GHG inventories are submitted along with national communications and BURs. Hence, they can be accessed via the following web page: <http://goo.gl/J0uY8Q>

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

What are they?

INDCs are contributions that the countries submit to the Convention voluntarily in which they detail their emission reduction goals aimed at stabilizing GHG concentrations by 2030. Although INDCs were only conceived as mitigation goals, the G-77 also requested that they include details of adaptation actions. Therefore, in addition to including both mitigation actions and reduction goals, INDCs should detail a country's efforts to adapt to climate change, and the support it has provided to other countries that are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

INDCs should be ambitious, equitable, and transparent, so that it is possible to assess the progress made.

Why are they important?

In preparation for the goal of reaching a new international climate agreement in December 2015, each country has agreed to publish an INDC detailing its commitments and the post-2020 actions it intends to implement to address climate change. All the INDCs taken together will determine whether the parties reach an ambitious agreement that will facilitate a more resilient, low-carbon future.

How do they work?

Like national communications and biennial reports, all INDCs should be based on the national GHG inventories carried out, and the impact of the mitigation options and their associated costs must be analyzed. The contributions related to adaptation should also be based on prior studies in which the most vulnerable areas or sectors are identified that are in need of substantial efforts to implement the adaptation plans.

The countries must be attentive to this and monitor and support the negotiations of the two workstreams of the ADP, as the decisions taken in Paris will have a significant impact on the LULUCF sector. That impact will range from the establish-

ment of strict national regulations for reducing emissions, which can generate higher costs, or alternatively, lead to savings by generating credits for accessing clean energy sources or incentives for more efficient production.

The INDCs are being defined within the framework of workstream 1. Several countries have sent in their contributions, which draw on information generated previously.

It should be noted that these contributions must be based on information that has been evaluated and validated by the country's relevant sectors, in this case the agricultural sector. It is inadvisable to prepare goals based on information of dubious quality, since that could lead to the under- or over-estimation of reduction goals with a real socioeconomic impact. The specialists concerned should take part in the process of developing the contributions, especially if the country's approach is sectoral (i.e., the contributions will be based on individual sectors and not on a value for the country as a whole).

INDCs must be based on the experience gained with similar processes, such as national communications, especially those that have a chapter devoted to the impact of mitigation and adaptation measures. According to the methodological guidelines, INDCs must reference the economic impact of the scenarios corresponding to mitigation and/or adaptation. They draw on the information generated by BURs on the sectors with greatest potential for mitigation, including an analysis of the challenges involved in their implementation. An INDC may be based on national communications, semiannual reports, NAMAs, and NAPs. It is important to ensure that information compiled from different sources is consistent, so that the contribution is as viable and beneficial as possible for the country's development goals.

The negotiation process within the framework of the ADP, and the legal nature of INDCs has yet to be defined. As a result, countries are cautious when preparing their contributions, which tend to be more general, with relative values in relation to development goals. Some contributions depend on funding being secured to carry them out. It is expected that, as the nature of the Paris agreement becomes clearer, these contributions will also be less unambiguous.

Another element that must be taken into account is the funding that could be obtained for contributions. Although the Green Fund is already in operation, the figure of USD 11 billion contributed is far short of the goal that was set of USD 100 billion per year.

It is fair to say that the key elements on which the preparation of INDCs depends are:

- The amount of robust information that the country possesses for constructing a GHG reduction goal.
- Barriers that hinder access to the information.
- Uncertainty about the legal nature of the Paris agreement.
- Uncertainty about the financial contributions that will be offered to the developing countries to enable them to implement their mitigation and adaptation plans.

Progress to date

Through April of 2016, 161 INDCs communicated by 189 parties and covering over 95% of emissions were submitted.¹ In the Americas, all countries except for Nicaragua have presented an INDC. 177 countries signed the Paris Agreement in April of 2016, however it will not enter into force until at least 55 countries representing at least 55% of global emissions ratify the accord. When this happens, the INDCs will simply be called Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

How are they related to agriculture?

In Latin America, where most emissions are generated by the LULUCF sectors, agriculture is a key potential contributor to quantifiable goals for emissions reduction. However, the implications for the sector are not very clear, especially with regards to the social and economic impact of mitigation measures. For this reason work plans must be established in a way that they call first for efforts to determine the magnitude of emissions in the sector with their associated uncertainties, and are followed by the identification of actions that could generate the biggest reductions for the lowest cost and with a largely positive social impact.

The region has sufficient information available from research conducted in the agricultural sector, which would make it easier to determine both the sector's potential for mitigation and degree of vulnerability to the different climate scenarios. As a result, the multilateral platforms or institutions could offer to assist countries by advising them about the construction of their respective INDCs. The countries that have made the most progress in this process could also share the lessons learned, and take advantage of the seminars planned to submit recommendations or provide input for the creation of these national contributions.

More information

Submitted INDCs: <http://goo.gl/qELZ6G>

CAIT map of the contributions described in the INDCs submitted: <http://cait.wri.org/indc/>

¹ A report prepared by the UNFCCC on the aggregate effect of the INDCs submitted is available at <http://goo.gl/G0JACA>

Submissions

What are they?

Submissions are documents sent in to the different bodies² of the UNFCCC (and other conventions) that have requested information, input, and opinions from different stakeholders on a specific subject.

Why are they important?

Submissions are one of the mechanisms used to share information, lay a common foundation, and move the negotiations forward between on-site official sessions in an inclusive and transparent way. The information they contain is used as input for the discussions and decisions taken by the bodies.

How does the system work?

The topics, scope, and deadlines are established during the work sessions of the different subsidiary bodies (SBSTA, SBI, COP, MOP, etc.). The parties and observers send their submissions to the UNFCCC Secretariat, which compiles them into a miscellaneous document by subject and shares them by means of a miscellaneous document.

A submission is a response to a request from the COP or one of the subsidiary bodies of the parties, and there are specific guidelines established beforehand for each topic. Countries are required to follow the guidelines so that the submissions contribute to the negotiations that take place before the meetings of the subsidiary bodies and the COP. Negotiators should be attentive when the secretariat uploads submissions to the online portal that houses them, as they form the basis of the negotiations on the specific issue. Depending on their context, countries usually draft and prepare submissions, led by the respective focal point for the UNFCCC, in consultation with the relevant institutions.

In some instances, a submission may be prepared by a group of countries in coordination with their respective national institutions. In such cases, one country usually coordinates the process and sends in the submission on behalf of the other countries.

Who can submit them?

The parties to the COP (countries) can send in their submissions by email or upload them to the submissions page of the online portal. Countries can submit them independently or in collaboration with other countries or negotiating blocs. Observer organizations (IGOs and NGOs) can also forward submissions to the Secretariat through their Designated Contact Point (DCP). Depending on the institutional arrangements of each country, a submission may be sent by the ministry of foreign affairs.

How are they related to agriculture?

On a number of occasions, the SBSTA subsidiary body has requested submissions related to the link between the agricultural sector and climate change. Such submissions are an opportunity for the sector to share its interests and priorities with others. These submissions provide the basis for the decisions that will be taken at the COP; hence, it is important for countries to submit so their opinions are taken into account.

Submissions afford the countries an opportunity to clarify their current situation and advance toward the development of their national positions and perspectives on specific matters.

An opportunity to:

- Clarify the current national situation and advance toward the development of a country position on specific matters that affect the agriculture sector, and when there is an agenda issue for the sector.
- Communicate the interests of the sector.
- Collaborate and reach consensus with the ministry of environment and other national institutions.

2 For example, the Conference of the Parties (COP) serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), etc.

Brief summary of submissions associated with agriculture and the participation of the Americas

2011: Topic: *The creation of a working group with a view to strengthening future agreements on agriculture and climate change.* Five countries of the Americas (Canada, the U.S., Costa Rica, Bolivia, and Uruguay) sent their communications separately and Mexico and Haiti did so together with other countries. In the communications they submitted, the countries expressed the need to create a working group but did not define in detail the approach or priorities for the working group.

2013: Topic: *“The current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries. This should take into account the diversity of the agricultural systems and the differences in scale as well as possible adaptation co-benefits.”* (UNFCCC 2013). Seventeen countries in the Americas responded.

2015: Topics:

- a) *The development of early warning systems and contingency plans in relation to extreme weather events and its effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion; and, (b) The assessment of risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios at the regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases.* Five countries of the Americas sent in submissions: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Uruguay, and the U.S.A.

2016: Topics:

- b) *Identification of adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspects; and, b)*

Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems. Uruguay and the USA sent submissions.

It is important that countries send submissions, as participating in the work of the SBSTA will strengthen the agriculture sector's position in international debates and lead to a proposed framework of actions for the sector at the international level. The submissions also increase and consolidate the knowledge that the countries need to respond to the impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector, and facilitate the knowledge exchange and potential technology transfer to enhance the sector's resilience.

Where can I find the submissions that have been sent in?

The UNFCCC's website provides access to a database of submissions received by the COP, the CMP, the SBSTA, the SBI, and the ADP. The link to the portal is <http://goo.gl/RyUuLl>

More information

The position of the Americas on agriculture on the agenda of the international climate negotiations

<http://goo.gl/ziQepd>

Agriculture in the global climate change negotiations and the Central American countries

<http://goo.gl/eh1LuY>

Agriculture in the climate change negotiations

<http://goo.gl/Y0NZsA>

Latin American and Caribbean agriculture: challenges and opportunities in the face of climate change

<http://goo.gl/xr64ze>

National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

What are they?

NAPs are road maps that countries prepare to deal with the impacts of climate change at different time scales. Their purpose is to reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change, guide the development of capacity for adaptation and resilience, and facilitate the coherent integration of adaptation to climate change into new and existing relevant policies, programs and activities, development planning processes and strategies in all sectors, and at different levels as necessary. They help in ensuring that sectors other than environment take ownership of the climate change issue, and can serve to guide donor investment in the country.

NAPs draw on national studies such as assessments of vulnerable sectors and others that are conducted as part of national communications and similar processes. Once the core information has been compiled about the most vulnerable sectors, which will most likely include agriculture, policies and measures are devised to address the associated climate change risks. This includes the development of an economic analysis of the impacts and of the measures needed to adapt to the new conditions in accordance with the technologies available.

How does the system work?

Focal points are responsible for preparing NAPs, in coordination with the relevant governmental agencies, national or international research institutions, and other stakeholders. The National Adaptation Plan should be based on the relevant information that the country possesses and guided by the relevant decisions of the COP, such as those adopted at the COP 18: <http://goo.gl/ye1oCU>

The institutional arrangements for the development and implementation of NAPs vary from country to country and depend on national circumstances. Countries that have already embarked on a process like that of the NAPs usually designate a government agency

to oversee the climate change adaptation planning efforts. The designated entity is usually tasked with coordinating the work of other bodies or ministries, and facilitating the assessments and planning through capacity building and the coordination of meetings with relevant agencies and other interested parties to identify and prioritize national adaptation priorities.

Who can submit them?

NAPs are submitted by governments through their respective UNFCCC focal point.

How are they related to agriculture?

In most cases, NAPs include agriculture, given the sector's social and economic contribution to the country and the fact that it is one of those most vulnerable to climate change. This calls for a careful analysis of the sector's vulnerability, the possible economic and social impact of climate change, and the proposed policies and measures that could help make the sector more resilient.

More information

The NAPs that have already been submitted are to be found at <http://goo.gl/sx9MU3>

Technical guidelines for the National Adaptation Plan process:
<http://goo.gl/5XD5Y0>

NAP Support Portal: <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/Home.aspx>

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)

What are they?

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) are a mechanism established in 2009 to enable the developing countries to contribute to emissions reduction until 2020.

NAMAs refer to any emissions reduction action in a developing country that forms part of sustainable development efforts, prepared as part of government initiatives. They may be policies aimed at bringing about changes in a sector of the economy or actions by several sectors using a broad approach. NAMAs receive support in the form of technology transfer, funding and capacity building, and are designed to achieve a reduction relative to a “business as usual” scenario established by the country itself through 2020. NAMAs may consist of a strategy, policy, or project.

NAMAs should describe in detail the objective and contribution in terms of GHG reduction, be based on GHG inventories, and include the relative costs and obstacles to their implementation. Some NAMAs may be unilateral in that a country implements them with its own resources. They are thus not subject to a measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) process. NAMAs that require international funding must go through an MRV process so they can be certified.

How does the system work?

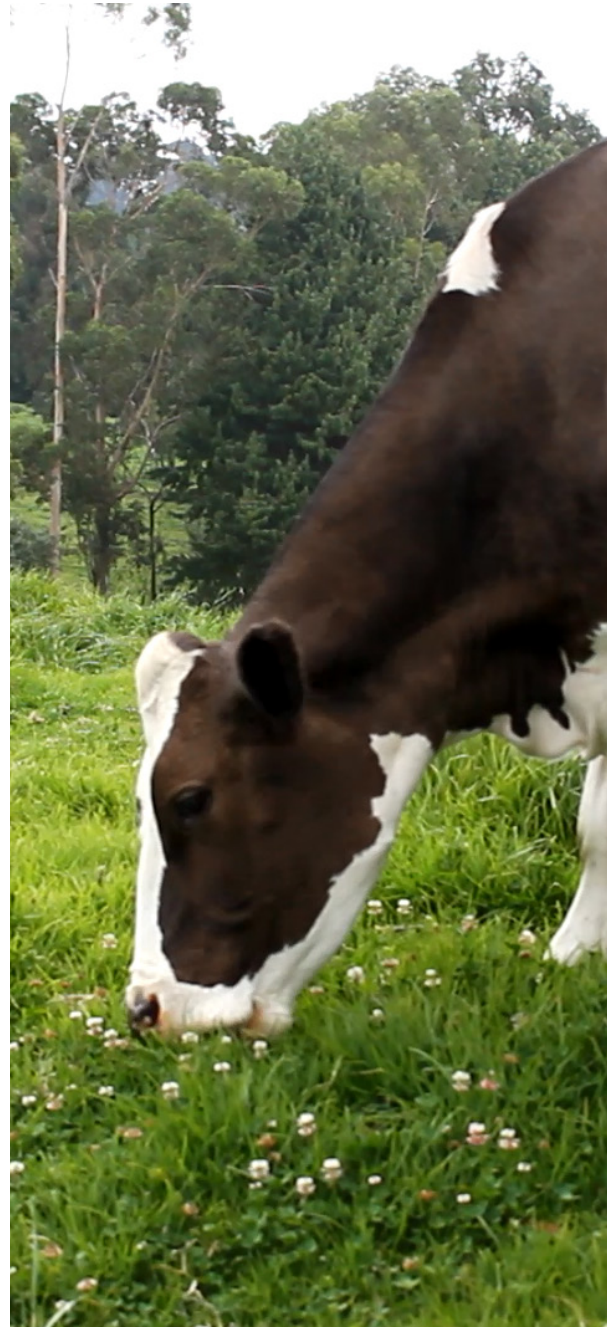
The NAMAs that a country implements may be sectoral, e.g., a NAMA in the agriculture sector, or a NAMA that includes several sectors with the single goal of reducing emissions.

Who can submit them?

NAMAs can be sent in by the countries’ UNFCCC focal points.

NAMAs are implemented at two levels or in two contexts:

- a) National-level NAMAs that are carried out in the national context and about which the country informs the UNFCCC formally. They include details of the reference scenario used and the percentage reduction sought in the scenario in question.
- b) Individual NAMAs are actions implemented on a sub-national scale but that contribute to the country’s goal.



In many developing countries, the agriculture sector accounts for a significant amount of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Many of the official NAMA documents submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat focus on the agricultural sector.

If a country decides to make the mitigation action a NAMA, it may ask the international community for financial and technical support, and for assistance with capacity creation for the action's development and implementation. Many mitigation actions in the agriculture sector also offer important collateral benefits, such as adaptation and food security. The prioritization of mitigation actions that also offer collateral benefits can lead to more efficient use of the limited financial resources available for investments in the sector.

Some of the agricultural practices and technologies that a country may adopt for GHG emission reduction or carbon sequestration include:

- Zero or minimum tillage
- Harvest waste management
- Restoration of arable and grazing land
- Establishment of agro-forestry systems
- Zero burning technique
- Forage production
- Biological nitrogen fixation
- Preparation and application of organic fertilizer

Some countries provide specific objectives for their agricultural NAMAs. Some cases in point are to "increase national agricultural productivity through improved agricultural practices," and to "increase the number of hectares under agro-forestry systems." Some countries state specifically that agricultural NAMAs must be implemented as part of the broader efforts to achieve food security or food self-sufficiency.

NAMAs are uploaded to the NAMA Registry portal, where each country provides details of its national or individual NAMA, describes the status of the action (in preparation or under implementation), and indicates whether funding is required for its preparation and implementation.

How are they related to agriculture?

If countries have identified agriculture as a sector with potential for reducing emissions, they can include some actions for the sector in a NAMA, as this can potentially help improve the sector's efficiency and secure incentives for improving current practices.

Many countries have submitted NAMAs focused on the agriculture sector, including Costa Rica, which presented one for the coffee sector, and

is developing others for the livestock sector and for agricultural, forestry and livestock biomass³. Uruguay is preparing a NAMA related to sustainable production with low-emission technologies in agriculture and agroindustry production chains. Colombia intends to promote the growth of biofuel production (e.g., ethanol and biodiesel) without jeopardizing natural forests or the population's food security. Peru submitted a NAMA aimed at reducing its deforestation to zero by conserving 208,500 square miles of primary forest as part of its National Forest Conservation Program⁴.

Where can I find the NAMAs that have already been implemented?

NAMA information, registry, technical support:
<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7172.php>

3 <http://goo.gl/e8ziVA>

4 <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbi/eng/inf12r03.pdf>



Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

Headquarters. P.O. Box 55-2200
San Jose, Vazquez de Coronado, San Isidro
11101 - Costa Rica
Phone: (+506) 2216 0222 / Fax: (+506) 2216 0233
e-mail: iicahq@iica.int
www.iica.int