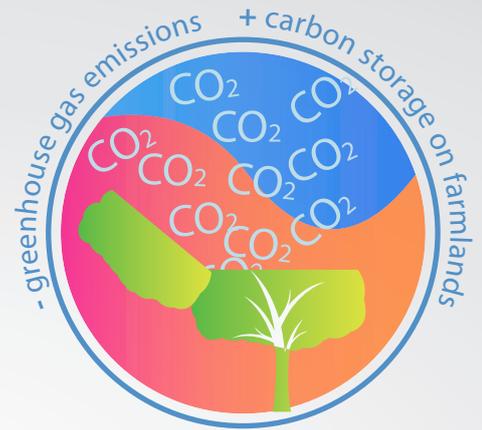
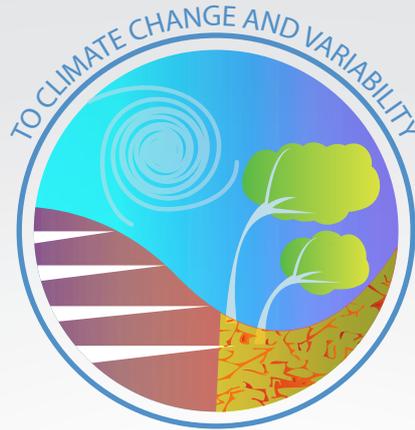
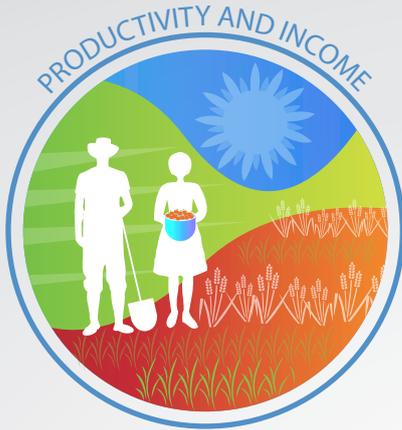




SUSTAINABLY INCREASES

STRENGTHENS RESILIENCE

REDUCES AGRICULTURE'S CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE



ENHANCES THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY



AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS

EXAMPLES



# Moving Forward with

# CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

FAO has decades of experience in promoting agricultural practices and policies that also safeguard the natural resource base for future generations. Agriculture policies are the cornerstones for achieving food security and improving livelihoods. Effective agriculture and climate change policies can also boost green growth, protect the environment and contribute to the eradication of poverty. FAO works closely with many of the world's most vulnerable populations to help them increase their agricultural productivity, while ensuring that the natural resources they depend on are not exploited or depleted.

Agriculture not only suffers the impacts of climate change, it is also responsible for 14 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. But agriculture has the potential to be an important part of the solution, through mitigation — reducing and/or removing — a significant amount of global emissions. Some 70 percent of this mitigation potential could be realized in developing countries.

Climate change poses many threats to agriculture, including the reduction of agricultural productivity, production stability and incomes in areas of the world that already have high levels of food insecurity and limited means of coping with adverse weather. Being able to transform agriculture to feed a growing population in the face of a changing climate without hindering the natural resource base will not only achieve food security goals but also help mitigate the negative effects of climate change. More productive and resilient agriculture will need better management of natural resources, such as land, water, soil and genetic resources through practices, such as conservation agriculture, integrated pest management, agroforestry and sustainable diets.

This transformation of agriculture is being promoted by FAO along with other partners under the term "**Climate-smart agriculture**", an agriculture that *sustainably increases productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes greenhouse gases (mitigation) while enhancing the achievement of national food security and development goals.*



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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