



Food and Agriculture Organization  
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## ADDRESSING THE 2030 AGENDA ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SECURITY THROUGH CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

May 2020

SDGs:



Countries:

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Philippines, Viet Nam

Project Codes:

TCP/RAS/3604

FAO Contribution:

USD 496 000

Duration:

1 March 2017 – 31 December 2019

Contact Info:

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### Implementing Partners

Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Myanmar; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia; Department of Agriculture, Philippines.

### Beneficiaries

Policy makers and project developers in Ministries of Agriculture and Ministries of Environment in the participating countries. Follow-on beneficiaries include local government, communities, farmer groups and individual farming households.

### Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

*CPF Outcome: Bangladesh:* CPF Priority 2: Enhance agricultural productivity through diversification/intensification, sustainable management of natural resources, use of quality inputs and mechanization. CPF Priority 5: Increase resilience of communities to withstand “shocks” such as natural disasters, health threats and other risks to livelihoods.

*Cambodia:* CPF Priority 1: Increased productivity, diversification and commercialization of agriculture, including crops, livestock and aquaculture for poverty reduction and food and nutrition security. CPF Priority 3: Reduction of vulnerability and improved resilience to shocks at national, community and household levels.

*Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic:* CPF Priority 2: Environmentally sustainable production for the market by small farmers using the value chain approach. CPF Priority 5: Enhanced capacities for disaster risk reduction and management to reduce risk exposure and vulnerabilities and to natural and other disasters and to improve post-disaster reliance.

*Myanmar:* CPF Priority 1: Increased agricultural production to enhance food security. CPF Priority 3: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. CPF Priority 7: Preparedness for and mitigation of disasters and climate change.

*Philippines:* CPF Priority 1: Improving food and nutritional security. CPF Priority 2: Enhancing agricultural production and productivity. CPF Priority 4: Improving agricultural adaptation from climate change and disaster risks.

*Viet Nam:* CPF Priority 2: Support for climate change adaptation and mitigation. CPF Priority 3: Support for improving the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner. CPF Priority 4: Support for enabling more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food system for the rural vulnerable groups.



### BACKGROUND

Asia is a dynamic region for agricultural innovation. For decades, farmers have combined traditional practices and local knowledge with modern agricultural techniques, providing a strong foundation for “Climate-smart Agriculture (CSA)” approaches. CSA encompasses a range of established methodologies and technical approaches to address interlinked challenges in the agriculture and land-use sector: meeting demand for food, reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the global food system, and building the resilience of agricultural systems to the impacts of climate change. These priorities are also reflected in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by countries under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). While instruments such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) and various mechanisms under multi-lateral development agencies can support the implementation of NDC priorities, countries have yet to translate broad these into national programmes or investment pi,nes.

The potential of CSA approaches to enhance productivity and resilience, and to reduce emissions has been widely documented. However, efforts to systematically and rigorously integrate climate change across CSA’s three pillars are relatively untested in the region. The aim of the project was to support governments in six focus countries to develop national CSA programmes (and/or to integrate CSA priorities into existing plans and programmes), linking CSA investments to NDCs and global climate finance mechanisms, based on regional best practice and knowledge.

## IMPACT

The project was an important first step towards identifying CSA practices, approaches and policies in the region with the aim of disseminating the information to all relevant stakeholders in order to formulate effective programmes and policies at national and regional levels. Its activities align well with international climate change conventions and agreements to highlight the important role that CSA can play in achieving NDC goals and targets in the region. The project will make it possible to identify gaps and investment opportunities in the agriculture sector, helping smallholder farmers and other stakeholders to reduce vulnerabilities and increase the resilience of the agriculture sector.

## ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The project supported policy makers and other national stakeholders in the six countries to apply international knowledge and best practice to CSA assessment and planning with the development of region-specific CSA implementation guidance and materials. CSA country profiles were developed for Cambodia, Viet Nam, Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic and Myanmar. It assisted the ministries of agriculture to develop national programmes for the deployment of CSA in accordance with NDCs, creating investment pipelines to link national CSA programmes to financing mechanisms under GEF, GCF and multilateral development banks (MDBs). It also enhanced country and regional capacity to identify, demonstrate and scale up CSA practices and approaches in Asia. Through direct engagement in CSA planning and prioritization, the project built the awareness and knowledge of national level actors, as well as disseminating national planning methodologies at regional level through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Climate Resilience Network (CRN), the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS), the Global Alliance for CSA and other climate-related knowledge platforms.



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## IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN

Despite a project extension, the development of some materials, notably the CSA country profiles, had not been finalized at the end of the project, primarily because the resources available were insufficient to cover the full exercise in every target country. No additional funds were provided to the project and all completed activities were implemented using the allocated budget.

Envisaged risks included a low level of priority given to investment plans, scheduling conflicts and delays among stakeholders, and changes in personnel. These risks did not materialize or were successfully managed. A risk management framework was developed during project formulation that was regularly reviewed and updated. No environmental or social risks were identified during the design phase or encountered during project implementation.

## FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

It is recommended that CSA country profiles and CSA investment plans be completed in all six focus countries.

## SUSTAINABILITY

### 1. Capacity development

The project contributed significantly towards achieving the NDC goals and targets of countries in the region by highlighting the important role played by CSA. Several countries in the region have identified CSA approaches in their NDCs and in other national priorities as essential for lowering emissions from their agriculture sectors, without comprising productivity. The project worked with countries to develop climate finance projects that support the implementation of these priorities, as well as with ASEAN-CRN to promote CSA practices, build capacities and encourage regional CSA knowledge sharing and project learning. A project pipeline of USD 71 million of climate finance projects was developed to support the scaling-up of project activities.

The project supported the formation of the Sustainable Rice Landscapes Initiative (SRLI), a multi-stakeholder initiative that brings together public, private and civil society partners to identify opportunities and find innovative solutions to meet the global demand for rice under the projected impacts of the changing climate. This initiative is led by FAO, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), UN Environment, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH*, and builds on the efforts of the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP), launched in 2015.

## 2. Gender equality

As the project was mainly technical in nature, gender issues were not addressed directly. However, documents produced under the project incorporated gender aspect into their analyses. A policy brief entitled “Mainstreaming Gender-Sensitive Approaches in Climate-Smart Agriculture” was also produced.

The CSA country profiles take into consideration the gender dimension of CSA practices and approaches in the focus countries. Capacity development activities also ensured the participation of women.

## 3. Environmental sustainability

Project results, particularly priority actions for the agriculture and land-use sectors identified in the countries’ respective NDCs, will be sustained through their direct linkages to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. The project also coincides with broader public and private sector interest and support from technical and donor partners in providing the resources needed to scale up action to address climate change.

## 4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

Human rights issues were not specifically addressed during the design of the project.



## 5 Technological sustainability

The CSA approaches promoted by the project were proven to be flexible and adaptable to country and project-specific contexts. The project supported several capacity building activities for relevant stakeholders, especially members of ASEAN-CRN. It also enabled government delegates from ASEAN Member States (AMS) to attend meetings, workshops and other events under UNFCCC as part of initiatives to strengthen knowledge of CSA and its importance in achieving NDC goals and other national priorities for agriculture sectors.

With support from the project and in collaboration with GIZ and CCAFS, AMS made a regional submission to Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA). The project also supported the capacity development and formation of the ASEAN Negotiators’ Group on Agriculture (ANGA), a formally recognized group under UNFCCC. Finally, the project produced a number of technical documents and guidance materials that can be used at national and regional levels to design appropriate interventions on CSA and NDC activities.

## 6. Economic sustainability

The project was successful in developing a project pipeline of USD 71 million of climate finance projects to support the scaling-up of project activities.

All the knowledge products developed under the project will be readily available and free of cost through FAO or service providers’ websites for beneficiaries and stakeholders to access.



## DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ Climate Action for Agriculture in Asia: Strengthening the role of scientific foresight and climate-smart agriculture in addressing NDC Workshop report. B. Damen, G. Grosjean, I. Bacudo, K.J. Villagracia, M. Ladki, M. O’Mealy, N. Tulyasuwan, S. Dasgupta, T. Siantonas, V. Wayte and Xiaoyue Liu. 2017. 51 pp.
- ❑ Financing implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution priorities for Agriculture and Land-use Sectors in Southeast Asia. Regional programme proposal. FAO. 2017.
- ❑ Financing mechanisms for Climate-Smart Agriculture. Technical report. P.G. Ganesh, N. Beresnev and G. Grosjean. 2018. 26 pp.
- ❑ Mainstreaming Gender-Sensitive Approaches in Climate-Smart Agriculture. Technical report. FAO and International Centre for Tropical Research (CIAT). 2018.
- ❑ CSA Country Profile for Viet Nam. Policy Brief. FAO and CIAT. 2018. 28 pp.
- ❑ Bangladesh’s experiences with climate resilience agriculture and sustainable land management practices: moving forward for effective implementation. Technical report. M. Billah, A. Poultouchidou, A. Das, F. Arafat, F. Haque, M. Saifullah and M. Henry. 2018. 30 pp.
- ❑ Multi-stakeholder Collaboration for Inclusive, Climate-smart Rice Landscapes. Regional programme concept note. FAO. 2018. 27 pp.
- ❑ Understanding, prioritizing and evaluating CSA interventions. Policy brief. FAO and CIAT. 2018. 12 pp.
- ❑ Report on ASEAN Meeting on KJWA and 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24). Preparation Workshop Report. S. Dasgupta and I. Bacudo. 2018. 6 pp.
- ❑ CSA Country Profile for Cambodia (draft). Policy brief. FAO and CIAT. 2019. 8 pp.
- ❑ Report on Regional Meeting on KJWA: Options for ASEAN and Agriculture under the UNFCCC. Workshop report. S. Dasgupta and I. Bacudo. 2019. 7 pp.
- ❑ Regional analysis of the nationally determined contributions in Asia: Gaps and opportunities in the agriculture and land use sectors. Technical report. K. Crumpler, S. Dasgupta, S. Federici, A. Meybeck, M. Bloise, V. Slivinska, M. Salvatore, B. Damen, S. Von Loeben, J. Wolf and M. Bernoux. 2019. 160 pp.
- ❑ Report on ANGA Coordination Meeting and UNFCCC Negotiations Training. Workshop report. S. Dasgupta and I. Bacudo. 2019. 15 pp.
- ❑ CSA Profile for Lao Peoples’ Democratic Republic (draft). Policy brief. FAO and CIAT. 2019. 17 pp.
- ❑ CSA Profile for Myanmar (draft). Policy brief. FAO and CIAT. 2019. 8 pp.
- ❑ Private sector investment in climate-smart agriculture: hype and reality. Technical report. FAO and CIAT. 2019. 94 pp.
- ❑ Synthesis document on project activities and outcomes (draft). S. Dasgupta and B. Damen. 2019. 5 pp.



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## ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Integrated CSA projects are delivering measurable productivity, resilience and emission reduction benefits for agriculture production systems in Asia	
Outcome	National programme and investment plans in selected Asian countries support CSA investments linked to NDCs and global climate finance mechanisms, utilizing regional best practice and knowledge	
	Indicator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment plans guide financing from GCF, GEF and MDBs to support national CSA priorities.</li> <li>National CSA programmes and investment plans provide roadmap for fulfilling objectives outlined in NDCs.</li> </ol>
	Baseline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries have made varying progress in translating broad NDC priorities into specific investment options.</li> <li>Level of integration between NDCs and national agricultural and land-use sector plans is unknown and probably varies from country to country.</li> </ol>
	End Target	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one specific CSA proposal in each focus country is approved for investment through international climate finance mechanisms by 2019.</li> <li>Investment plans cover all agricultural and land sector priorities outlined in NDCs and include mechanisms for monitoring national emission reduction targets.</li> </ol>
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	<p>The proposed activities and outputs, as outlined in the Project Document, were mostly achieved. However, because of the scope of the activities and the large number of countries covered by the project, the extent of activities in some target countries was greater than in others. For example, the project implemented few on-the-ground activities in Myanmar, although the development of the regional investment programme on Sustainable Rice Landscapes contributed directly to the development of a successful GEF-7 funding proposal.</p> <p>The project contributed significantly towards the formulation of guidance documents on CSA, development GEF and GCF concept and project proposals, and capacity-building activities of relevant stakeholders in the region. This ensures the sustainability and continuity of the outputs generated by the project in the future.</p> <p>The project was able to develop a project pipeline of USD 71 million of climate finance projects to support the scaling-up of project activities. Ten new FAO supported CSA-oriented projects have been funded and/or are under development in target countries as a result of activities undertaken through or related to the project as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Bangladesh - two projects (GEF- Least Developed Countries Fund [LDCF] and GEF-[Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency] CBIT).</li> <li>– Cambodia - three projects (GEF-LDCF, GEF-CBIT and GCF).</li> <li>– Lao Peoples’ Democratic Republic - 1 project (GEF-LDCF).</li> <li>– Myanmar - one project (GEF-LDCF).</li> <li>– Philippines - one project (GCF).</li> <li>– Viet Nam - one project (GEF-Trust Fund [TF]).</li> </ul> <p>Developing sector NDC investment plans is an ongoing task coordinated with a range of ongoing processes, including GEF-7 country programming, GCF Country Programme development and NDC revision and priority setting. The project’s contribution was to support targeted initiatives to support countries to engage in these processes and to mobilize climate finance to support projects that will contribute towards the implementation of agriculture and land-use sector priorities in countries’ respective NDCs.</p> <p>The project also provided support through the organization of knowledge-sharing events and exchanges on NDC implementation in the agriculture and land-use sectors and by developing normative guidance on NDC priorities in the region and links to CSA practices.</p> <p>In carrying out this support the project fostered innovative partnerships involving a range of public, development and private sector partners including the United States Agency for International Development, GIZ, UN Environment, WBCSD, SRP, member country governments, civil society organizations and private agribusinesses of varying scales.</p> <p>The project outputs will continue to have relevance and use beyond the project and many project activities informed or are being used to inform regional and country level engagement in UNFCCC processes related to agriculture, including KJWA.</p>

<b>Output 1</b>	Region-specific guidance on CSA approaches, assessment, and planning for policy makers and other national stakeholders developed		
	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
	N/A	A thorough understanding and compilation of national, regional and international best practices and methodologies on CSA approaches, assessments and planning for policy makers.	Yes
<b>Baseline</b>	0		
<b>Comments</b>	This output was fully achieved through the production of guidance materials on CSA relevant to the target countries. The project developed policy briefs, reports and guidance documents based on existing FAO technical products to support project activities. The materials will continue to be used to inform FAO project development and implementation associated with NDCs and CSA in Southeast Asia and other subregions. The materials were also used in capacity building and knowledge sharing activities under Outputs 2 and 3 of the project.		
<b>Activity 1.1</b>	Preparation of CSA concepts, methodology and options paper		
	<b>Achieved</b>	Yes	
<b>Comments</b>	Key CSA papers prepared under the project include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A climate financing options paper entitled “Financing mechanisms for Climate-Smart Agriculture”.</li> <li>– A policy brief entitled “Mainstreaming Gender-Sensitive Approaches in Climate-Smart Agriculture”.</li> </ul>		
<b>Activity 1.2</b>	Revision of synthesis paper based on Asia country-level experience		
	<b>Achieved</b>	Yes	
<b>Comments</b>	Core CSA Synthesis papers prepared under the project include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A policy report entitled “Understanding, prioritizing and evaluating CSA interventions”.</li> <li>– A policy report on “Private sector investment in Climate-Smart Agriculture”.</li> </ul>		
<b>Output 2</b>	National programmes and investment pipelines for deployment of CSA in accordance with NDCs, developed in partnership with government, civil society, research, academia and private sector stakeholders		
	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
	N/A	CSA Country Profiles and related analysis to inform development of CSA National Programmes, Strategies and/or integration of priorities into existing agriculture and land-use sector planning, depending on most appropriate approach in each target country.	Partially
<b>Baseline</b>	0		
<b>Comments</b>	This outcome was only partially achieved, although the project supported a wide range of related activities. CSA profile activities were delayed because of difficulties faced in coordination with the service provider and relevant stakeholders, and organizations in country. The resources needed for the publishing and completion of CSA country profiles exceeded those available under the project. As a result, although CSA country profiles progressed in most target countries, some are still in final review stages. During implementation it also became clear that the CSA country profiles were a useful, but insufficient basis for the development of national programmes and investment pipelines for the deployment of CSA in accordance with NDCs. To address these issues, the project supported the preparation of a detailed analysis of NDC goals and targets for the agriculture sectors of countries in Asia, including the project target countries. Country-specific activities were then tailored to the needs of the countries as advised by government counterparts and FAO country offices. As a result, the types of activities at national level differed by country. The project also supported the development of country specific investment.		
<b>Activity 2.1</b>	Preparation of CSA country profiles and National CSA Prioritization Workshop		
	<b>Achieved</b>	Partially	
<b>Comments</b>	Under this activity the following materials and actions were developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Completed CSA country profile for Viet Nam.</li> <li>– Draft CSA country profiles for Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Myanmar.</li> <li>– National prioritization workshops conducted in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Lao People’s Democratic Republic using CIAT’s smartness analysis to identify CSA practices in order to develop the CSA country profiles and other relevant national-level projects and programmes.</li> </ul> Draft CSA country profiles will be completed in partnership with CIAT and country teams following the completion of remaining data collection and consultation activities at country level. Draft interim outputs have been used to guide national consultations and guidance on investment opportunities related to CSA and NDCs.		

	<b>Development of national CSA strategies and programmes, and/or integration into existing sectoral policy</b>	
	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Activity 2.2</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<p>Under this activity, the project supported a range of programme development and consultation activities aimed at supporting countries access climate finance. At regional level, analysis by FAO of NDCs from the region and development of a regional partnership and investment programme framework on Inclusive, Climate-smart Rice Landscapes, supported the development of specific country-level projects under GEF-CBIT, GEF-LDCF and GEF-7 Trust Fund (GEF-7).</p> <p><i>Regional</i> FAO publication on “Regional analysis of the nationally determined contributions in Asia: Gaps and opportunities in the agriculture and land use sectors”.</p> <p>Preparation of a regional programme proposal including project target countries entitled “Financing implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) priorities for Agriculture and Land-use Sectors in Southeast Asia” (for International Climate Initiative of the German Environment Ministry [unfunded]).</p> <p>Preparation of a regional programme framework and multi-stakeholder Collaboration for Inclusive, Climate-smart Rice Landscapes for GEF-7.</p> <p>Launch of a regional SRLI in March 2019. The Initiative involved a partnership between FAO, UN Environment, WBCS), GIZ GmbH, IRRI and SRP to support countries to meet growing demand for key crops such as rice in a more sustainable manner in project target countries.</p> <p><i>Cambodia</i> Organization of national consultations on climate-smart agriculture in September 2018 in collaboration with CIAT.</p> <p><i>Lao Peoples’ Democratic Republic</i> Organization of two consultation workshops on CSA.</p> <p><i>Philippines</i> Preparation of a report on “Institutional Environments of Agriculture and Climate Change Adaptation in the Philippines”. The paper conducted a desk research and analysed the various agricultural and climate change-related policies and regulations in the Philippines. Around 90 peer-reviewed papers, project reports, conference presentations and government documents (i.e. official reports, plans, legislation) were reviewed.</p> <p>Preparation of a Memorandum on Prioritized Climate Change-related Researchable Areas for the Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Agricultural Research.</p> <p>Support to integration of climate change outcome area/work stream in the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan.</p>
	<b>Preparation of national CSA investment plans</b>	
	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Partially</b>
<b>Activity 2.3</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<p>Activities by country:</p> <p><i>Bangladesh</i> Technical document on “Bangladesh’s experiences with climate resilience agriculture and sustainable land management practices: moving forward for effective implementation”.</p> <p><i>Philippines</i> Support towards developing a “Decision-Support Platform for Climate-Resilient Agri-Fisheries (CRA) Investment Prioritization in the Philippines” in partnership with Department of Agriculture and CIAT, particularly on Cost Benefit Analysis/Investment Briefs for CRA options to help analyse and recommend prioritized CRA options for evidence-informed investment planning and decision-making by key stakeholders.”</p> <p><i>Viet Nam</i> In collaboration with Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Department of Science, Technology and Environment of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the project supported studies to consolidate evidence for selecting mitigation and adaptation priorities of agricultural sector being included in NDC of Viet Nam. As part of this, eight NDC investment concept notes were prepared for the agriculture and land-use sectors.</p>
	<b>Guidance/support in the preparation of project proposal documents for appropriate fund</b>	
	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Activity 2.4</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<p>Project activities either fully or partially contributed to the development of ten new FAO supported NDC and CSA-oriented projects in target countries as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Bangladesh - two projects (GEF-LDCF and GEF-CBIT).</li> <li>– Cambodia - three projects (GEF-LDCF, GEF-CBIT and GCF).</li> <li>– Lao Peoples’ Democratic Republic - 1 project (GEF-LDCF).</li> <li>– Myanmar - one project (GEF-LDCF).</li> <li>– Philippines - one project (GCF).</li> <li>– Viet Nam - one project (GEF-Trust Fund).</li> </ul>



Output 3	Capacity support for identifying, demonstrating and scaling up CSA practices/approaches in Asia		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	N/A	Strengthened knowledge, understanding and awareness among relevant stakeholders on CSA concepts, practices and approaches in Asia, with the potential for duplicating and up-scaling at national and/or regional levels.	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments			
Activity 3.1	National workshops to validate investment pipelines		
	Achieved	Partially	
	Comments	<p><i>Bangladesh</i> One training workshop on CSA concepts in the agriculture sector for 12 government officials from Soil Resources Development Institute, Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute and Barind Multipurpose Development Authority. The training focused on the impact of CSA practices on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions using the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance (EX-ACT) tool.</p> <p>One training workshop on CSA concepts in the forestry sector for 13 government officials (3 female, 10 male) from Forest Department, Department of Environment. The training focused on the impact of CSA practices on GHG emissions using the EX-ACT tool.</p> <p><i>Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic</i> A national NDC workshop was held on 20 December 2019 with 35 participants from the most relevant departments of MAF and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. As a result of the meeting, the Government's NDC Focal Point will set up a National Steering Committee for NDC.</p> <p><i>Viet Nam</i> Four provincial workshops were held to validate the concept notes to implement agriculture sector NDC priorities.</p>	
Activity 3.2	Regional CSA Workshop		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p>The project supported a number of capacity-building activities for relevant stakeholders, especially members of ASEAN-CRN.</p> <p>Regional workshop on "Climate Action for Agriculture in Asia: Strengthening the role of scientific foresight and climate-smart agriculture in addressing NDC" was held in October 2017.</p> <p>The project supported multiple government delegates from ASEAN Member States (AMS) to attend meetings, workshops and other events under UNFCCC as part of capacity-building initiatives to strengthen knowledge and understanding on CSA and its importance for achieving NDC goals and other national priorities for agriculture sectors. With support from the project and in collaboration with GIZ and CCAFS, AMS made a regional submission on KJWA: Topic 2(a) - Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work, including further integration of CSA into NDCs. Additional related meetings supported by the project included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ASEAN Meeting on KJWA and COP24 Preparation in 2018</li> <li>– Regional Meeting on KJWA: Options for ASEAN and Agriculture under UNFCCC in 2019</li> <li>– ANGA Coordination Meeting and UNFCCC Negotiations Training in 2019.</li> </ul> <p>The project supported the capacity development and formation of ANGA, which is a formally recognized group under UNFCCC.</p>	

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