Resilience Building of Agriculture in ASEAN



Imelda Bacudo GACSA Annual Forum June 15, 2019

Southeast Asia and Climate Change

Vulnerabilities

Long coastlines
Heavy reliance on
agriculture,
fisheries, forestry
and other natural
resources

CC Threats

Temperature increase
Erratic rainfall
patterns
Extreme climatic
events
Impact on ecosystem,
livelihood and many
other aspects of the
society



ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry 2016-2025 *Strategic Plan*

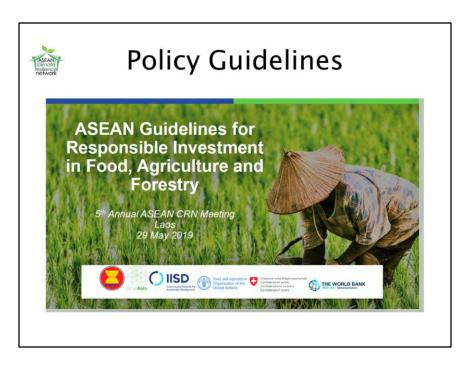
Strategic Thrust 4

Climate change and its impacts on FAF sector in ASEAN Member States (appropriate agricultural practices, building competencies, providing access to financial resources and enhancing regional and international cooperation.

Strategic Thrust 6

promote and protect ASEAN interests at international governance frameworks

- ASEAN Multi-Sectoral FRAMEWORK on Climate Change (AFCC)
- ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change

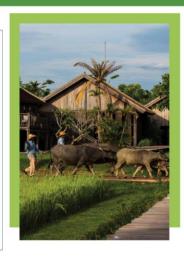


- The first major activity of the ASEAN-CRN was to facilitate a coordinated regional study across AMS in early 2014. Based on the findings in the study, the ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practices (Regional Guidelines) have been developed and endorsed in the 37th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry in September 2015.
- Since its formation, the ASEAN-CRN has significantly advanced the agenda of agriculture and climate change in ASEAN. The intensified cooperation on the topic resulted in:
 - National studies assessing the vulnerability of food crops as well as existing practices and efforts to promote resilience in participating member states
 - Prioritization of CSA practices for regional cooperation as documented in the book on Promotion of Climate Resilience for Food Security in ASEAN
 - Endorsement by ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) of the ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practice
 - Collaborative development of project proposals to access climate funds for the scaling-up of CSA in the region
 - Technical submission on adapting agricultural systems to climate change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

Guidelines for responsible investments

What is the purpose of the Guidelines?

"The primary purpose of the Guidelines is to promote investment in food, agriculture and forestry in the ASEAN region that contributes to regional economic development, food and nutrition security, food safety and equitable benefits, as well as the sustainable use of natural resources."







- The ASEAN-CRN is established to ensure that ASEAN Member States (AMS) are in a better position to adapt their agricultural sector to climate change and optimize its mitigation potential.
- promotes a common understanding on climate change and agriculture within ASEAN
- promotes resiliency of agriculture within the region, through the scaling-up of identified CSA practices
- identifies common concerns and capacity needs and propose regional support strategies and instruments to address these in a coherent manner; and
- · supports ASEAN decision-making and implementation processes
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These are the ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture Practices were developed and endorsed by the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry in 2015 as well as the 2nd Volume of those Guidelines which has now been drafted and is submitted to the ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agricultural Research and Development for consideration. Please provide your feedback to the draft version which is available in this meeting.



This slide reflects the interest of different AMS to exchange knowledge and experience on good practices that have been prioritized for regional exchange, some of which are covered in the Regional Guidelines. The first volume of the Regional Guidelines contains a chapter on Tehcnical Guidelines which covers Stress Tolerant Rice Varieties, Stress Tolerant Maize Varieties, Agro-Insurance Using Weather Based Indicies, Alternate Wetting and Drying as well as the Cropping Calendar for Rice and Maize.

A second Volume of these technical guidelines is now under development to elaborate on some priority practices which were not covered in the first Volume of the Guidelines. The additional technical guidelines are based on concluded projects in ASEAN or some of the Regional Knowledge Exchange events conducted over the last 2 years within the ASEAN-CRN. The second Volume will feature the CSA practices of: Rice Shrimp Farming, Integrated Farming Systems, Agricultural Insurance, and Climate Information Services for Agro-Advisories. A draft version of the document has been printed for this meeting and is available for your comments and feedback.



These are some pictures of the activities I just mentioned.



The Agriculture Climate Insurance workshop in HCMC, August 2016: an ASEAN-CRN knowledge exchange event

- Brought together representatives from ASEAN MOAs, MOFs and government institutions working on climate change, private sector, development partners, non-government organizations and the academe involved in agricultural insurance and climate resilience
- Exchanged experiences and knowledge on viable, pro-poor, gender sensitive and climate-responsive agriculture insurance solutions
- Discussed collaboration in the fields of regional policies and capacity building to improve farmers' access to such insurance products
- Organized by GIZ/GAP-CC, FAO, SEI and G4INDO

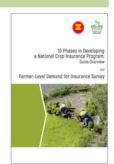


This event is one of many knowledge exchange events and capacity building activities organized by the ASEAN CRN.



Regional Policies and Engagement

- 10 Phases in Developing a National Crop Insurance Program
- ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practices Vol 1/2
- Submissions to SBSTA44 on Adaptation in Agriculture
- ASEAN Position on Issues Related to Agriculture to COP22







Developing regional policies and guidelines as well as engaging in relevant regional and international processes is another important work area of the ASEAN-CRN. In this regard, through several meetings and activities, the ASEAN-CRN was able to develop several outputs which serve as policy tools, practical guidelines or contributions to climate change related governance processes.

Among those is a 10 Phase Guide in Developing a National Crop Insurance Program, which is an output of the Regional Exchange on Agriculture Climate Insurance. Furthermore of course, The ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practice and recently the 2nd Volume to add further CSA practices to the technical guidelines. To contribute to the processes of the UNFCCC with regards to climate change adaptation in agriculture, 2 submission to the 44th SBSTA session were drafted, agreed upon and submitted by Vietnam on behalf of ASEAN. Building on the strengthened regional collaboration, then the ASEAN common position on issues related to agriculture was crafted and brought into the COP22 meeting in Marrakesh last year. This was the first time that ASEANs agriculture sector came together, as directed by the AMAF, to engage in the UNFCCC process.



ASEAN-CRN also engaged in regional and international processes and related events on adaptation to climate change and climate smart agriculture, such as: the Annual Assembly of the Global Alliance on CSA (or GACSA) where the CRN has been recognized as a regional platform (as seen in pictures on the upper left and upper middle).

the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (or APAN) Annual Meeting where ASEAN-CRN organized several session as you can see in the picture on the lower left. And during COP22 in Marrakesh ASEAN-CRN was actively involved in shaping and conducted 3 well attended Side Events related to agriculture and climate change. The picture on the right side shoes the agenda of one of the 3 side events organized

Smallholder farmers in Cambodia successfully field-test a stress tolerant variety to adapt to climate change https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TnbrwcnMQf8





