



ASEAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE NETWORK (ASEAN-CRN) ACTION PLAN 2016-2017

REPORT OF THE FIRST ASEAN-CRN PLANNING MEETING

14-16 December 2015 | The Westin Resort Nusa Dua
Bali, Indonesia



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DAY 1

INTRODUCTION

1. The First ASEAN-CRN Planning Meeting was held from 14–15 December 2015 at the Westin Resort, Nusa Dua in Bali, Indonesia. On 16 December 2015, a complementary field visit to Subak Systems (Subak Guama and Subak Jatiluwih) and Simantri at Kelating Village was also conducted.
2. Building on the previous work of the ASEAN-CRN and the findings of the Regional Study on the *“Promotion of Climate Resilience for Food Security in ASEAN”*, the meeting aimed to: (1) agree on the strategies of the ASEAN-CRN for achieving its objectives; (2) develop the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan for next two (2) years until the end of 2017; and, (3) assess the progress of the implementation of the ASEAN-CRN Regional Guidelines for Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Practices.
3. The meeting was attended by selected members of the ASEAN-CRN focal points from three (3) ASEAN Technical Working Groups (TWGs), namely: ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agricultural Research and Development (ATWGARD), ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops (ASWGC), and the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC). Representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC); Better Rice Initiative Asia (BRIA); CGIAR Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations; International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); Nestle Vietnam; Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD); and Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) were also in attendance.
4. The workshop was led by the Thailand Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) through its Department of Agriculture (DOA) in its capacity as the current Chair of the ASEAN-CRN. The German-ASEAN Programme on Response to Climate Change (GAP-CC) – implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in cooperation with ASEC, provided support for this event, along with the Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD) which served as host.
5. The directory of participants appears as **ANNEX 1**.

OPENING SESSION

6. Dr. Tien Ake Tiyapongpattana (Tien) served as the overall facilitator of the two-day meeting, while Dr. Surmsuk Salakpetch, Deputy Director General (DDG), DOA, Thailand MOAC, served as the Chairperson. Thailand DOA, IAARD, and GIZ/GAP-CC welcomed all the delegates from the ASEAN Member States (AMS) and other development partners.



7. In her opening message, Dr. Surmsuk Salakpetch (Thailand DOA) formally opened the event and thanked the organizing team and the host for the conduct of the Planning Meeting as it is an important step for the ASEAN-CRN in progressing from enabling policies towards concrete actions. She also mentioned that the network's efforts are very timely due to the agreements made recently at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21), in which the ASEAN-CRN could contribute towards achieving its overall goal. Dr. Salakpetch added that the duty and responsibility of the agriculture sector is to attain balance between enhanced productivity and sustainable economic growth. Likewise, she expressed utmost gratitude to GIZ/GAP-CC for the support, confidence and trust in the initiative; to each of the AMS for the strong cooperation they extended; the ASEC for its guidance; and the development partners for their continued support. Further, she urged the delegates to contribute in the development of the strategic action plan that will translate enabling policies into tangible evidence-based outputs for the betterment of the global community that are aligned with the national priorities and global agenda on climate change, responsive to the demands of the global communities, and enhances potential for competitiveness in national and international markets.

8. Dr. Agung Hendriadi, IAARD Executive Secretary, also welcomed and thanked the delegates for attending the meeting in Bali. He reminded them of why is everyone together for this event, which is to concretize the activities to be conducted by the ASEAN-CRN until 2017. Dr. Hendriadi likewise thanked Thailand for its leadership and for initiating this initiative through the ATWGARD, as well as GIZ/GAP-CC for its support. He mentioned that Indonesia is solid on its commitment towards food security by giving high priority towards increasing food supply, advancing sustainable agriculture, keeping food price affordable, securing food reserves, and increasing small farmers' income. Furthermore, Dr. Hendriadi also briefly mentioned agricultural programs in Indonesia which aim to attain climate resiliency and food security. To end his message, he hoped that the delegates will have a productive meeting in a very conducive environment that is Bali.

9. GIZ/GAP-CC Senior Adviser, Ms. Imelda Bacudo, expressed her appreciation to IAARD for hosting the meeting; to Thailand DOA, especially Dr. Surmsuk Salakpetch for actively chairing the ASEAN-CRN; colleagues from the seven (7) AMS representing the three (3) ASEAN TWGs; the ASEC; development partners, especially WOCAN which ensures that the plans will be gender-sensitized, as well as the private sector. Ms. Bacudo reiterated the importance of the meeting in coming-up with a realistic plan that the ASEAN-CRN will commit to implement for the next two years. At the end of her speech, she raised three points for consideration of the delegates during the meeting: for everyone to be relaxed as it is in this state of mind that the best ideas come out; that GIZ will help the AMS strategize to find support for the very credible demands and needs of the region; and for everyone to work hard and actively participate in the meeting, and be clear with what the region needs for greater resiliency in agriculture for food security in ASEAN.

AGENDA ITEM 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE MEETING

10. The facilitator, Dr. Tien, briefly presented the meeting agenda, objectives, the process, and provided a rundown of activities that the delegates will collectively undertake during the two-day meeting. He emphasized that the roles of the delegates are important as the event itself is a significant step in ensuring sustainable agriculture, not just in Southeast Asia, but the world as a whole.

11. After the agenda setting, the facilitator requested the participants to share their name, organization in which they belong, what for them the network means, what for them



ASEAN-CRN is, and their expectations to the planning meeting by using color-coded metacards, which are categorized as follows:

- *Name (white)*
- *Organization (yellow)*
- *The network is... (orange)*
- *The ASEAN-CRN is... (blue)*
- *Expectations from the planning meeting (pink)*

12. The table below summarizes the results of the activity:

Table 1. Summary of the delegates' expectations.

In terms of ...	Details of expectations from the planning meeting
Working atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive and enjoyable time to produce a plan together • Good cooperation among AMS
Workshop process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive meeting • Understand the direction where the ASEAN-CRN is heading and how development partners (such as IRRI) can support • Capture the national dynamics of CSA • Mobilize CSA practices in ASEAN • Identify key CSA practices that could be implemented at the national level • Identify and refine strategies and action plan of the ASEAN-CRN and national programs • Decision making on ASEAN-CRN in Lao and ASEAN • Identify and prioritize actions/activities • Promote the agro-meteorological sources • Find out ways to secure resources
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focused and realistic work plan • Clear picture on what ASEAN-CRN wants to achieve and how • Come up with a “one-program” for climate resilience practices among AMS • Common objectives, achieving strategies, and common actions to achieve the objectives • A few action points for next step of partnership • A 2-year work plan for CRN • Tangible actions and opportunities for collaboration • Access to financial supports
Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger commitment to implement CSA • More active roles for Vietnam in ASEAN-CRN and networking with others
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a strong CRN in ASEAN

13. The activity is followed by a brief introduction of each participant by himself/herself, and a group photo.

AGENDA ITEM 2: REVIEW OF ASEAN-CRN GOALS 2015

What is ASEAN-CRN?

14. Dr. Margaret Yoovatana, Senior Policy and Plan Specialist under the International Agricultural Affairs Group, Planning and Technical Division, DOA, Thailand MOAC, presented the background, objectives, progress, and achievements of the ASEAN-CRN. The highlights of the presentation, which appears as **ANNEX 2**, are as follows:



- Timeframe of the ASEAN-CRN:
 - Endorsement of the 8th ATWGARD Meeting of the Thai proposal “Production Systems Approach for Sustainable Productivity and Enhanced Climate Resilience to Climate Change” in Singapore on September 2013
 - Three regional workshops of the ASEAN-CRN conducted in January, June, and November 2014
 - January 2014 (Pattaya, Thailand): Kick-off workshop, finalization of methodology
 - June 2014 (Bangkok, Thailand): 2nd Special ATWGARD Workshop, presentation of initial findings and suggestion to form the ASEAN-CRN
 - November 2014 (Manila, Philippines): 3rd Special ATWGARD Workshop, formalization of the ASEAN-CRN
 - Two rounds of national consultative meetings conducted from February to June 2014 in seven (7) participating AMS
 - GAP-CC small grants to support regional exchange between AMS to further promote identified CSA best practices
 - Endorsement of the National Studies by the Ministries of Agriculture in the seven (7) participating AMS
 - Launching of the National Studies in May 2015 at the 1st ASEAN-CRN Meeting; and development of the ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture Practices and ASEAN-CRN Terms of Reference
 - Endorsement of the ASEAN Regional Guidelines by the 37th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF)
 - 2nd ASEAN-CRN meeting in October 2015 with bigger scope and partners which discussed the promotion of CSA practices
- Rationale of the ASEAN-CRN in advancing the high-level agenda of the AMAF
- Objectives, roles and tasks of the ASEAN-CRN by serving as a regional platform in promoting the resiliency of the agriculture sector through CSA practices
- Outputs from the ASEAN-CRN workshop in Vietnam in October 2015 on the five (5) key prioritized activities of the network

15. To cap her presentation, Dr. Yoovatana emphasized the ways in which the ASEAN-CRN can move forward, starting from the development of the network’s two-year strategic plan until the end of 2017. Furthermore, she encouraged the delegates to continuously work together in building a strong foundation for the ASEAN-CRN.

Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025) and its relevance to Climate Change Resilience Initiatives

16. Mr. Dian Sukmajaya, Senior Officer of ASEC’s Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources shared ASEAN’s vision endorsed during the 37th AMAF. He also discussed the existing ASEAN Policies Framework, the abovementioned FAF vision and strategic plan, and areas of cooperation among the AMS. Mr. Sukmajaya added that the ASEAN-CRN initiative is very relevant to the demands not only of the Southeast Asian region but also that of the international community in terms of addressing climate change. The objectives of the ASEAN-CRN are aligned well with the agreements made during the recent COP21 in Paris, France last December 2015.

17. The highlights of his presentation (**ANNEX 3**) are as follows:

- ASEAN Policies Frameworks
 - ASEAN Blueprints:
 - **ASEAN Blueprint 2025** focuses on increasing resiliency to climate change by ensuring food security and better nutrition



- **ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint** focuses on increasing community resilience to respond to vulnerabilities such as climate change; and, synergizing policies and initiatives in climate change adaptation and mitigation
 - ASEAN Leader's Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change
 - Agreed upon by the ASEAN leaders in 2010
 - ASEAN needs to further strengthen regional coordination and cooperation in addressing climate change across sectors (e.g. environment, health, etc.)
 - Apart from these, the following agreements were also made:
 - Downscaling of climate change effects
 - Climate change impacts and vulnerability assessment
 - Cooperation, research and development (R&D) and knowledge sharing to adapt to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
 - ASEAN Multisectoral Framework on Climate Change (AFCC)
 - Developed in 2008 and endorsed in 2009
 - Four (4) components that are relevant to the work of the ASEAN-CRN
 - Integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, measures, policies; need to concretize into the ground in each of the AMS
 - Implementation of adaptation and mitigation issues; joint approach and collaborative research is needed
 - Knowledge sharing (national and regional) and communication and networking on climate change; basis for the establishment of the network
 - Development of a more comprehensive multi-sectoral strategic framework and a roadmap for implementation; needs to involve other sectors (crops, environment, livestock, fisheries) as well as other working groups
- Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in FAF (2016-2025)
 - **Vision:** A competitive, inclusive, resilient and sustainable FAF sector integrated with the global economy, based on a single market and production-base contributing to food and nutrition security and prosperity in the ASEAN Community
 - **Goals:** Seven (7) goals, three (3) of which are relevant to the goals and objectives of the ASEAN-CRN, namely:
 - Ensuring equitable, sustainable, and inclusive growth
 - Ensuring food security, food safety and better nutrition
 - Increasing resilience to, and contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, natural disasters and other shocks
 - Strategic Thrusts: Seven (7) strategic thrusts, three (3) of which are relevant to ASEAN-CRN, which are as follows:
 - **Strategic Thrust 3:** Ensure food security, food safety, better nutrition, and equitable distribution
 - **Strategic Thrust 4:** Increase resilience to climate change, natural disasters and other shocks
 - **Strategic Thrust 6:** Strengthen ASEAN joint approaches on international and regional issues
- The objectives of the ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practices which ultimately aims to scale-up and promote identified CSA practices at the regional level for agricultural resiliency to climate change, and support ASEAN in decision-making and implementation processes through policy-oriented research.



18. At the end of his presentation, Mr. Sukmajaya presented potential areas for cooperation for the AMS and international partners, which include the following: awareness promotion, exchange of knowledge and experiences, joint approaches and common position, formulation of measures and policies, and aligning sectoral strategic plan of actions to FAF Vision and ASEAN blueprints and frameworks.

Visioning Exercise until 2025

19. Before the visioning exercise, selected delegates were requested to read the group's expectations from ASEAN-CRN. The facilitator grouped similar ideas together, which served as basis and guidance for the delegates during the visioning exercise. The delegates were grouped together according to where they are seated and requested to discuss among themselves to come up with a vision for ASEAN-CRN in 2025.

20. After the exercise, each of the group presented and discussed their respective visions for ASEAN-CRN. Below shows the Vision 2025 and Objectives of the ASEAN-CRN as agreed upon by the AMS and other members of the network.

Vision 2025 of ASEAN-CRN

“ASEAN-CRN is a capable and valued multi-stakeholder collaboration network for a sustainable, competitive, climate resilient agriculture in the ASEAN community.”

The four (4) objectives of the ASEAN-CRN remain as the Goals for this Action Plan:

- 1. To promote a common understanding on climate change and the agriculture sector amongst ASEAN Member States (AMS) and facilitate mutual learning;*
- 2. To promote resiliency of agriculture within the region, through the scaling-up and scaling out of identified good practices and policies at AMS level, which address climate related threats and opportunities (climate smart agriculture practices) to agriculture;*
- 3. To identify common concerns and capacity needs, and propose regional support strategies and instruments to address these in a coherent manner; and*
- 4. To support ASEAN decision-making and implementation processes by providing inputs based on policy-oriented research results in the field of climate change and agriculture.*

AGENDA ITEM 3: STREAMLINING OF WORK AREAS FOR 2017

21. Facilitated by Dr. Tien, the delegates conducted a careful deliberation and finalized the **five (5) Work Areas**, which was partially adopted from the five (5) key priorities identified by previous workshop of the ASEAN-CRN in October 2015 (in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam), to attain the four (4) objectives of the network. The following are the Work Areas:

1. Knowledge management (KM);
2. Project support for CSA upscaling;
3. Funding;
4. Capacity building;
5. Joint policy statement and protocol;



AGENDA ITEM 4: TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM PARTNERS

22. After the exercise on identifying the Work Areas, presentations from the partners have been conducted. This session aimed to provide ASEAN-CRN with existing programs and initiatives which could support the network in the promotion of CSA practices within its two-year timeframe. Representatives from IRRI, FAO, Forestry and Climate Change Project (FOR-CC) and ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN-SAS) projects under GAP-CC, and CCAFS each provided brief presentations of their current programs and activities which could be linked with and supported the network. Complete details of each of the partner presentations can be found on [ANNEX 4 to 7](#), while the highlights are as follows:

IRRI Initiatives to Support Climate Resilient Agriculture in ASEAN Member States

23. Dr. Tri Setiyono, IRRI Scientist/Crop Modeler under the Social Sciences Division presented the current and pipeline activities of several technologies and services in their institute which could be of use to the ASEAN-CRN. These include:

- Alternate Wetting and Drying
- Stress tolerant varieties (STVs)
- Capacity building
- Geographic Information System (GIS) support
- Rice Crop Manager
- Platform for information sharing and policy mainstreaming for implementation of CSA practices
- Sustainable Rice Platform
- Pest and Disease Management

Work Program 2016-2017: FAO and Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific

24. Mr. Beau Damen, FAO Natural Resources Officer - Climate Change & Bioenergy, presented FAO's role, areas of work, international agreements which they are collaborating with other organizations, and CSA activities for potential collaboration with ASEAN-CRN, namely:

- FAO Activities (2016) – International Agreements
 - Post-COP experts meeting in February 2016
 - Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) Submission Development Workshop
 - Emission Inventory and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Development to support Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) implementation under the FAO Monitoring and Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture (MAGHG) Program in collaboration with IRRI/CAFS
- FAO Activities (2016/2017) – CSA
 - Preparation of State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2016 and regional CSA alliance
 - Research program on CSA and Green Infrastructure
 - Supporting regional CSA program
- FAO Activities (2016/2017) – CSA
 - Implementation of NAP program in three (3) ASEAN countries
 - Regional consultation and programming on climate information services, insurance, and social protection
 - High-level Forum on CSA and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)



-
- Technical consultation on integrating CSA and DRR

GIZ/GAP-CC Support to the ASEAN-CRN

25. GIZ/GAP-CC Senior Adviser Ms. Imelda Bacudo provided a run through of their support to the ASEAN-CRN under the FOR-CC Climate Smart Value Chain component, which include the following:

- Overall, supports and acts as secretariat to the network that is chaired by Thailand
- Hosts the website of the ASEAN-CRN.
- Thematic exchanges between the AMS (e.g. crop insurance between Vietnam and the Philippines, and knowledge exchange on maize seed village between Lao PDR and Thailand).
- On funding, supports to increase the awareness and access to of the AMS on the appropriate funds available for scaling-up CSA practices, for instance, capacity building on proposal development, etc.
- On concept note development, supports the AMS in developing proposals to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund, synergizing Early Warning System (EWS) in the region, and gender-sensitizing these proposals in collaboration with WOCAN.
- On inputs to policy briefs, GAP-CC in partnership with FAO will assist in the SBSTA contribution; possibility to submit the results of the regional study on the “Promotion of Climate Resilience for Food Security in ASEAN” to SBSTA. In addition, the development of a generic Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) tool that will give more informed decisions for adaptation options and opportunities for pilot-testing in some AMS
- Revision of the ASEAN Regional Guidelines to be more inclusive of other practices and methodologies

26. Ms. Bacudo added that GAP-CC will commit to liaise with development partners to bring support closer to the needs of the AMS.

ASEAN Sustainable Agrifood Systems and Partner Projects

27. Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn, BRIA Regional Project Director under the ASEAN-SAS module of GAP-CC presented investments by various stakeholders of regionally-coordinated policies and strategies for sustainable agriculture, and promotion of climate resilient agriculture through inclusive value chain and public-private partnership (PPP). Mr. Suriyan gave a background information on ASEAN-SAS and the two (2) projects it supports:

- ASEAN-SAS aims to enable the AMS to implement the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and its Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (SPA-FS) by focusing on the promotion of sustainable food production at the national level until 2017. Its commodities are rice, fruits, and vegetables and is composed of three (3) components: policy framework, production technologies, and market linkages at the national and regional level
- Two projects of ASEAN-SAS:
 - **(1) BRIA:** a PPP project that is regional in nature but focuses on action at the national level and on the ground in four (4) AMS – Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam until 2017 – to see how PPP can support inclusive and efficient rice value chain. The project aims to highlight sustainable practices that show immediate benefit to farmers in terms of reduction of input cost, enhancing productivity.
 - **(2) Remote sensing-based Information and Insurance for Crops in Emerging Countries (RIICE):** Aims to reduce vulnerability of small-farmers in five countries,



including four (4) AMS countries (Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) as well as in India. RIICE is a public-private development partnership with five consortium members: the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA), the main funder of the project, GIZ (on behalf of BMZ), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), sarmap SA (a Swiss-based satellite technology company) and Allianz Re. The project focuses on two components: 1) Developing an innovative remote sensing technology which enables countries in Southeast Asia to map and regularly monitor their rice production, to forecast rice yields and to assess damages in case of natural disasters. 2.) Applying this satellite-generated information to develop new or make existent crop insurance schemes for rice farmers more transparent and efficient and thus strengthen their resilience.

28. Mr. Suriyan mentioned that sustainability, market-based and inclusive value chain approaches are important aspects in dealing with climate resiliency in agriculture. He further cited several entry points for synergies and partnership for the ASEAN-CRN.

CCAFS and ASEAN-CRN Partnership in 2016-2017

29. On behalf of the CCAFS Regional Leader for Southeast Asia, Mr. Michael Sheinkman, Collaborative Research Scientist, discussed opportunities for collaboration on Early Warning and Climate Services, SBSTA, and Policy Analysis that supports an enabling environment for climate resilience. Highlights of his presentation are :

- **Early Warning and Climate Services:** Build agricultural forecasting capacity through use of CCAFS Regional Agricultural Forecasting Toolbox (CRAFT) to model the impacts of climate variability on agricultural production, using seasonal climate forecast and historical climate data. Partners are national meteorological services and Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES) One challenge will be the agricultural data needed for model inputs and validation: Data collected by administrative units will need to be reformatted to grid cells for use in models. One opportunity for collaboration is through the FAO Regional Food Security Statistics project which builds capacity to prepare an annual Food Balance Sheet and analyze household consumption data using the Food Security Statistics Module. These two provide a good indication of food security status of the country, sub-national areas, and population groups.
- **SBSTA 44 Submissions:** Global Workshops are planned for May 2016: (1) Identification of Adaptation Measures (2) Identification and Assessment of Agricultural Practices and Technologies. Guidance documents are being prepared by CCAFS for publication in January 2016 CCAFS could assist ASEAN CRN to prepare SBSTA submissions, so its ideas and interests are considered by the global community. In 2015, CCAFS assisted African nations to prepare submissions to SBSTA 42 on early warning.
- **Policies, Institutions, and Information Flows:** Examples of policy analyses which could be replicated by ASEAN at national and/or regional level include: Myanmar CSA Strategy; Lao PDR Rice Policy Study; Review of Agricultural Food Security, Food Systems and Climate Change Adaptation Policies, Institutions and Actors (CCAFS Working Paper 82); and the Global Alliance for CSA Action Plan.

30. Mr. Sheinkman identified several opportunities to finance these activities, including: the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the Climate Technology Network and Finance Center (CTNFC).



31. After the partner presentations, the delegates were requested by the facilitator to provide a feedback on what they felt about the session on Day 1, particularly the things that they liked and the things that need further improvement, which are summarized as follows:

Table 2. Summary of participant’s feedback

The things I liked about the session	The things that need further improvement
Feeling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very nice • Good start for the ASEAN-CRN 	
Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear vision 2025 and goals 	Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To focus on community & CSA • Working areas must be clear
Workshop process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The way sessions were facilitated • Open discussion/free interaction • Kept everyone engage • Good way to formulate ideas • Clarification of meanings and concepts • Formulation of plans from brainstorming • Good participation • Presentation/visualization using charts and cards 	Workshop process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time management • Need more time to explore inputs and options from group discussions • Group work presentation over time • Linkages with other partners/donors • Should be more active and straight to the point • Clearer guidance on work outputs and process in group work
Inputs from partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Got many ideas from participants • Technical advices from others 	Inputs from participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments
	Others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Reminding what we have started and progress up to date

DAY 2

32. Dr. Tien kicked-off the Day 2 session with a brief review of DAY 1 activities and a presentation of the results of the feedback gathered from the participants. It was followed by a brief presentation of Dr. Jeanette Gurung, WOCAN Executive Director, on the importance of taking gender into consideration in CSA practices policies, research and implementation (**ANNEX 8**).

AGENDA ITEM 5: DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL WORKPLAN AND UPDATE OF PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL EFFORTS

33. Prior to the start of the Day 2 session, a **Reporting on National Progress** was conducted by each of the member states to give an update on what is being done, the status and achievements of each of their national efforts on promoting CSA practices as laid out in their national plans and projects by filling out the work sheet.

34. Each AMS presented the updates and current status of their national progress to the rest of the participants. Afterwards, other interested AMS were requested to put a sticker to the CSA practices that they wish to collaborate together on from each of the worksheet. The outputs of each of the AMS can be seen on **ANNEX 9**.



35. From the presentation of the updates and progress of the AMS's national efforts, eight (8) **Fields for Regional Cooperation** of the ASEAN-CRN has been agreed upon by the country representatives from the seven (7) AMS including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Similar and existing CSA practices resulting from each of the AMS's update of the national efforts were clustered and formed part of the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan, which is subject to regional collaboration among AMS. The lead member state and country participants in each field of cooperation have likewise been identified.

36. Below summarizes the fields of cooperation agreed upon by the member states showing the lead and participating countries.

Table 3. Fields for Regional Cooperation of the ASEAN-CRN.

Field of Cooperation	ASEAN Member States							sum
	CA	LA	ID	MM	PH	TH	VN	
1. Model Farming	√	o					o	3
2. Crop Management	o	o	√	o	o	o	o	7
3. STVs seed production	o	o	o	o	√	o	o	7
4. Appropriate CSA-TP	o	o			o	√		4
5. Post-harvest Handling		o	√		o		√	4
6. Crop Insurance	o	o	o		o		√	5
7. Early Warning and Climate Services		o	o	√	o	o	o	6
8. Pest Surveillance		o		o	√	o	o	5
sum	5	8	5	4	7	5	7	

Note:

o	=	Participate in the field of cooperation
√	=	Lead regional coordination of the particular field

37. Based on the common fields of interest and leading roles presented in **Table 3**, the participants have developed the ASEAN-CRN Action Plan 2016-2017. The workplan includes eight (8) identified fields of cooperation, major activities of each field with details on timeframe, support needed and potential partners.



Action Plan 2016-2017

1. Model Farming

Countries involved: Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam

Activities	2016				2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Designing farming model									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund for proposal writing • Consultation meeting at local level • Capacity building for implementers • Establish national multi-stakeholders taskforce 	CCAFS, OXFAM, GIZ, GEF, USAID (feed for future), SPIRE (national program), FAO
a) Rice package										
b) Cash crop package										
c) Aquaculture										
d) Rice-shrimp farming										
e) Livestock and bio-energy										
1.1 Develop concept note										
1.2 Develop full proposal		(4)								
1.3 Completed farm model										
1.4 Start operation of cash crop and livestock models										
1.5 Start operation of rice, cash crop, livestock, and aquaculture										
1.6 Scaling up and scaling out										
1.7 Economic analysis										
1.8 Scenario driven policy										
1.9 Reconfirming policy										

Note: (4) = April

Additional information from partner agency (FAO):

- FAO would also be in a position to support this initiative.
- Under the regional rice initiative FAO has been documenting aquatic biodiversity and rice-based aquaculture systems in Lao PDR – but also in Indonesia and the Philippines. It may be useful to draw upon this work when developing this activity.
- With respect to the bio-energy component, FAO has been working closely with SOM-AMAF to develop a regional approach on bio-energy and food security. As part of this work, we have documented a number of successful cases of small-scale bio-energy systems across the region including documenting market models for a number of successful livestock energy systems. FAO is currently preparing a publication on this work and a regional funding proposal.



2. Crop Management

Countries involved: Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam

Concerned agencies in Vietnam: including

- A. VAAS-VN: Cuulong Rice Institute, Vietnam
- B. VAAS-VN: Soil and Fertilizer Institute
- C. DCP
- D. IPSARD
- E. Department of Agro-processing
- F. VAAS-VN: Agri-Environment Institute

Activities	2016				2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
2.1 Piloting									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund • Technology 	IRRI, FAO
2.1.1 Selection of STV rice and maize varieties (A)		(5)								
2.1.2 Soil and nutrient management (crop, soil, fertilizer) (B)		(6)				(5)				
2.1.3 Develop cropping calendar (seasoning), and GAP (C)		(6)								
2.2 Eco-labelling and Value chain (D & E)										Thailand, Indonesia
2.3 Using of crop residue		(4)								Lao PDR, Indonesia
2.4 Implementation and knowledge sharing on Alternate Wetting and Drying										

Note: (4) = April; (5) = May; and (6) = June



3. STVs Seed Production

Countries involved: Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam

Activities	2016		2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			Q3	Q4
Knowledge management									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed storage Seed lab experts 	IRRI, PHILRICE, PPP, International Agencies (GIZ), AVRDC, PGRI-IFGRI
3.1 Inventory of STVs										
3.2 Introduce technology and demonstration of seed production and buffer stocking										
Capacity building										
3.3 Training on seed production, seed testing, and certification										
3.4 Training on hybrid STV (maize)										
Up-scaling										
3.5 Seed grower/farmer training and demonstration of technology										
Policy										
3.6 Propose policy based on results of implementation										
3.7 Adoption rate of STVs by farmers and the private sector										
Funding										
3.8 Linking to funding sources										

4. Appropriate CSA-TP: Design of suitable CSA technology package in vulnerable areas

Countries involved: Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Philippines

Activities	2016				2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		
Knowledge management										All stakeholders including: gender, women, local government, public agencies, international organizations, such as FAO, and private sector
4.1 Stock taking/mapping of existing CSA technology in vulnerable areas										
4.2 Identify gaps and constraints in scaling up CSA technology										
4.3 Assessment and design of suitable technology package including gender analysis										
Scaling up										
4.4 Scale-up and scale-out technology packages (4C) (1 cropping season)										
Funding										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for proposal development
4.5 Implement project activities										
Capacity building										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective communication tools Decision-making tools to CSA
4.6 Joint assessment of impacts and pathway with all stakeholders and PPP										
Policy										
4.7 Provide evidence based policy recommendation									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy brief Policy dialogue Stakeholder seminars (national & regional) 	
4.8 Mainstream CSA in national policies and commitments										
4.9 Provide inputs to SBSTA, COP, and UNFCCC										

Additional information from partner agency (FAO):

- FAO welcomes the opportunity to support this initiative and is currently investigating options to use its technical cooperation program funds to kick-start this work.



5. Post-harvest Handling

Countries involved: Indonesia & Vietnam, Lao PDR, and Philippines

Concerned agencies in Indonesia:

- A. IAARD
- B. MOA
- C. Balitbangtan

Activities	2016				2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Knowledge Management									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources • Expert • Facilitator 	JAIF, University, PPP, gender, women, International Agencies, IRRI
5.1 Develop technology to reduce post-harvesting losses (R&D)										
5.2 Sharing information										
5.3 Consultation										GIZ, Vietnam, IRRI
Piloting										
5.4 Pilot post-harvest losses for rice										
5.5 Rice straw management										
Funding										
5.6 Propose proposal to Japan ASEAN Integrated Fund (JAIF)										
Capacity Building										
5.7 Training on post-harvest handling										
5.8 Workshop on post-harvesting handling										
Policy										
5.9 Policy brief on benefits of implementing technology to reduce post-harvest losses										

6. Crop Insurance

Countries involved: Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR., Indonesia, and Philippines

Concerned agencies in Vietnam:

- A. ICDVN
- B. IPSARD
- C. MOF
- D. Insurance Companies
- E. Provinces
- F. MARD

Project: Develop pilot models using satellite imagery to establish index insurance for rice

Activities	2016				2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
6.1 Exchange experiences (A & B)									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund • Knowledge 	Philippines FAO, IRRI RIICE project
6.2 Adopt RIICE project technology for mapping and monitoring of rice cultivation		(5)								
6.3 Collect data and run model										
6.4 Check rice yield results by survey										
6.5 Set up the institutional model (bank, company, group of farmer)										
6.6 Run the institutional model using the results of satellite models										
6.7 Organize policy advocacy (C & F)		(5)								
6.8 Compile historical agricultural production data (area and yield), disaggregated by Province, District, and Commune FAO Food Balance Sheets								FBS / SUA Training TH, LA, PH completed MM, ID, VN needed	FAO, Regional Statistic Project CCAFS IRRI	

Note: (5) = May



7. Early Warning and Climate Services

Countries involved: Myanmar, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

- A. Myanmar: DMH, DOA, DAR
- B. Lao PDR: NAFRI
- C. Vietnam: MARD, MONRE
- D. Philippines: Dept of Agriculture, PAGASA
- E. Thailand: MOAC, DOA, Rice Department, OAE, Thai Met Department
- F. Indonesia: MOA, IAARD, BMD

Activities	2016				2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
7.1 Training on use of CRAFT for rice (A,B,C,D,E,F)									Workshop (RIMES) Software (CCAFS) Trainers (WFP)	RIMES, CCAFS. WFP UNEP
7.2 Climate Forecast for Model Inputs (A,B,C,D,E,F)									Monsoon Forum (MM, LA, ID); Climate Outlook Forum (VN, PH, TH)	RIMES, ESCAP UNEP
7.3 Agriculture data for Model Inputs (A,B,C,D,E,F)									GIS data on soil, land use, crop calendar, water management	FAO IRRI CCAFS
7.4 Historical Climate data for model validation and calibration. (A,B,C,D,E,F)									ENACTS (IRI) Funding	RMES IRI, CCAFS, UNEP
7.5 Historical Agricultural data for model validation and calibration FAO Food Balance Sheets (A,B,C,D,E,F)									FBS / SUA Training TH, LA, PH completed MM, ID, VN needed	FAO, Regional Statistic Project CCAFS IRRI

8. Pest Surveillance and Early Warning System

Countries involved: Philippines, Lao PDR., Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam

Concerned agency in Philippines: BPI

Activities	2016				2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Knowledge Management									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts • Available center • Develop regional proposal on early warning system for crop protection in AMSs (Adaptation Fund) • DAAD • Indonesia Pest Forecasting Center 	IRRI, PAGASA, PHILRICE, Collaborating countries
8.1 Revisit Protocol and Guidelines										
8.2 Undertake R&D										
Capacity Building*										
8.3 Organize short-course										
8.4 Organize training										
8.5 Enhancement of software and infrastructure										
Up-scaling										
8.6 Testing and validation of protocols and models										
Policy										
8.7 Review and updating of policies										
Funding										

Note: * Training on Early Warning System is provided in an excellent center in Thailand

9. Cross Cutting and Secretariat Support

Operated by GIZ (GAP-CC)

Activities	2016				2017				Support Needed	Potential Partners
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Gender										
9.1. Proposal Writing										
9.2. Smart Planning										
9.3. Field-level gender analysis										
Policy (Inputs/ Decision-Making)										
A. SBSTA 44 Submission										FAO (in collaboration with CCAFS and UNFCCC)
9.4. Information/how to proceed										
9.5. ASEAN-CRN Message/ submission formulation with ASEAN negotiators										
9.6. Chair of ATWGARD submission to SOM-AMAF for endorsement										
9.7. Identification/ lobbying for SBSTA champions/ negotiators										
B. Regional Guidelines (Revisions/ Addendum)										
C. Measurements/ monitoring of resilience										
9.8. Monitoring INDCs										FAO
9.9. Impact Assessments										
D. Outreach Models										
9.10. Market-based approach										
E. Vulnerability and Risk Assessment of Climate Change to Agriculture										
F. Communication										
9.11. Linking of blogs, social media, research websites, etc.										
9.12. Knowledge Bank (e.g. Minute Earth)										

Additional information from partner agency (FAO):

- FAO in collaboration with CCAFS and UNFCCC would also be in a position to support this initiative.
- Currently FAO is investigating options to organize capacity building materials and possibly an event for SBSTA negotiators in advance of the May workshops.
- FAO is also working a Post-COP experts debrief in February on key issues for forestry and agriculture that would benefit from the involvement of the CRN.
- On INDC monitoring FAO is preparing a parallel program of work and would welcome the opportunity to collaborate with the CRN on this topic.



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- As part of the Paris Agreement Parties are being asked to undertake a review of adaptation measures and policies and report in 2017. It might be useful to include specific support for the agriculture sectors at national levels here to provide inputs to this review process.

**AGENDA ITEM 7: MAPPING OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR THE ASEAN-CRN
WORK PLAN**

38. The activities suggested in the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan are categorized according to the five (5) working areas as follow:



Mapping of CRN Regional Cooperation (2016-2017)

	Model Farming	Crop Management	STVs Seed Production	Appropriate CSA-TP	Post-harvest Handling	Crop Insurance	CIS Early Warning	Pest Surveillance
Knowledge Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design Farming Models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock inventory Technology demonstration Seed production Buffer stocking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock taking & mapping of existing CSA technology in vulnerable areas Identify gaps & constraints Assessment and design of suitable TP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop technology to reduce harvest losses Sharing information consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on climate seasonal forecasting Agricultural inputs management (soil, water, land use, crop calendar) Agriculture historical record (model validation and calibration) Crop weather modeling Crop weather calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit protocol guidelines R&D
Project Supports for Up-scaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling-up and scaling-out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of STVs (rice, maize) Soil nutrients Management Cropping Calendar GAP Eco-labeling Value Chain Use of crop residues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed grower/ farmer training Demonstration of technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling-up & scaling-out the Pilot TPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piloting on post-harvest losses for rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot models Information Risk assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing & validation protocol/model
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek fund for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sourcing Linking with potential partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek fund for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JAIF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve ability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on post- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement



	Model Farming	Crop Management	STVs Seed Production	Appropriate CSA-TP	Post-harvest Handling	Crop Insurance	CIS Early Warning	Pest Surveillance
Building	on Economic Analysis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed production • Seed testing • Seed certification 	impacts pathway with PPP and all stakeholders	harvest handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on post-harvest handling 	experiences	crop models and tools	of software and infrastructures
Joint Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconfirm policy 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model of implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide evidence based policy recommendation • Mainstream in National policy & commitments • Provide inputs to SBSTA, COP, UNFCCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy brief on benefit of implementing technology (post-harvest losses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy advocacy 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update of package
Cross-cutting Issues	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Secretariat Supports	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•



AGENDA ITEM 8: NEXT STEPS FOR THE ASEAN-CRN WORK PLAN

39. Dr. Tien facilitated a discussion among the AMS and other development partners on the next steps that the network will work into to put forward the results of the planning meeting. The table below shows the agreements made by the AMS, as well as the corresponding timeframe and responsible persons.

Table 4. Next Steps: what should happen right after this workshop?

Actions	Timeframe	Responsibilities
1. Draft meeting report	24 Dec 2015	Tien & Team
2. Add details to the draft meeting report	08 Jan 2016	Country representatives/AMS
3. Finalize report	15 Jan 2016	Tien & Team
4. Distribution of report	22 Jan 2016	GIZ (GAP-CC)
5. Follow up action points	Feb 2016	Team
6. Country focal point designated by ATWGARD	Feb 2016	Team

AGENDA ITEM 9: WRAP-UP OF DAY 2 AND CLOSING REMARKS

40. After the agreements made on the next steps of the ASEAN-CRN, all of the members of the network were asked on what they are willing to commit to achieve the goals and objectives, and meet the target activities of the ASEAN-CRN in its two-year timeframe, where in general, everyone committed to work hard in the implementation of the work plan. Below shows the summary of the commitments made by the delegates:

- Coordinate with and facilitate information gathered from the network to the national focal points/team
- Serve as the main focal points of their respective sectors/working groups
- Collaborate with other AMS in knowledge exchange and implementation of activities indicated in the work plan
- Contribute to development of reports and proposals, and its submissions to the international community
- Host and take the lead in the conduct of workshops on the identified thematic areas of the ASEAN-CRN that are most relevant to the respective AMS
- Share documents and publications from the knowledge bank that are relevant to the activities
- More private sector involvement
- Assist in gender-mainstreaming concept notes and proposals
- Facilitate process to support AMS in regional cooperation to contribute to the FAF Vision, as well as monitor implementation of activities.
- Capture, publicize and documents all the activities of the ASEAN-CRN to show the AMAF leaders that the fruits of the network have positive impacts in the region
- Work beyond ASEAN in promoting climate resiliency in agriculture, for ASEAN to be credited as a mover in the international organizations
- Work with regional organizations in a global area

41. In her closing remarks, Ms. Imelda Bacudo, (GIZ/GAP-CC Senior Advisor) personally committed to always be the biggest believer of the network. She added that the program will support the ASEAN-CRN for at least two (2) years, and that the team will look at activities that the program can help the AMS with. Further, Ms. Bacudo committed that GAP-CC will continuously look for relevant partners for the network, and utilize the leverage that GIZ could use in attracting other forms of support and resources to help realize the vision of ASEAN for promotion of resiliency.

