



SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
 16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia



Background

The **Third Meeting of the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN)** was conducted on 16 May 2017 in Siem Reap, Cambodia; and held back to back with the *Workshop on Developing ASEAN Public-Private Partnership Framework for Technology Development in the Agriculture Sector* and the *12th Meeting of the ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Research Development (ATWGARD)*. The event brought together focal points of the ATWGARD, representatives from ASEAN Ministries of Agriculture and development partners who are working with or would like to collaborate with the ASEAN-CRN. The meeting reviewed the network’s accomplishments and contributions to the Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry 2016-2025 (FAF), and more importantly discussed the way forward to continue

regional collaboration on responding to the impacts and drivers of climate change in agriculture, taking into account recent developments in the sector. Building on the initial ASEAN-CRN Bali Action Plan 2015-2017, the meeting produced the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan for 2017 to 2020. To ensure sustainability of ASEAN-CRN activities beyond 2017 a wide range of partners was invited to express their interest to support ASEAN-CRN activities.

The event was hosted by the Cambodia Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and organized by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, through the Forestry and Climate Change (FOR-CC) project of the ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change (GAP-CC), and in close cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC).

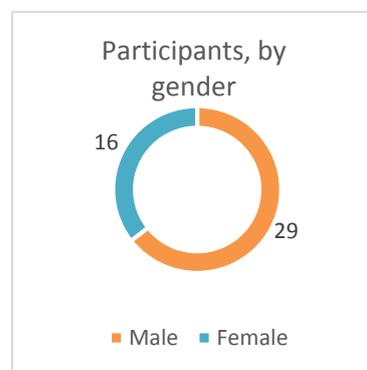
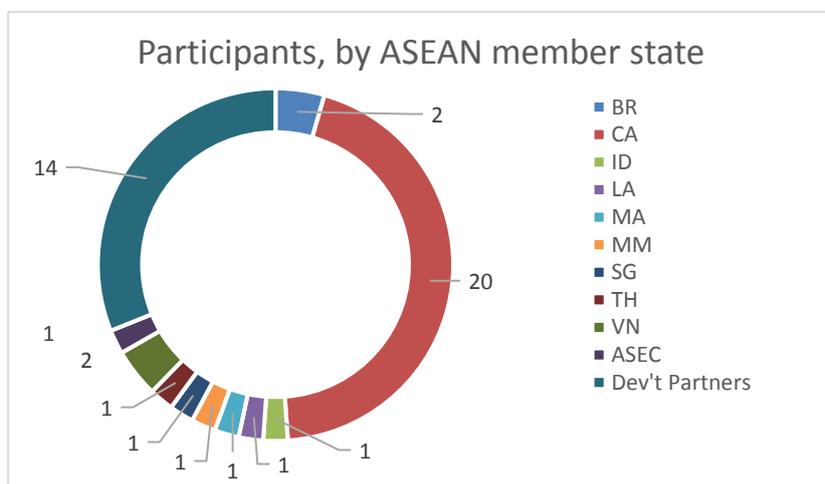


Figure 1: Breakdown of participants by ASEAN member state and gender.

SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

Key Results

Inputs to Guide the Work Planning Session

To set the scene for developing the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan, speakers shared recent trends in the context of agriculture and climate change in ASEAN as well as the latest developments in the work of the ASEAN-CRN with participants.

- **Recent trends and development in Agriculture and Climate Change¹ (see Annex 1)**

Climate change is projected to have significant impacts on agricultural yields with smallholder farmers greatly affected, in particular rural women. The foreseen challenges in addressing this projected impact in the agriculture sector are, among others, in: scaling-up from project to national level actions; demonstrating the business case to generate investments into climate resilient agriculture; acquiring reliable data and meet transparency requirements to monitor progress from climate action in agriculture.

Some of the proposed ways forward for the ASEAN agriculture to minimize the impact of climate change in the sector are to: (1) improve the understanding of broader systematic threats from climate change, especially its link to food security and nutrition; (2) enhance systems for monitoring and reporting to increase investment opportunities; (3) focus on value chain in addressing climate risks and drivers which are present in every stage – will include more options for farmers, private sector, and policy makers; and (4) improve coordination between various sectors and stakeholders, not just agriculture.

- **Climate change under the FAF – where are we heading? The role of ASEAN in facing climate change challenges to agriculture² (see Annex 2)**

The increasing importance to address climate change at the regional level is reflected in the FAF 2025 which, through one of the seven (7) major goals, aims at *“increasing resilience to, and contributing to mitigation and adaptation of climate*

change, natural disasters and other shocks.” Out of the seven (7) strategic thrusts stipulated in the FAF 2025, the ASEAN-CRN contributes to two (2), namely: **Strategic Thrust 4:** Increase resilience to climate change, natural disasters and other shocks; and **Strategic Thrust 6:** Strengthen ASEAN joint approaches on international and regional issues. The *ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Practices*, endorsed by the 37th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) in 2015, builds on these strategic thrusts.

ASEAN-CRN also contributes to the ASEAN-Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry Towards Food Security (AFCC) that provides the mechanism for coordinated action and collaboration to address the issues and challenges threatening food security caused by climate change by following a cross-sectoral programme approach for effective policymaking and implementation.

The following activities are seen as entry points in order to continue the work of ASEAN in the face of climate change in the agriculture sector: (1) strengthening collaboration with international partners on the AFCC framework and FAF 2025; (2) formulating recommendations for the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) to strengthen cooperation on climate change in the FAF sectors; (3) developing joint proposals on cross-sectoral climate change issues; (4) mobilizing resources in the implementation of climate change-related measures in the FAF sectors; and (5) engaging in the submission of ASEAN Common Positions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

- **Update on the ASEAN Common Positions on Agriculture for SBSTA46³ (see Annex 3)**

ASEAN calls for addressing climate change and its impacts on the food, forestry and agriculture sector in ASEAN Member States (AMS) and to promote and protect ASEAN interests at international and regional fora by developing ASEAN common

¹ Damen, Beau. 2017. “Agriculture and Climate Change: Issues for Southeast Asia”. 3rd ASEAN-CRN Meeting, 16 May 2017, Apasara Palace & Conference Center, Siem Reap, Cambodia

² Pham Quang Minh. 2017. “ASEAN and Climate Change on Agriculture”. 3rd ASEAN-CRN Meeting, 16 May 2017, Apasara Palace & Conference Center, Siem Reap, Cambodia

³ Yoovatana, Margaret C. 2017. “Agenda C: Updates on the ASEAN Common Position on Agriculture for SBSTA46”. 3rd ASEAN-CRN Meeting, 16 May 2017, Apasara Palace & Conference Center, Siem Reap, Cambodia

SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

positions in the processes of the UNFCCC, amongst others, as laid out in the FAF 2025. In 2016, the 38th AMAF endorsed the ASEAN Common Position on Issues Related to Agriculture for the 22nd Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP22) to the UNFCCC and associated bodies and working groups, and assigned Thailand as Lead Coordinator. It was expected the issues related to agriculture will conclude at the 45th session of the Subsidiary Body of Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) with a possible decision on agriculture at COP22 in November 2016. Different views presented by several negotiating groups during the SBSTA session however didn't allow for consensus on the draft decision texts and the negotiations were continued at SBSTA 46 in May 2017. The ASEAN Common Position on issues related to agriculture found its entry point in the SBSTA negotiations through the group of G77 & China.

Below is the summary of the points discussed at SBSTA 46 for consideration of ASEAN:

- Work towards drafting a text for a COP decision on agriculture at COP 23 in Bonn Germany, November 2017
- Assessment of the outcomes of the five SBSTA in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture
- Engaging other UNFCCC bodies to accommodate agriculture i.e. Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), Technology Executive Committee (TEC), SBSTA, Secretariat for Means of Implementation (MOI)
- Adaptation and Adaptation Co-benefits vs. Mitigation – Mitigation in the agriculture context does not have to mean that it becomes part of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) requirements for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) mitigation nor the Enhanced Transparency Framework. In the context of agriculture, mitigation has to be re-defined considering the complex role the sector plays as a source of low-emission energy for other sectors as well as a carbon sink.
- Closely monitor the negotiation process, Thailand volunteered to serve as Rapporteur to all the meetings of the G77&China, reports are circulated after every session as reference in developing the G77&China position

- **Climate Policy and Agriculture – prospects for future negotiations⁴** (*see Annex 4*)

Climate change has multiple impacts in the agriculture sector, in particular, on rural livelihoods, poverty and food security. However, agriculture also impacts climate change in terms of GHG emissions, as 11% of global emissions come from the agriculture sector. Because of the multifaced nature of agriculture, a lot of factors are at play and need to be taken into consideration during negotiations. The following are some perspectives for climate change and agriculture outlined during the meeting:

- **Security/Risk:** climate change affects food security through increasing climate hazards
- **Local/Global:** climate change is a global threat that affects local conditions; this requires cooperation between developed and developing countries; local efforts will reap benefits both in the local and global scale
- **Poor/Rich:** climate change affects all stakeholders, big or small; impact on smallholders is more felt however; broad participation is needed
- **Problem/Solution:** agriculture contributes to climate change and is affected by climate change; integration of adaptation and mitigation; to find solutions, smallholders involvement is a necessity
- **Effort/Support:** climate change requires broad cooperation; take into account all point of views and elements

In conclusion, in successful negotiations on agriculture, there is a need to introduce a new opening of the topic through broad concepts that are appealing for all parties.

- **ASEAN-CRN Progress Report for 2017⁵** (*see Annex 5*)

The presentation aimed to remind the meeting on the ASEAN-CRN's foundation and mandates and early development and achievements, as well as to report progress in the five (5) major work areas of

⁴ Galinski, Wojtek. 2017. "Climate Policy and Agriculture – Prospects for future negotiations". 3rd ASEAN-CRN Meeting, 16 May 2017, Apasara Palace & Conference Center, Siem Reap, Cambodia

⁵ Yoovatana, Margaret C. 2017. "Progress Report 2017". 3rd ASEAN-CRN Meeting, 16 May 2017, Apasara Palace & Conference Center, Siem Reap, Cambodia

SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

the ASEAN-CRN. This guided the development of the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan beyond 2017. To summarize:

- Early developments and achievements from 2013 to 2015 include the identification of priority practices, and development of seven (7) national studies combined in a regional study on the promotion of climate resilience for food security in ASEAN. Based on these, the ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practices were developed and endorsed constituting the guiding framework of ASEAN to cooperate on climate change related issues in agriculture.
- In the ASEAN-CRN work area of Mobilizing Resources, progress was made on the numerous ideas and agreement made during the 2nd Annual Meeting of the ASEAN-CRN in Brunei Darussalam in April 2016. While some ideas would require further follow-up, others have been implemented or are in the process.
- In the work area of Knowledge Exchange and Capacity Building, ASEAN-CRN was able to cover a number of the priority practices outlined in the ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting CSA Practices. In response to the demands of AMS expressed on several occasions, regional knowledge exchange events as well as South-South cooperation activities were organized on agriculture insurance, stress tolerant varieties and climate services (cropping calendar).
- In terms of the Regional Policies and Engagement work area, several outputs which serve as policy tools, practical guidelines or contributions to climate change related governance processes have been developed such as: 10 Phase Guide in Developing a National Crop Insurance Program, the ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practices, and the 2nd Volume to add further CSA practices to the technical guidelines; two (2) submissions to SBSTA 44 by Vietnam on behalf of ASEAN; and the ASEAN Common Position on issues related to agriculture. ASEAN-CRN also engaged in regional and international processes and related events on climate change adaptation such as: the 2016 Annual Global Alliance on CSA (GACSA) Forum, the 5th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum; and at COP22 where side events have

been organized in cooperation with ASEAN and development partners.

- To progress in the work areas of National Level Implementation of Regional Policies and Agreements as well as Research and Innovation, support was provided to Cambodia for scaling-up stress-tolerant rice varieties by promoting investments in the seed production and distribution sector; likewise, in Vietnam, support was provided to assess the National Agriculture Insurance Program to contribute to improving the upcoming new program on agriculture insurance in the country.

Participatory Development of the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan

In a dynamic group work activity, the AMS were tasked to come up with concrete ideas on activities as per the identified work areas to address climate change in agriculture. These were then to be matched with technical and financial support available from development partners, presented in a panel session. The results of the matching proposed activities and partner support then fed into the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan for 2017-2020. The panelists come from the following organizations:

1. **Dr. Doris Capistrano**, Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) representing AFCC
2. **Dr. Godefroy Grosjean**, Climate Policy Hub, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
3. **Mrs. Jana Korner**, CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
4. **Dr. Nguyen Huu Ninh**, Center for Environment Research, Education and Development representing World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
5. **Mr. Jonas Dallinger**, GIZ FOR-CC
6. **Dr. Rathana Peou**, PARIBAS Climate Modeling Grant / Utrecht University (UU)
7. **Dr. Nisha Onta**, Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)
8. **Mr. Kipp Sutton**, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
9. **Dr. Marwan Ladki**, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations representing GACSA
10. **Mr. Beau Damen**, FAO

SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

Below shows the summary of the relevant programs of the development partners and how they can further contribute and align their activities to the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan 2017-2020.

Partner	Activities
AFCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peer review of proposed integrated AFCC framework - Collaboration to implement proposed priority actions - Joint fund-raising for AFCC actions and initiatives (research, capacity building, knowledge generation and exchange, field pilots)
CIAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stocktaking and understanding the context (vulnerability assessment, Terra-i, ES typology and valuation) - Prioritizing interventions (CSA country profile, policy analysis, cost-benefit analysis, etc.) - Piloting: implementation and monitoring - Scaling: inform policy design, implementation and monitoring
CCAFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCAFS has been a regional partner of the ASEAN-CRN in the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and policy inputs to country-specific strategies and programs; to national case studies through the PIRCCA project; sharing of research outputs on CSA practices and other climate-related policy research; technical inputs on CSA-related position of AMS, and ASEAN agriculture negotiations - Added value: brings together all 15 CGIAR centers; and national research, strategic and implementing partners - Knowledge exchange and capacity building: e.g. climate smart villages - Regional Policies and Engagement: CIAT Climate Change Policy Hub - Research and Innovation: continued research on stress-tolerant rice and Alternate Wetting & Drying; research on inclusive and sustainable business models (2018-2020); research on scaling-up CSA - National-level implementation of regional agreements: networks and linkages (PIRCCA and CCAC); integration and coordination of CSA-related activities; venue for engagement with countries on strategies and programs
WBSCD	<p>Concept Note for a Project Proposal on “Inclusive Rice Landscapes” linked to the GEF IP objective: “increasing efficiencies and effectiveness of food systems”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objective: set parameters and define the roles for an ASEAN-wide collaboration between various stakeholders for inclusive rice landscapes - Scope: Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia - Member AMS (from ASEAN BCSDS): Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam - Partners: GACSA (ASEAN-CRN), WBSDC, CCAFS, CGIAR, aid and donor agencies, NGOs, etc.
GIZ FOR-CC	<p>ASEAN to realize the benefits of regional collaboration and regional processes; ASEAN as the driving force and engaging more partners in the processes. Three main topics that the FOR-CC can contribute on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNFCCC processes and negotiations; ASEAN Common Positions on agriculture - Landscape approach: bringing closer together agriculture and forestry, beyond CSA practices on the field, and more on ecosystems and landscape management to address the drivers and impacts of climate change - Scaling-up of CSA practices on a large scale, in terms of mobilizing resources, showing the business case of investing in CSA <p>Added-value: FOR-CC has been there in the beginning. ASEAN-CRN is the spark, and FOR-CC is the fuel to keep the spark growing; partner-driven, ownership is with ASEAN; ASEAN-CRN is part of a formal ASEAN working group but is open to engage a variety of stakeholders</p>
PARIBAS	<p>BNP Paribas Grant (2017-2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scenario modelling: building scenarios related to the future of climate change, agriculture and food security; narrative to support testing the investments or national action plans with different sets of drivers (e.g. socio-economic) - Climate governance/climate foresights
WOCAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Climate Fund criteria: proposals and projects must document their own gender policy and expertise as a condition and accreditation; a mandatory initial socioeconomic and gender assessment, complementary to the environmental and social safeguards – WOCAN has established a proven track record for this - Capacity Building Activities/Courses: Gender Integrated Planning, Gender Integrated Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, Design and Mainstreaming Action Plan for (Your) Organization - W+ Standard: Certification label for women empowerment – endorses projects that create increased social and economic benefits for women participating in economic development or environment projects
USAID	Three main categories which USAID can work on:

SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

Partner	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building and supporting innovation ecosystems: convening knowledge sharing aspects (regional and national summits, etc.) - Physical and commercial technology transfer innovation; competition on discovering the most innovative and high-impact technologies used in the region but have not extended their reach and expanded their markets - Regional policy work (seed policy): stress tolerant rice varieties, creating regulations, free movement of seeds, good agricultural practices work for lowering emissions and adaptations at the field level
GACSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upscaling CSA - Leveraging multi-institutional actions relate to knowledge to solve problems - Action groups of GACSA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge: Practice Briefs (on CSA, also on gender) produced • Enabling Environments and Policies: Country case studies, exchange between countries • Investments: CSA Matrix - Regional alliances
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO Flagship Initiatives on Climate Change (and sectors it cuts across): support for implementation strategies of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and enhanced transparency; support for development of investment pipelines to scale-up - Added-value: FAO has strong presence in the region. - Regional Initiatives: potential areas for regional collaboration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO Asia Flagship Research Program; demographics, urbanization, climate change • Technical Cooperation Program – CSA: CSA country profiles, NDC investment pipelines, regional event on CSA/UNFCCC Dialogue • Enabling Private Sector Investments on CSA • Regional NDC Analysis – Asia - Country-specific works: potential areas for collaboration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating Agriculture into National Adaptation Plans: Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam • GEF Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (enhancing monitoring and reporting systems in agriculture): Cambodia (potential for others) • GEF-CSA and Integrated Landscapes (field application of CSA approaches): Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos • GCF REDD+/CSA Projects (scaling-up integrated resources management and CSA approaches based on national priorities): Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam

Based on the inputs of the panelists, participants reviewed their proposed activities for the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan and placed them under the respective ASEAN-CRN Work Area. Proposed activities included a suggestion for a partner to collaborate. Representatives from development partners then reviewed the activities and indicated their interest for support.

The table below shows the overview of proposed activities of varying degree of commitment per work area.

AMS	Proposed Activity and Partner	AMS-identified potential partners	Interested partners to support the activity
WORK AREA 1: NATIONAL-LEVEL IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL AGREEMENTS			
CA	Strengthening Climate Forecast and Foresight through active forum		UU / BNP - Paribas
MM	National level implementation of Regional Agreement – CC2: Value Chain (VC) Improvement Act 1: Identification & priority for potential area & crop Act2: Stimulation & support to improve VC of prioritized commodities/crops. Act3: Financial & Other Institutional Supports		UU / BNP - Paribas
VN	Biochar Application	GIZ GAP-CC	WBCSD
	Agriculture insurance – scale up to national level (based on the pilot project in 20 provinces)	CCAFS	WBCSD
WORK AREA 2: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING			
BR	Capacity building/training on breeding of stress-tolerant varieties,	CIAT, CCAFS,	USAID

SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

AMS	Proposed Activity and Partner	AMS-identified potential partners	Interested partners to support the activity
	requesting resources, i.e. rice and vegetables	GACSA, WBCSD	
	Capacity building study tour/ visit on CSA Project – Training/PPP on CSA strategy and implementation plan	CIAT, CCAFS, GASCA, WBCSD	
	Regional exchange on monitoring adaption to climate change in agriculture	GIZ GAP-CC	
CA	Training on monitoring CSA Practices		GIZ GAP-CC
	Institutional mainstreaming climate change adaptation (building capacity and scaling up community resilience)	WOCAN, FAO	WOCAN
	Efficiency on extension service provision, capacity building to provincial extension offers, creating mobile app for MAFF information sharing		FAO, GACSA
	Exchange visit with regional countries to learn about climate smart agriculture		FAO
	Capacity building & knowledge exchange – Biotechnology, Crop breeding, Climate Smart	CCAFS, GIZ GAP-CC, FAO	
ID	Knowledge exchange & capacity building – CSA best practice for cacao & coffee	GASCA, FAO, GIZ GAP-CC	GASCA
	Mobilizing resources: CSA workshop on cacao & coffee	FAO, GIZ GAP-CC	CIAT
	Training & workshop on climate foresight		UU / BNP - Paribas
	Post harvest training: coffee & cacao	FAO, GIZ GAP-CC	
LA	Training of trainers on value chain study, analysis and improvement (integrated with climate change)	SDC, GIZ GAP-CC	FAO
MA	Knowledge exchange on the best CSA practices for smallholder farmers –	GIZ GAP-CC, USAID, CIAT, GASCA	GASCA, WOCAN, WBCSD
	Regional exchange on monitoring adaptation for CC, Adaptation in agriculture	GIZ GAP-CC, CIAT, FAO	GIZ GAP-CC
MM	Application of GAP & GMP to improve livestock product & chain Act 1: Potential area establish Act 2: Introduce GAP & GMP System Act 3: Scale Up Act 4: Improve local frame		
PH	Promote use of CIS in agriculture (workshop on interface between ministries of agriculture and hydro-met institutions)	GIZ GAP-CC	UU / BNP - Paribas
SG	Training on vegetable breeding, training on variety assessment	CIAT, CCAFS, GASCA	GACSA as “secondary” partner
	Implementing CSA Strategy	CCAFS	CCAFS – Scope what we can do, CIAT
	Looking/sharing of heat/salt/drought tolerant vegetable variety (against climate change) –	CIAT, CCAFS, GASCA, WBCSD	GACSA as “secondary” partner
TH	Promotion & scaling up of CSA practices on low carbon emission agriculture –	GACSA, FAO, WBCD, CCAFS, CIAT, AFCC, WOCAN, GIZ GAP-CC	CCAFS, AFCC, GASCA, FAO
	Regional climate forecasting for food security	UU / BNP - Paribas	UU / BNP - Paribas
	Capacity building on effective negotiation in G77 and UNFCCC	GIZ GAP-CC, FAO, USAID	GIZ GAP-CC
VN	CSA Training document –	FAO, CIAT, WBCSD	
	Community-based ecological development		
WORK AREA 3: REGIONAL POLICIES AND ENGAGEMENT			
BR	Private sector dialogue on enabling investment on CSA	FAO	WOCAN, USAID
CA	Develop Cambodia’s smart agriculture policy within ASEAN framework		WBCSD, CIAT

SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

AMS	Proposed Activity and Partner	AMS-identified potential partners	Interested partners to support the activity
	Develop national CSA framework & policy	FAO: TCP Project	FAO
	Develop national CSA technical guideline on rice, vegetable & livestock production	FAO	
MA	Involvement in SEA regional alliances	GACSA	GACSA
	Involvement in COP23 meeting/STBSA	GIZ GAP-CC, FAO, CCAFS	CIAT, WOCAN
TH	Regional exchange on monitoring to CC in agriculture	GIZ GAP-CC	GIZ GAP-CC, WOCAN, WBCSD, CIAT
	Strengthening coordination among existing ASEAN bodies related to climate change on issues related to agriculture	AFCC, GIZ GAP-CC, WOCAN	WOCAN, GIZ GAP-CC, AFCC
	Regional/other seed distribution cooperation for climate tolerant varieties among AMS	CIAT, CCAFS, GIZ GAP-CC, USAID	USAID, WBCSD
	Development of policies (regional policies and engagement), indicators and tools for the implementation and monitoring ecosystem-based adaption	FAO, CCAFS, CIAT, USAID	WOCAN, CIAT
	NDC Investment pipelines for agriculture (GCF Regional proposal)	FAO	FAO
	Strengthening regional coordination on the implementation – NDC, NAPS: scaling up –	FAO, CCAFS, CIAT, AFCC, WOCAN	GIZ GAP-CC, FAO, CCAFS, WOCAN, CIAT, AFCC
	Follow up on advancing the ASEAN common position on agriculture at UNFCCC COP process	FAO, GIZ GAP-CC, AFCC, CCAFS, WOCAN	GIZ GAP-CC
	ASEAN-Pre NDC global stock take knowledge event on agriculture/CSA event	FAO	FAO
WORK AREA 4: RESEARCH AND INNOVATION			
BR	Value chain CSA profile	CIAT	CIAT
CA	Research & innovation: climate smart varieties, climate smart crop management technology	CCAFS, WBCSD, GIZ GAP-CC, USAID, FAO, UU / BNP - Paribas	IRRI, CCAFS
	Research for finding out new varieties for growing in drought and flood prone areas		USAID
	Research to find out effective methods to control new invasive pests in rice		IRRI, CCAFS
	Climate change adaptation with small holder farmers, “pilot project funded by IFAD”		WOCAN
	Develop new rice variety tolerance increasing temperature: varietal development “breeding”, varietal selection in field & glasshouse condition, quality test of processing		WBCSD
	Commercialize new/existing agriculture technology (irrigation/machinery) to rural provinces, partnership with private sectors (machinery shops, MFI) -	USAID	USAID
	Improve existing cattle breed to be adapted to climate change		
	R&D on adaptation technologies (seed development)	AFCC	
ID	CSA scaling-up for coffee & cacao	GACSA	GACSA
	Standing crop monitoring for cacao & coffee using satellite image	CIAT	
	Post harvest test for coffee & cacao		
LA	Scoping study on maize seed production & seed supply in Laos	GIZ GAP-CC	
MA	Consultation on forecasting future crops to build national resilience –	CCAFS, BNP Paribas, FAO	UU / BNP - Paribas
	CSA value chain assessments for targeting adaptation –	FAO, CIAT, USAID	WOCAN, GIZ GAP-CC, FAO, CIAT, CCAFS
	R&D and up scaling on developing STRV in Malaysia –	FAO, IRRI, CIAT, GIZ GAP-CC	IRRI, CCAFS

SUMMARY

3rd ASEAN Climate Resilience Network Meeting
16 May 2017 | Siem Reap, Cambodia

AMS	Proposed Activity and Partner	AMS-identified potential partners	Interested partners to support the activity
MM	Research & innovation: varietal development & technology innovation for drought, flood, and salt intrusion. Act – Selection & developing vr Act – Technological innovation for each environment Act – Tech transfer (vr + tech) to farmers		IRRI, CCAFS
SG	RP-RI CSA alliance: Workshop/study tips to see business cases	CIAT, CCAFS, GACSA, WBCSD	CCAFS, GACSA, CIAT, WBCSD
TH	Early warning systems and contingency planning (integrated pest and disease management)	CCAFS, AFCC, GIZ GAP-CC	AFCC, FAO, CCAFS
VN	Forest protection on coastal areas in the middle of VN research	GIZ GAP-CC	AFCC
WORK AREA 5: MOBILIZING RESOURCES			
BR	PPP in addressing risks related to CSA	GIZ GAP-CC, WBCSD, GACSA, USAID	GIZ GAP-CC, CIAT
	Requesting resource ie stress tolerant varieties (rice and vegetables)	IRRI, CIAT, FAO, GIZ GAP-CC, GACSA	WBCSD
CA	Germplasm collection for further use in plant breeding against climate change, abiotic/biotic stress tolerance		IRRI/CCAFS
	Establishment of a CSA center	GDA, CARDI, AFD, USAID, FAO	CIAT
LA	Human resources for helping project preparation (project concept role/project proposal)	USAID, GIZ GAP-CC	GIZ GAP-CC, FAO
MA	Private sector dialogue on enabling investment in CSA	GIZ GAP-CC, FAO, USAID, WBCSD, GASCA	FAO, GIZ GAP-CC, WOCAN, GASCA, CIAT

Based on a review, synthesis and further discussions, the proposed activities will be included in the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan 2017-2020.