SUBMISSION BY

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam as members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

These are views on

Koronivia road map under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture (decision 4/CP.23) on topic 2(a) - Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work

Southeast Asia (SEA) is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate change, due to its long coastlines, high concentration of population and economic activity in coastal areas, and heavy reliance on agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and other natural resources. Climate hazards such as temperature increase, erratic rainfall patterns, extreme climatic events (such as strong typhoons and severe droughts) cause adverse effects and impacts on ecosystems, livelihoods and on many other aspects of human societies. In particular, climate change threatens agricultural production and, by extension, food security, ecological stability, and sustainable development. Climate change is already affecting the productivity of the key staple crops in SEA; namely rice, maize and cassava. Future anticipated climate change will create further risks to the productivity of these staples and broader agricultural systems in the region. The NDCs from all ASEAN Member States (AMS) identify food security and increasing the resilience of the agricultural sector to be an adaptation priority.

Strategies and measures to enhance the resilience of agricultural systems to climate variability and change are imperative for achieving food security and a key priority for AMS. In this context, AMS views the outcomes of the five in-session workshops as crucial to drive forward climate actions in the region's agricultural sector. The workshops addressed a number of key issues, including the state of scientific knowledge on the risks and vulnerability of agricultural systems to climate change at different scales and potential measures to support farmers manage climate risks including the development of early warning systems and contingency plans as well as adaptation measures and agricultural practices and technologies. AMS views on priority adaptation measures and agricultural practices and technologies were highlighted in submissions to SBSTA44. The 49th session of the Subsidiary Bodies is an important opportunity to build on the findings and outcomes of the five in-session workshops to advance agriculture

sector action and ambition in support of the specific needs and priorities of the Parties under the Convention as well as parallel external processes.

Summary of key issues outlined at the SBSTA 44 in-session workshop on agriculture

At SBSTA 44, Viet Nam provided an overview of the ASEAN member States' priorities for scaling up adaptation measures within the region. They include: the creation of an evidence base through pilot implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices; scaling up successful models for predicting impacts of climate change and promoting climate resilience; the development of effective approaches to providing climate information services for smallholder farmers; the integration of research on the marketability and competitiveness of stress-tolerant crop varieties into adaptation strategies; and funding, capacity-building and technical assistance for the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network member countries. Emphasis was placed on the importance of regional knowledge exchange and the role the Convention can play in facilitating the implementation and scaling up of proven practices and technologies in agriculture for ASEAN countries and countries in other regions of the world facing similar issues. Activities in facilitating implementation may include supporting cooperation and knowledge-sharing among Parties and relevant observer organizations on planning, finance, governance, policy frameworks, achieving scale through innovative approaches, enhancing gender equity and social inclusion, and research and knowledge systems.

Modalities for implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture

AMS have identified the following priorities in terms of the modalities for implementing the outcomes of the five in-session workshops.

a. Scaling up finance to support implementation

Public climate finance was USD 141 billion in 2015/16, of which only USD 7 billion was for agriculture, forestry, land-use, and natural resource management. As highlighted during the five in-session workshops and in the submissions from AMS, this level of financing is insufficient to meet the magnitude of the climate change challenges faced within the sector. Therefore, an immediate priority is to scale up financing to support action within the sector by instructing the Standing Committee on Finance to:

- **Identify ways to accelerate and expand finance for agriculture under the Convention's finance mechanism.**
- **Develop mechanisms to leverage additional sources of financing for climate action in agriculture, including through multilateral financial institutions and from the private sector.**

b. Improving access to technology

Agriculture has lagged behind other sectors in adopting technological innovations to address climate change due to a range of factors including, but not limited to, the geographical scale of the sector, the large number of actors involved and the costs and risks to farmers in adopting new technologies and practices. The Technology Mechanism under the Convention can play an important role in facilitating wider adoption of technological innovations, by helping to find ways to remove technical, economic and institutional barriers to the uptake of technologies, including for efficient land and water use, agro-meteorological information and early warning systems, climate-informed crop and livestock

management, agroforestry, and irrigation systems. Access to these and other technological innovations can be improved by instructing the Technology Executive Committee to:

- **Prioritise agriculture related technology transfer efforts under the CTCN.**
- **Facilitate support from relevant technical agencies for the context specific application of sector technologies.**

c. Enhance capacity for implementation

Additional capacity is needed to identify, prioritize and implement sector specific strategies and measures to scale up climate action and ambition in agriculture in Southeast Asia. While ongoing initiatives are in place to enhance capacity with climate change strategies and measures in the sector, these are often fragmented and insufficient to properly address the nature and scale of the problem. Efforts aiming to enhance capacity should be cognizant of existing structures and processes, avoid duplication and take a farmer-centric approach. Capacity for implementation can be enhanced by instructing the Paris Committee on Capacity Building to:

- **Prioritise capacity building for climate action in agriculture.**
- **Support national and regional efforts to enhance capacity, including through South-South cooperation.**

d. Measuring progress in a simple and consistent manner

Developing sound and consistent approaches for measuring progress in the implementation of strategies and measures to address climate change is essential for effective implementation of in-session workshop outcomes and the Convention. This is challenging, particularly in relation to adaptation because of the timescales and multiple dimensions involved, and because Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems are numerous and often involve different audiences and reporting requirements. There is a strong need for simple and cost effective metrics and monitoring systems for climate action, which are consistent with the capacity and resources available to national sector monitoring systems and stakeholders – especially farmers. Measuring progress can be enhanced by:

- **Developing synergies with existing agricultural databases and information systems and improving integration with ongoing efforts under the transparency framework and outside the Convention to enhance agriculture sector monitoring systems.**
- **Supporting relevant technical agencies to work with processes under the Convention to develop cost effective metrics for monitoring and reporting agriculture sector adaptation.**

e. Support actions at multiple scales

AMS is cognizant of the role the Convention can play at the global level, as well as the roles of different international organizations (e.g. FAO, CGIAR) and regional organizations (ASEAN, ASEAN CRN) in supporting sector specific climate action. Effective coordination of the support available at the international and regional levels can enhance the ability of national institutions to support farmer led actions within countries. Specifically, the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN) was established to promote a common understanding on climate change and agriculture sector issues amongst ASEAN Member States, and facilitates mutual learning and promotes the resilience of agriculture within the

region. The ASEAN-CRN is well positioned to provide regional coordination to support member states through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation models. The outcomes of the five in-session workshops can be advanced by:

- **Supporting regional coordination to facilitate North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation models to scale up implementation.**