



NDCs in ASEAN Agriculture

*Presented at the Annual General Assembly of the Global Donor Platform
for Rural Development – Brussels February 1 and 2, 2017*



ASEAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE NETWORK (ASEAN-CRN)



ASEAN Cooperation Vision on Food, Agriculture and Forestry 2025



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

Why is ASEAN CRN going to survive until 2030 and possibly beyond?

- 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.
- The network promotes climate resiliency through exchange of information, expertise and experiences on Climate Smart Agriculture practices amongst ASEAN Member States.
- By providing a dialogue platform on CSA in the region, the ASEAN-CRN links policy makers to scientific institutions, universities, national research institutions in agriculture, and international organizations



Knowledge
Management



Project Support
for Scaling-up
CSA Practices



Capacity
Building



Funding/
Finance



Joint Policy
Statement and
Protocol

8 Fields of Regional Cooperation

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

Note:

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

Cross cutting tasks were also identified, such as:

- incorporation of gender in planning and analysis
 - policy formulation
 - monitoring of INDCs
- utilization of appropriate communication tools

First Participation of ASEAN Agriculture to COP22

- SBSTA 44 and 45
- SBSTA 46

Engaging and Impacting on G77 and China's position

Submissions based on past CRN work; and the commonalities within NDCs

With support from GIZ FOR-CC, FAO-RAP, and the CCAFs programme of the CGIAR

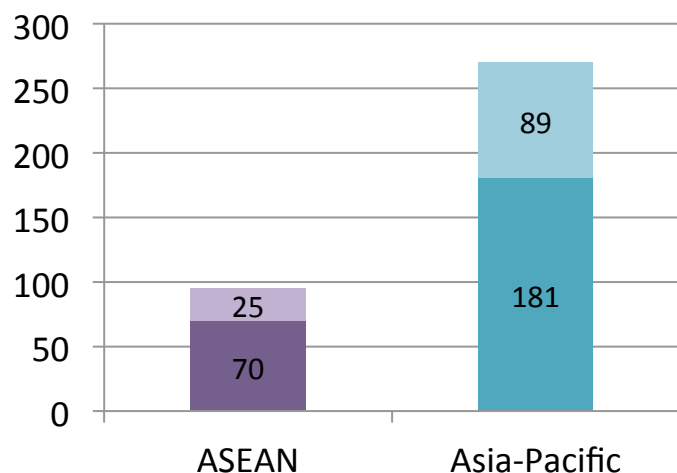


Priorities for action in ASEAN

ASEAN countries account for significant action...

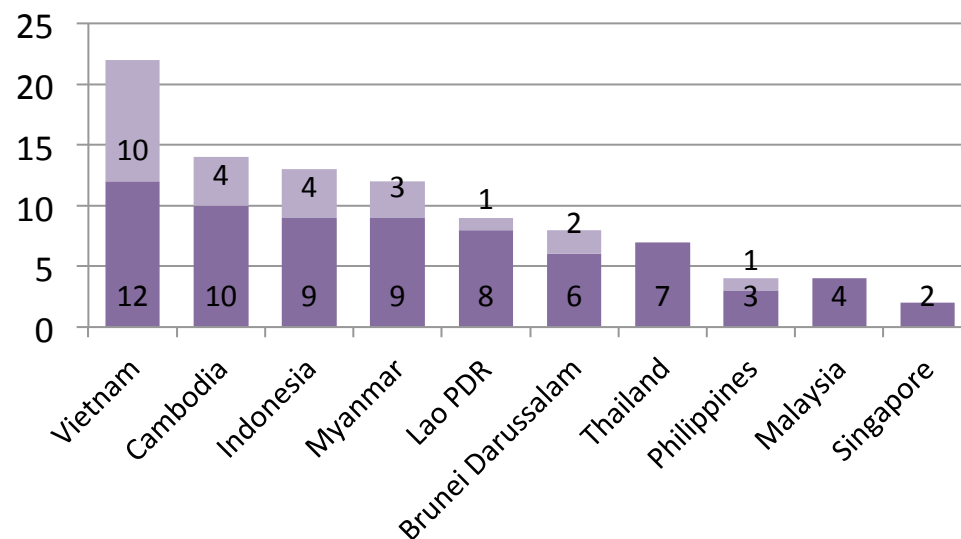
Number of INDC actions identified for the agriculture and land use sectors in Asia-Pacific

(by region - number of actions)



...with a good spread across all countries in the region.

Number of INDC actions identified for agriculture and land-use sectors in ASEAN
(number of actions)



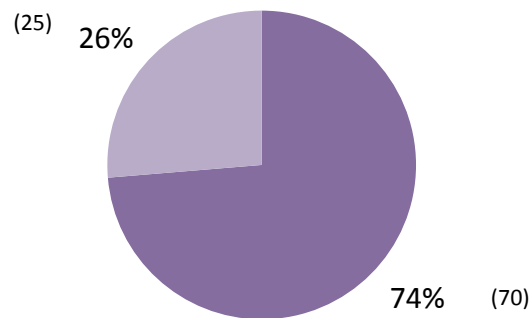
■ Adaptation ■ Mitigation

Priorities for climate action in Agriculture

Adaptation is the most pressing concern...

Share of INDC actions identified for the agriculture and land use sectors in ASEAN by type

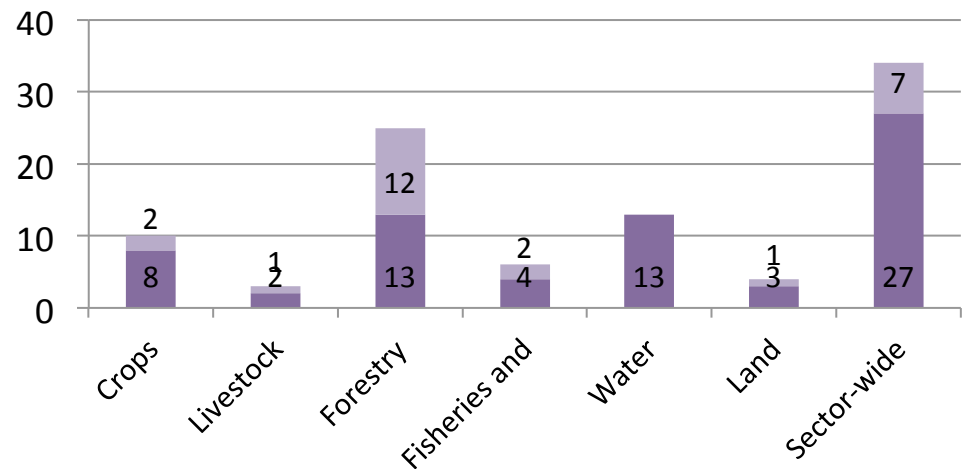
(percentage - number in brackets)



...and action is required across all agriculture sectors.

Number of INDC actions identified for agriculture and land-use sectors in ASEAN

(by broad agriculture sector)

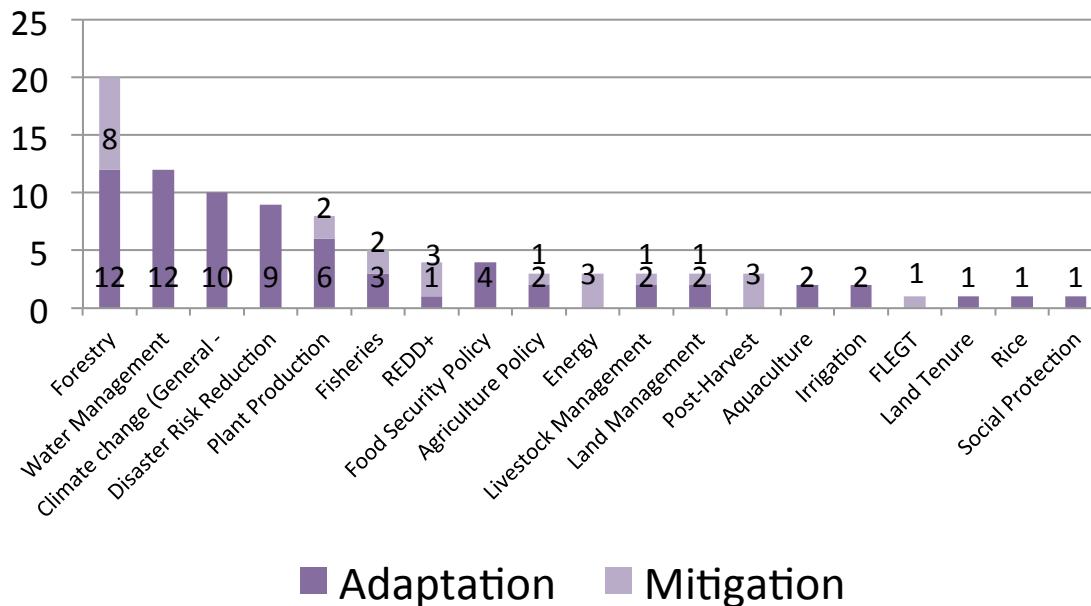


■ Adaptation ■ Mitigation

Sources: FAORAP, 2016

Areas of technical focus in ASEAN

Primary technical focus of INDC actions for agriculture and land-use in ASEAN
(number by focus category)



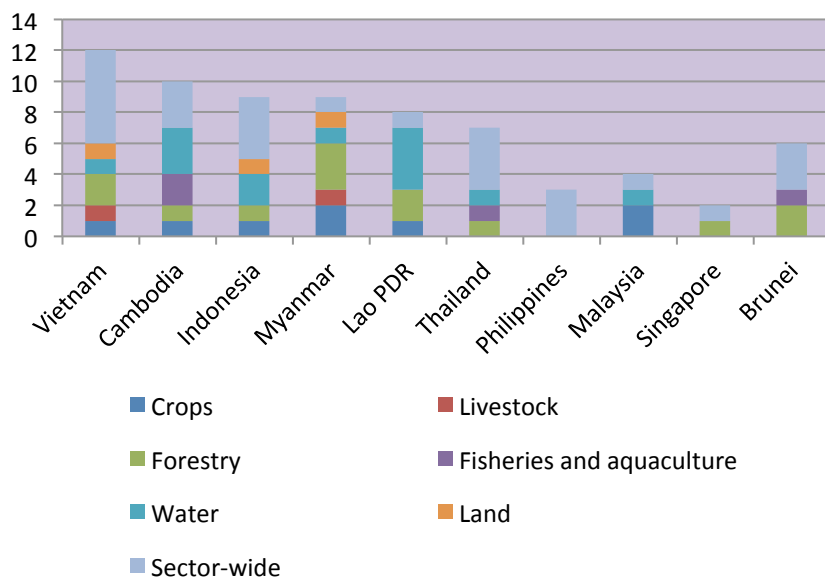
- Other than forestry key areas of technical focus for ASEAN are:
 - Water management
 - Climate planning and policy
 - DRR
 - Crop production

Source: FAORAP, 2016

Areas of common concern in ASEAN

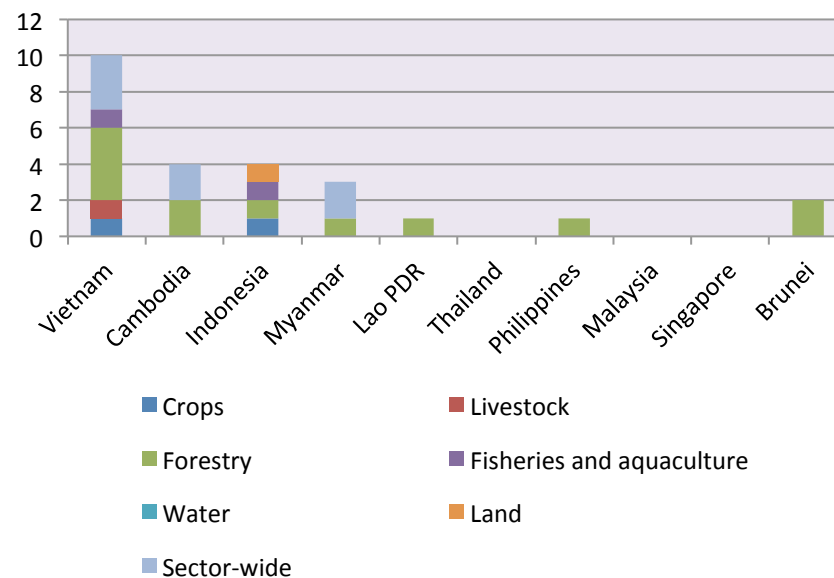
INDC Adaptation actions by sector

By country ASEAN

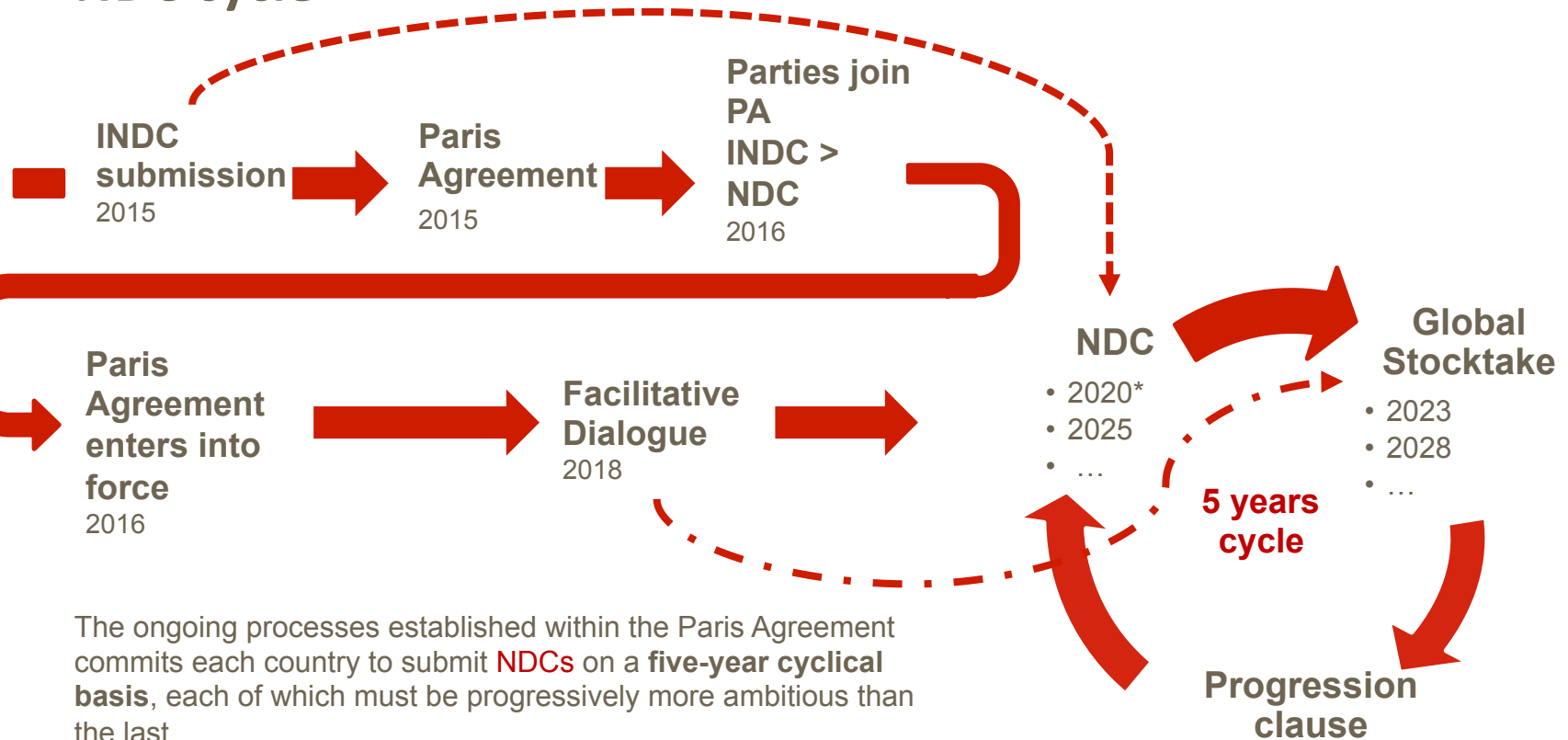


INDC Mitigation actions by sector

By country ASEAN



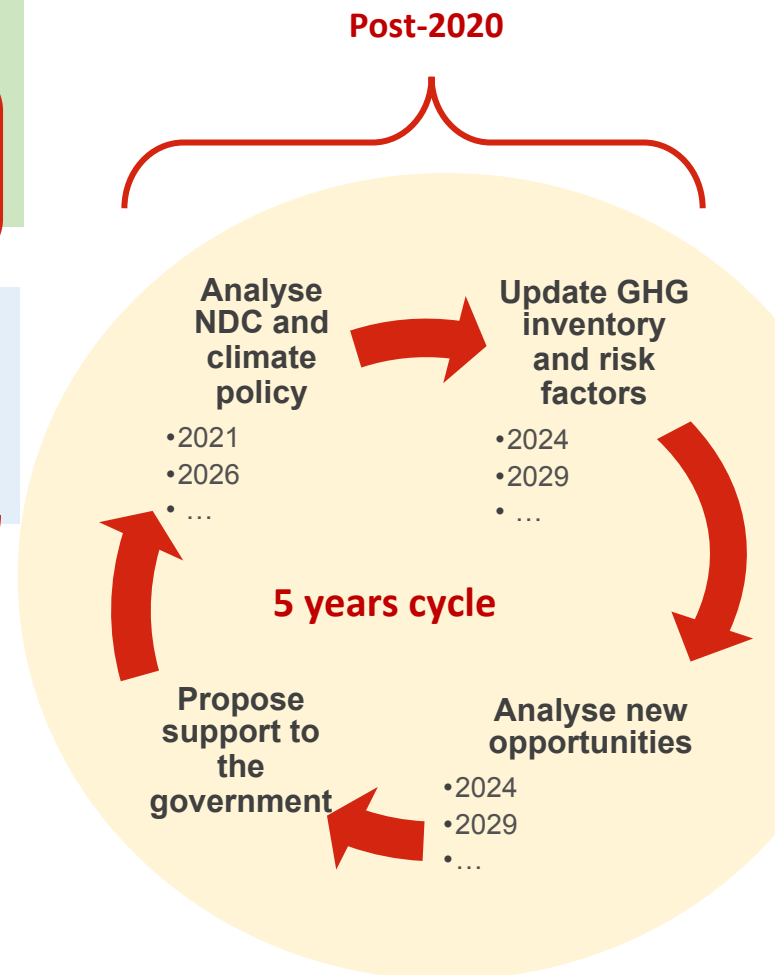
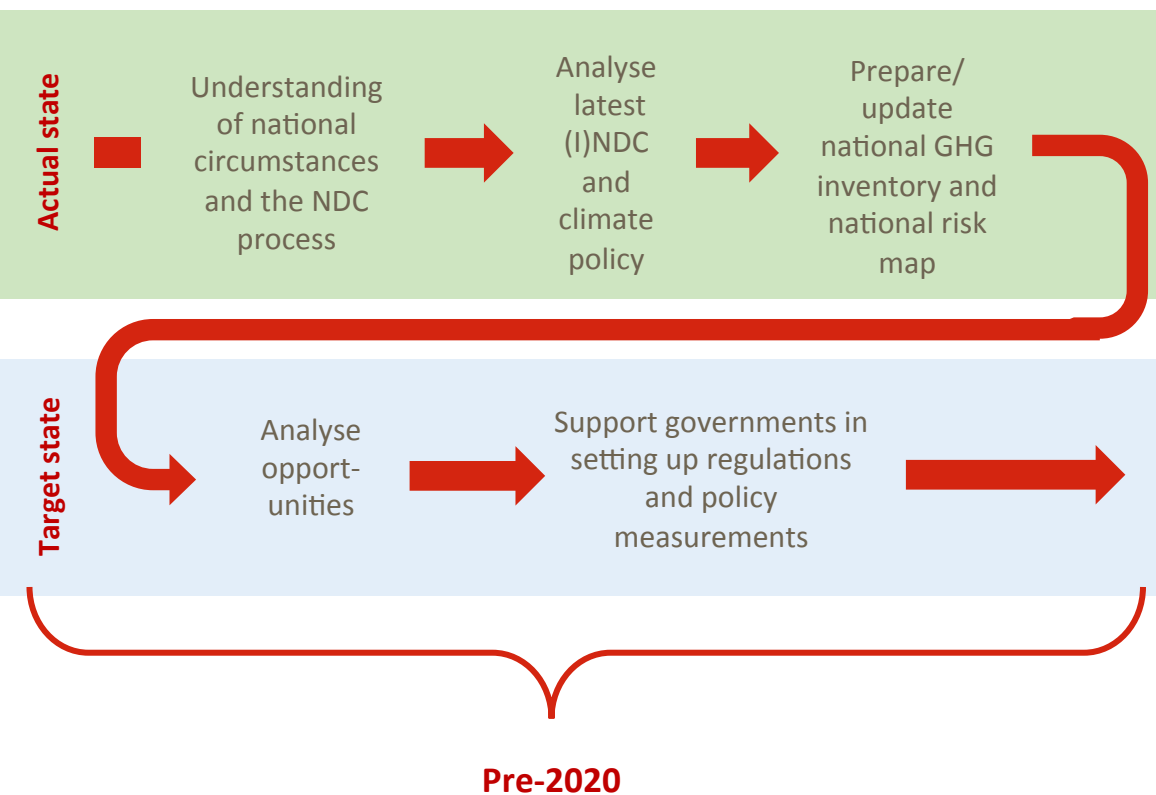
NDC cycle



The ongoing processes established within the Paris Agreement commits each country to submit **NDCs** on a **five-year cyclical basis**, each of which must be progressively more ambitious than the last.

The **Global Stocktake** has its rehearsal with **the 2018 facilitative dialogue** and then is carried out in on a **five-year cyclical basis** from 2023 onwards.

Improve ambitions

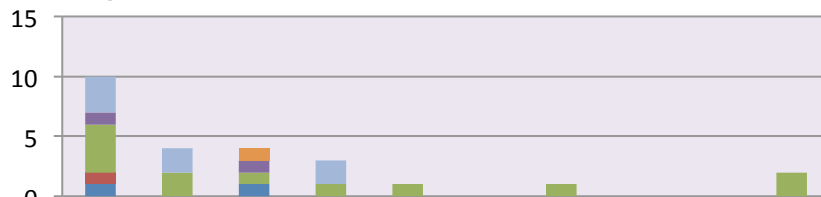


Areas of common concern in ASEAN

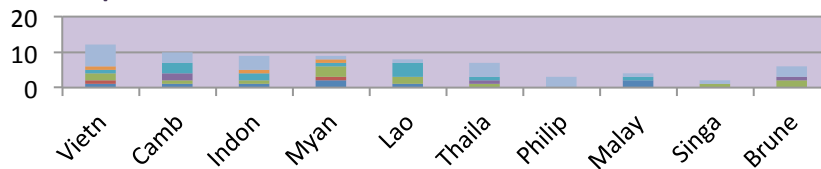
INDC Actions by sector

By country ASEAN

Mitigation Actions



Adaptation Actions



Source: FAORAP, 2016

Common Areas

- Key areas of **common technical focus** for ASEAN:
 - Forestry
 - Water management
 - Climate planning and policy
 - DRR & Early Warning
 - Resilient crop production

Challenges Ahead

- **Scaling-up** from project to national level actions
- Meeting **transparency requirements** for data and verification
- **Finance**
- Increasing **ambition** levels

Common types of action in ASEAN

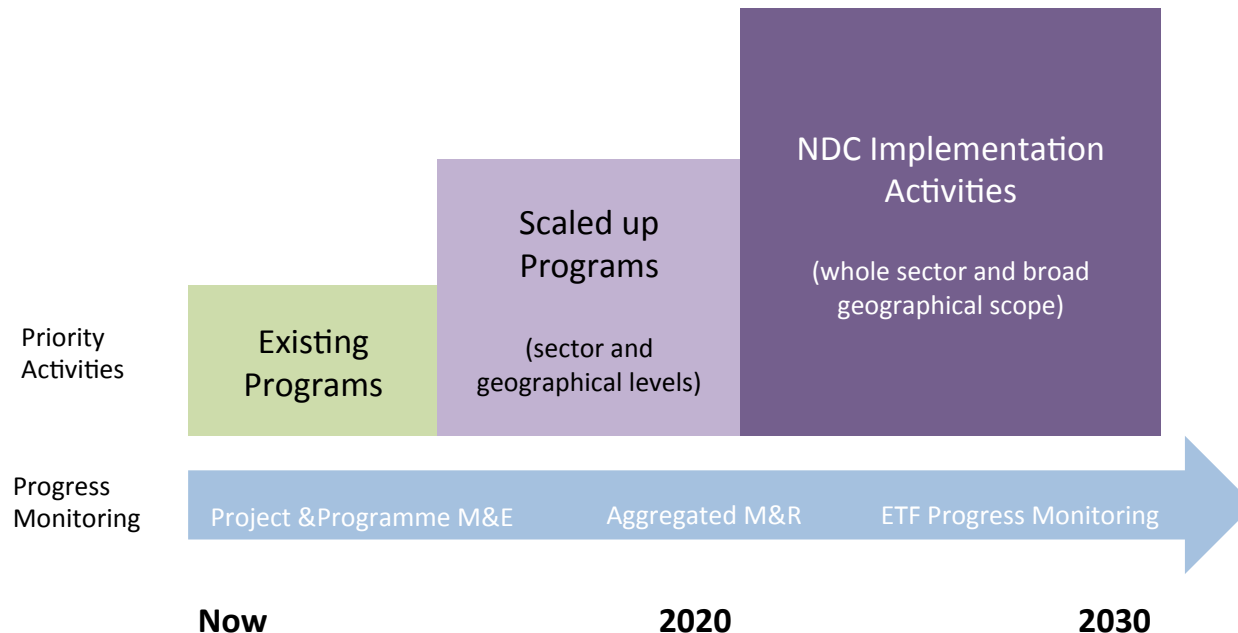
Most common INDC priority actions for agriculture and land-use in ASEAN

(number of countries)

- Strengthening **early warning systems** and availability of **climate information services** (6 countries)
- Develop climate **resilient and more productive cropping systems** (6 countries)
- Improved **water** and irrigation **infrastructure** (5 countries)
- Develop appropriate **adaptation planning** processes (5 countries)
- **Reducing emissions** from **deforestation** and **forest degradation** (4 countries)
- Improved application of **integrated water resource management** (4 countries)
- Strengthen **DRR planning** and measures (3 countries)

Implementation – Some unknowns

NDC implementation timeline – Escalating programming and reporting requirements
(Illustrative example)



- Scaling-up from project level to national level actions
- Meeting transparency requirements for data and verification
- Finance
- Increasing ambition levels

ASEAN CRN Support for COP22 and beyond

1. **Increase awareness** of the importance of the agricultural sectors and food security in the response to climate change
2. **Support agricultural stakeholders** to **participate** more actively in the **climate discourse** and climate change planning processes
3. Directly **support** smallholder **farmers** to adapt to climate change, and fulfill the transformative potential of the agricultural sectors
4. **Support Member States** to design and implement the policies, strategies and programmes needed to **achieve and refine NDCs**



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Example Programme

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Preparedness Program for Agriculture and Land-use Sectors in Southeast Asia (NPPASEA)

- **Overview** - Regional support program to scale-up priority NDC agriculture and land-use actions in ASEAN
- **Target Outcome** - By 2021 Southeast Asian (SEA) countries are implementing and monitoring the priority measures to scale-up adaptation, enhance resilience and reduce emissions for the agriculture and land-use sectors identified in their respective NDCs
- **Outputs** - Include national i) implementation plans; ii) monitoring strategies; iii) pilot funds and investment pipelines; and iv) improved regional coordination and engagement

Example Programme

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Preparedness Program for Agriculture and Land-use
Sectors in Southeast Asia (NPPASEA)

- FAO submitted this proposal to German Government's International Climate Initiative (IKI) in June 2016
- USD15 million plus USD50 million initial investment pipeline
- Wide support from government and technical partners including ASEAN CRN, CCAFS, WOCAN and UNFCCC
- This proposal could be highlighted in the lead up to COP22 similar to the African Triple A initiative

Financing: Some examples INDONESIA

Indonesia has committed to reduce GHG Emissions below **by 26% in 2020 against “business-as-usual”** baseline with domestic efforts, and up to 41% until 2020. While no comprehensive financing strategy is available, that maps financing options to achieve its national goals, it is expected that international sources will play a significant role in achieving role, in particular as it regards the achievement of the 41% target.

While only an approximation, the Biennial Update Report (BUR) lists that the current list of supported NAMAs require a financial support of up to 299.2 USD millions. The real number of support required might be substantially larger. For instance, the Ministry of Finance states that to achieve its 2020 GHG Emission target Indonesia require a total amount of funding of

up to **IDR 140 billion annually**. Combining this numbers with the funding needs for adaptation demonstrates that’s international funding will be critical for Indonesia’s for achieving Indonesia’s climate change targets.

The NDA to the Green Climate Fund is only established recently, but so far is not operating.

PS SMI, an Indonesian Infrastructure Fund, has been the first Indonesian Institution accredited to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). no project has been funded through the GCF yet

A new fund to manage prospectively the USD 1 billion for REDD+ is in preparation, but it is still unclear, when and if it is realizing.

Financing: Some examples Cambodia



Cambodia has drawn up a plan called **Climate Change Priorities Action Plan for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (CCPAP) 2014-2018**. Budget: Over 73.99 Million USD, excluding DRR with 13-15% from domestic budget.

PRIORITIES STRATEGIES BY COMPONENTS		Total (M\$)
AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-INDUSTRY		
1	Promoting and up-scaling climate-smart farming system that increases resilience to CC and extreme weather events	13.47
2	Promoting post-harvest technology for cereal crop and tuber crop, and conduct the research and transfer appropriate post-harvest technology	3.5
3	Developing crop variety suitable to AEZ resilient to CC (including coastal zone).	13.38
4	Promoting research work on appropriate climate-smart agriculture technology/techniques to increase productivity and adapt and mitigate the impacts of CC and extreme weather events	18.77
5	Development of knowledge and information system on CC	2.6
6	Institutional Capacity Development for DRR and coordination of emergency response and recovery	0.96
7	Strengthening capacity of agricultural and agro-industry development entrepreneurs and the agricultural cooperatives in low emission development.	1.55
8	Strengthening capacities for risk prevention and reduction, effective emergency preparedness and response at all levels; enhancing early warning systems and integrating DRR and CCA measures into recovery and rehabilitation initiatives in the cropping sector	1.97
Sub-total		56.17

Financing?

- a) What kind of needs may be identified in NDCs that might affect the scope of the possible future COP decision on agriculture?); and
- b) financial support – are NDCs all dependent on overseas development aid, MRVs, internal budget allocation, or will a combination of all these be the direction to pursue.

ASEAN prepares to answer these questions on NDC needs through preparatory meetings (February 28, 2017 in Bangkok) for SBSTA 46 to coax a global agreement / work programme at SBSTA46 and a common understanding with other blocs such as the EU, G77 and China and the US.

As for financial support, varying levels of internal budgets seem to be indirectly allocated for NDC compliance which supports the Enhanced Transparency Framework, but largely, ASEAN asks the question if this is the time to make financial commitments pending the political situation, for example the US political scenario, or a time for reflection to understand which is internally and externally important to the sovereign countries.



Thank you

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GLZ Forestry and Climate Change Project