

**Scaling up Climate Actions in Asia-Pacific for Resilient and Low Emission Landscapes**  
**Concept Note and Programme for EVENTS 2 and 3 on Agriculture**

Event 2: **Scaling up resilient and low emission practices in Asia – the role of climate policies**, Tuesday to Wednesday, March 15-16, 2022 14:00 – 16:00 Bangkok time

Event 3: **Scaling resilient and low emission practices through partnerships**

**Tuesday, March 22, 2022 14:00 – 16:00 Bangkok time**

<https://fao.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJlrdeyorTMrE92CgpSjdq6COhJnB-a1yTiU>



## **Background**

Events 2 and 3 form part of the recently opened Umbrella Event opened on March 1. Event 1 focused on significant highlights and decisions that come out of COP26 relevant to both forestry and agriculture sectors, as an attempt to move towards resilient and low emissions landscapes in a cross-sectoral and coordinative manner.

Events 2 and 3 are also following in a similar vein, with EVENT 2 diving deep into the climate policies focused on agriculture. Events 2 and 3 are organized by the following partners:

- **FAO**, with financial support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan
- **GIZ Agritrade** project in support of **ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN CRN)** and the **ASEAN Negotiating Group for Agriculture**;
- **Climate and Clean Air Coalition** (based at UNEP)

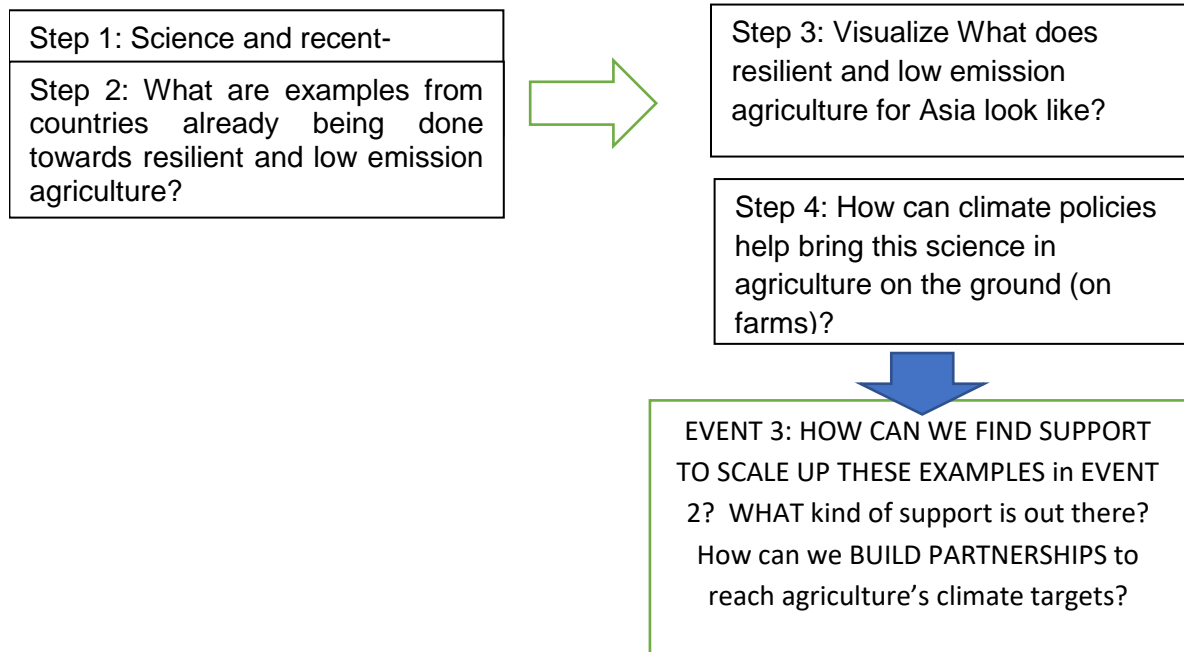
The remaining events are arranged in this logical flow:

Sectoral Discussion on  
Agriculture: Event 2 and 3

Event 2: technical workshop including discussion on translating science to policies

Event 3: webinar to introduce partners and match needs with opportunities for scaling up

**Event 2:**



**Objectives:**

1. Discuss in-depth sectoral needs and strategies to shape climate policies, **highlighting the important role of the agriculture sector** to contribute to each country's climate pledges including ambitious net-zero targets, the Global Methane Pledge, and national adaptation.
2. Enhance country capacities to implement resilient and low emission agricultural practices available and required to meet up country's climate pledges.
3. To highlight best practices already existing within the region and country experiences that need scaling up to contribute to ambitions.
4. Introduce partners who could help by providing technical and financial support.
5. Contribute to the achievement of the goals of relevant ASEAN frameworks and guidelines on food security and climate change (see specific ones below).

**Target participants:** Agriculture and environment practitioners and policymakers, civil society organizations, farmer organizations, researchers, technical experts, students etc.

**Output:** Workshop report publication including key messages and supplementary information including on technologies and practices introduced.

**Context:**

### ***ASEAN Climate Measures on Agriculture to Date***

Countries in Southeast Asia, both individually and as member states of ASEAN, have committed to addressing the challenges of food security and climate change in the agriculture and land-use sectors. In their first round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), several Southeast Asian countries identified various measures and priorities for tackling climate change. A majority of the countries in the region included the agriculture and land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sectors (90%) in their economy-wide mitigation target, but mainly through non-GHG targets and/or policies and measures. All countries in the region have also indicated that adaptation in agriculture is a priority by identifying different policies and measures to strengthen the sector's resilience. Some AMSs have recently identified new priorities in lowering emissions in agriculture. Countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam have committed to reducing methane emissions from agriculture.

At the regional level, in September 2015, ASEAN included the need to address climate change by promoting appropriate agricultural practices in the Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry 2016-2025 (FAF 2025). FAF 2025 identifies and prioritises the main areas for cooperation in response to regional socio-economic and demographic changes, including pressures on the natural resource base. Under the FAF 2025, Southeast Asian countries have prioritised approaches and measures, including climate smart agriculture; enhancing regional and international collaboration and improving access to financial resources. Furthermore, the FAF Strategic Plan encourages coordination and joint approaches on issues affecting food, agriculture, and forestry and presents common positions on these matters.

The ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agricultural Research and Development (ATWGARD) under the ASEAN Ministers for Agriculture and Forestry supports the implementation of the FAF Strategic Plan. Based on mutual interest in defining climate-smart agriculture practices and policies, ATWGARD focal points worked to form the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN). ASEAN-CRN is a platform for regional exchange of information, experience and expertise on climate-smart land use. The network facilitates the translation of science into policies to promote resilient agriculture and explore its mitigation potential through resource matchmaking with various stakeholders. The ASEAN-CRN has produced and supported the implementation of several guidelines in the FAF sectors with the help of development partners, which have later been endorsed by the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF). Recently ASEAN CRN started to

support AMAF in developing several identified priority climate policy guidelines, and the outputs of this concept note are envisioned to contribute to these.

The ASEAN CRN also supported the formation of the **ASEAN Negotiating Group for Agriculture (ANGA)** in 2017 to engage jointly as a united voice in shaping policies under multilateral environmental agreements, specifically in engaging with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Furthermore, the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry identified priorities for agriculture starting 2022 until 2025, such as:

- The development of the **ASEAN Guidelines on Sustainable Agriculture**
- **Strategic Paper on Decarbonization of Agriculture**, as part of **ASEAN's Strategy for Decarbonization within the Energy, Transport and Agriculture sectors**
- Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) in forest and coastal areas
- The use of rice straw to create a viable compostable replacement of plastic packaging from renewable straw pulp and the creation of organic fertilisers
- Elimination of the crop burning practices and potential incentives through carbon offsets

Events 2 and 3 are envisioned to support ASEAN policymaking process through the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network and ASEAN Negotiating Group for Agriculture's engagement with both ASEAN and the organizers.