

Planning for Adaptation and Resilience: Scaling up Climate Ambition for Resilience of Land Use and Agriculture Systems

8th APAN Forum

Songdo, Korea

Food Systems Resilience Stream

30 August 2023

Forum Host: Co-organisers:



Korea
Environment
Institute



Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change



Incheon
Metropolitan City



United Nations
Climate Change



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ADAPTATION NETWORK

Session organiser:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations





Food and Agriculture Organization
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Opening and Introduction

Janeke Toepper

Food and Agriculture Organization

Session overview

Time	Item	Speaker
11:00 – 11:05	Opening and introduction	
11:05 – 11:20	Planning and implementing transformative climate action for resilient agri-food systems	Beau Damen, FAO
11:20 – 12:10	Moderated panel discussion	Ms. Sairak Chailanggar, Thailand Mr. Sanjeev Karn, Nepal Mr. Am Phirum, Cambodia Ms. Hazel Tanchuling, RWAN
12:10 – 12:25	Q&A with audience	
12:25 – 12:30	Wrap – up and closing	



Planning and implementing transformative climate action for resilient agri-food systems

Beau Damen

Food and Agriculture Organization



Background Context: IPCC AR6 Report

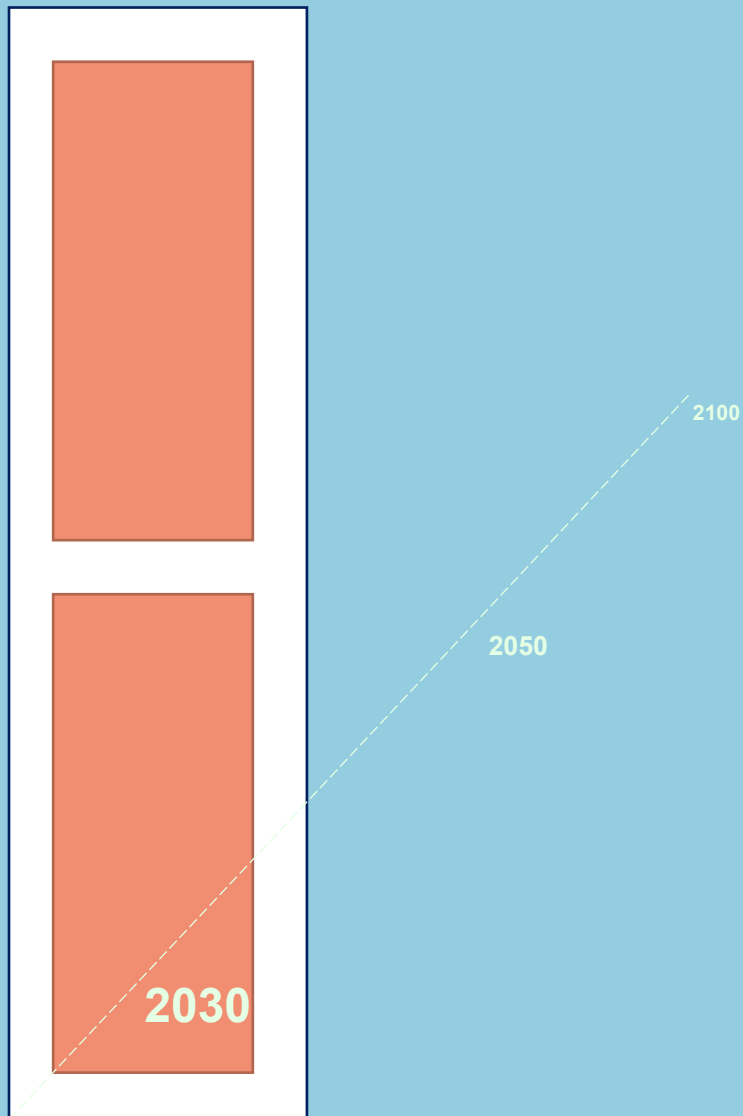
- “Climate-related extremes have affected the productivity of all agricultural, fishery and land use sectors, with **negative consequences for food security and livelihoods**”
- “The impacts of climate change on food systems affect everyone, but **some groups are more vulnerable**”
- “**Limits to adaptation** will be reached in more systems, including agricultural production, as global warming increases”
- “Many climate **plans and initiatives prioritize immediate and near-term climate risk** reduction which reduces the opportunity for transformational adaptation”
- “**Transformative change** in governance of socio-ecological systems can help create climate and biodiversity resilient development pathways”





A narrow window

- In Asia-Pacific, climate impact drivers of importance to agrifood systems have already changed or are changing compared to past climate conditions
- System-wide impacts of such changes could have been significant – reducing agricultural productivity by almost 20 per cent between 1961 and 2020
- Early investment is required to ensure that agrifood systems can withstand future shocks and manage, complex systematic risks to food security
- A narrow window for action corresponds with the commitment period of the Paris Agreement





Evolving theories of transformational and transformative change

Incremental adaptation:

Adaptation that **maintains the essence** and integrity of a system or process at a given scale (IPCC, 2014)

Example: adjustments to cropping systems through new varieties, or using more efficient irrigation technologies

Transformational adaptation:

Adaptation that **changes the fundamental attributes** of a social-ecological system in anticipation of climate change and its impacts (IPCC, 2019).

Example: implementation of systemic changes towards agroecological production practices

Transformative change:

A **system-wide change** that requires more than technological change through consideration of social and economic factors that, with technology, can bring about rapid change at scale (IPCC, 2022).

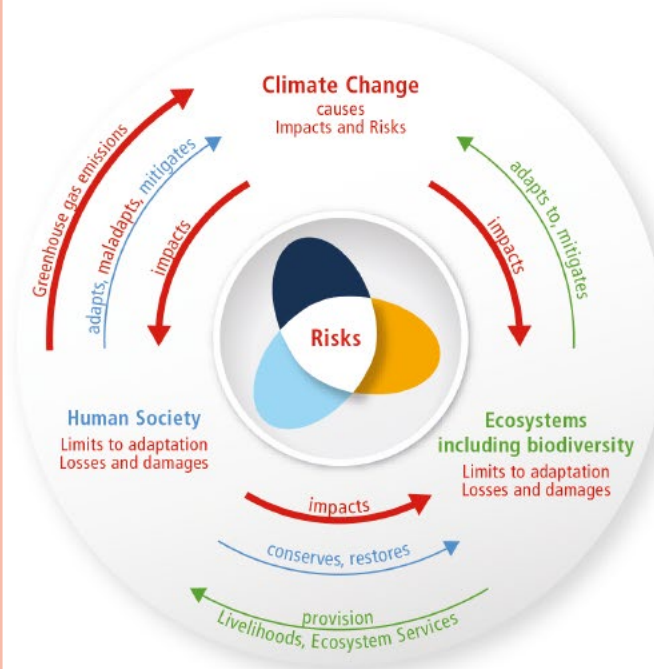
EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE NEED FOR SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

IPCC AR6 highlights the role of transformation in meeting the Paris Agreement, the SDG and other policy goals.

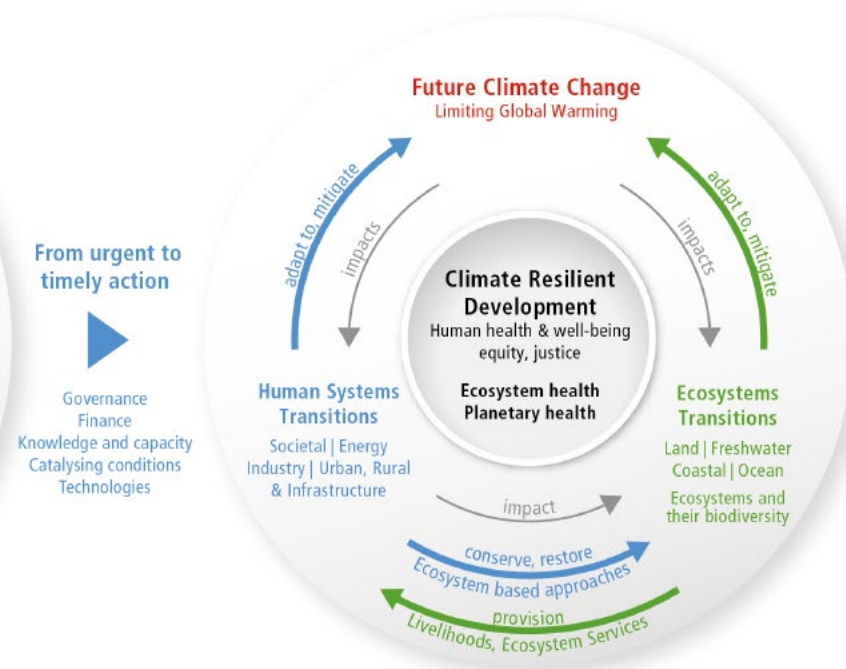
“Transformative actions are urgently needed to shift systems because of the required urgency and scale of emissions, as well as the adverse impacts of escalating climate risks, poverty and vulnerability”

From climate risk to climate resilient development: climate, ecosystems (including biodiversity) and human society as coupled systems

(a) Main interactions and trends



(b) Options to reduce climate risks and establish resilience



From urgent to timely action

►

Governance
Finance
Knowledge and capacity
Catalysing conditions
Technologies

The risk propeller shows that risk emerges from the overlap of:





Climate-resilient agrifood systems

- Climate change results in a range of shocks to agrifood systems that will differ in frequency and extremity over space and time
- Climate resilient agrifood systems address these risks by encouraging action to:
 - 1) Anticipate, absorb and accommodate shocks resulting from climate variability and change; and
 - 2) Minimize future risks through measures that can deliver adaptation and mitigation co-benefits
- Additional benefits including biodiversity conservation and restoration



Practical guidance for *transformative* NAP/NDC
implementation in key agri-food (sub-)systems

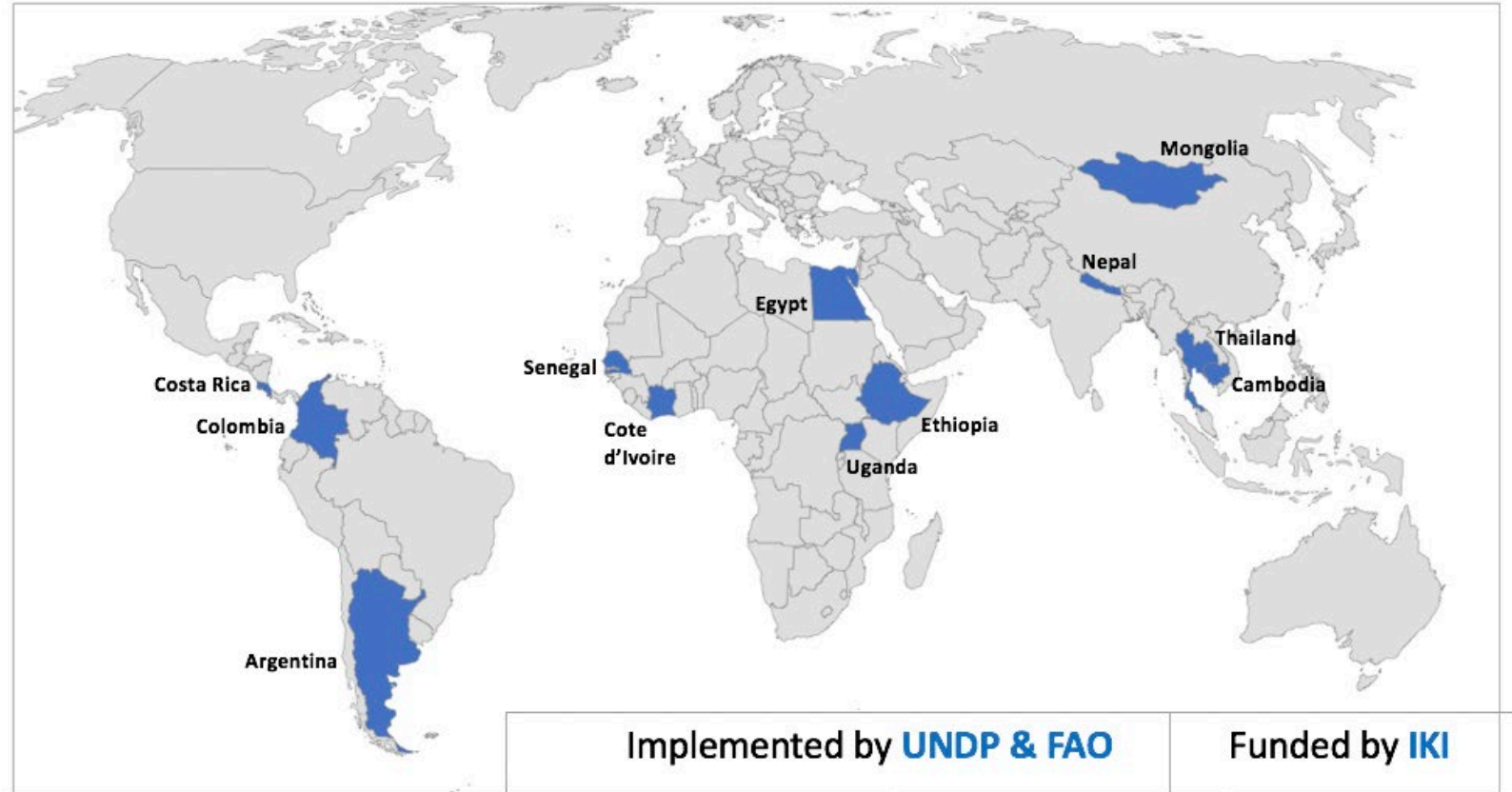
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SCALA overview

OBJECTIVE:

Support transformative climate action in the land-use and agriculture sectors to reduce GHG emissions and/or enhance removals, as well as strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in participant countries.



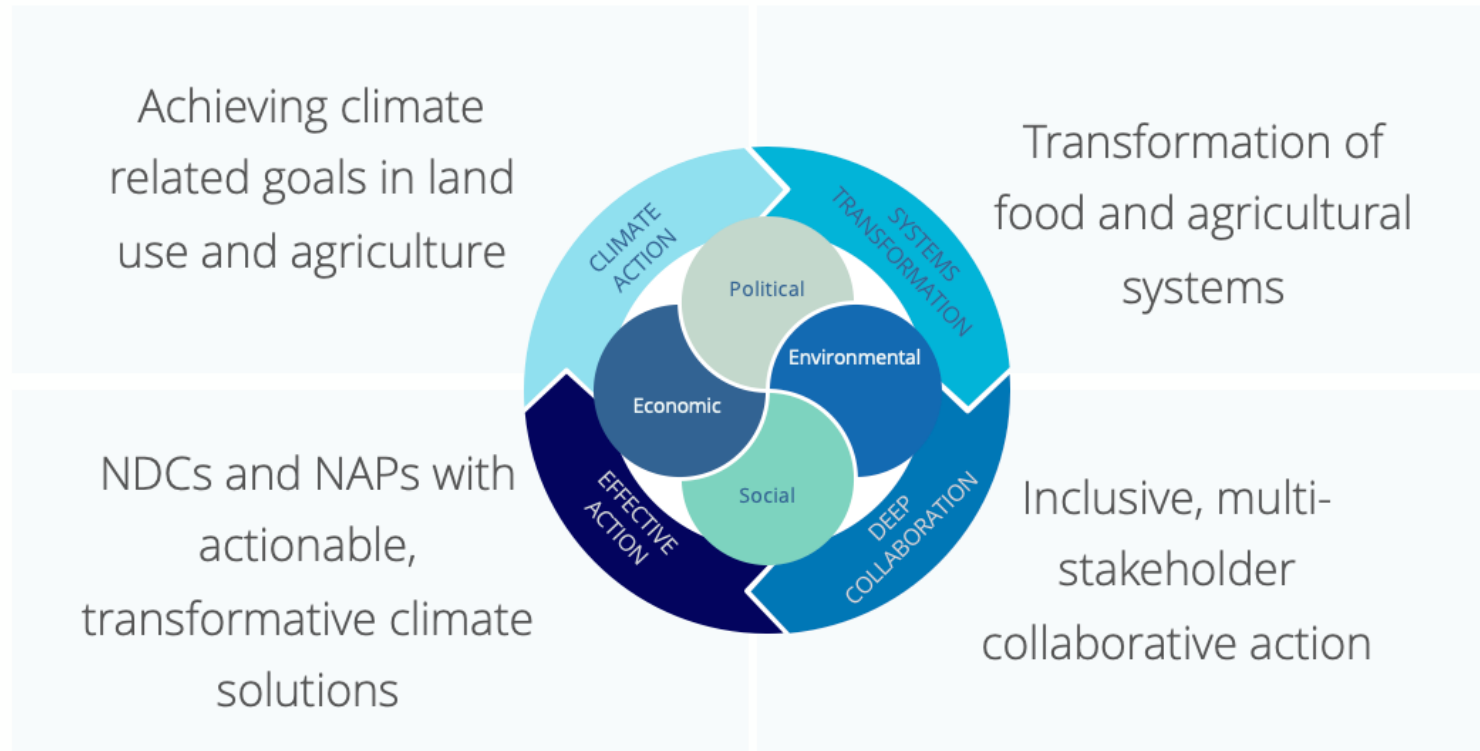
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Why was SCALA designed?



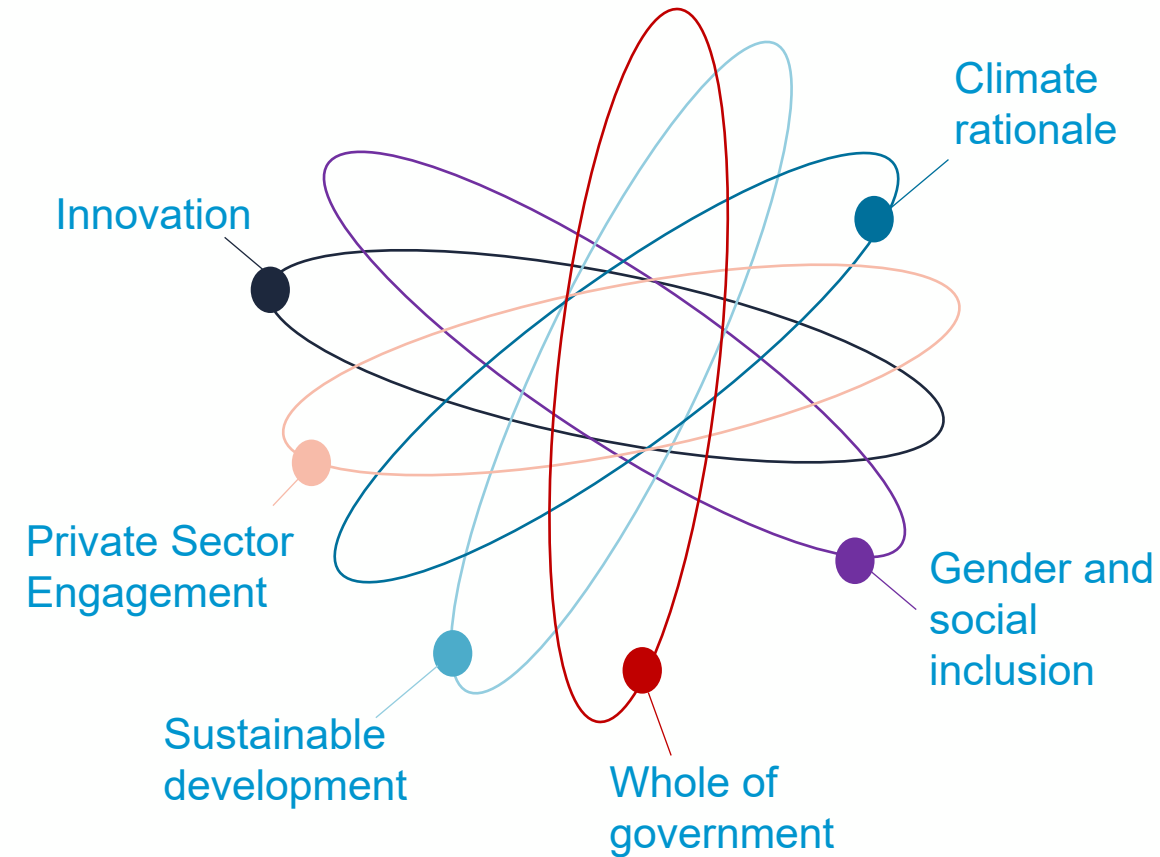
A 'systems view' of the SCALA Programme



What is “transformative” climate action?

SCALA’s approach to unpacking the theory:

- **Research:** 6 dimensions of transformative climate action in agriculture identified based on literature review and case studies
- **Tool:** Tools developed to support country programmers identify transformative and systems-change potential of NDC/NAP climate actions
- **Testing ground:** Country-specific theories of transformative change and actionable NDC/NAP workplans currently under implementation in SCALA countries



6 dimensions of transformative climate action



Step-by-step guidance for transformative NDC/NAP/ National Action Plan implementation in agriculture

- **What?:** A step-by-step guidance package and tool to assess the transformative and systems-change potential of NDC/NAP climate actions in agriculture
- **Why?** To enable transformative approaches to NDC/NAP implementation
- **Who?** Climate change and agriculture and land use sector planners/programmers; NDC/NAP practitioners; development partners

STEP 1: Short-list the NDC/NAP priority climate action areas

STEP 2: Define the system for transformative change

STEP 3: Assess the transformative potential of NDC/NAP climate action

Principles:

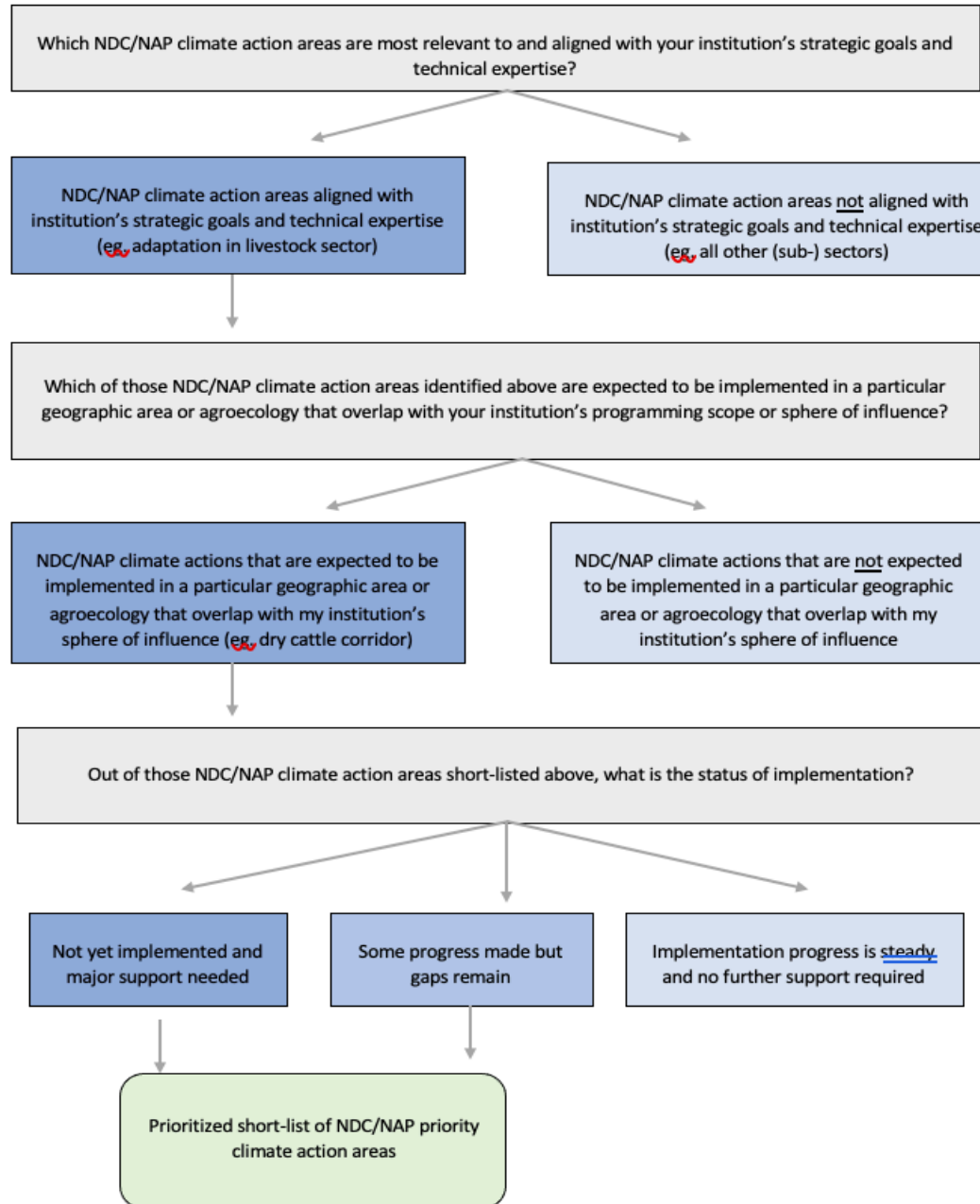
- ❖ Systems-thinking
- ❖ Participatory process
- ❖ Inclusivity



STEP 1: Short-list the **NDC/NAP/ National Action Plan** priority climate action areas

For my institution, which NDC/NAP climate actions represent priorities for implementation?

Programming and planning as *enablers* for climate adaptation in agri-food systems



Programming and planning: Key institutional anchors and plans for climate action in selected systems



Thailand: NDC, NAP, Climate Change Action Plan for the Agricultural Sector (CCAPA 2023-2027)

Cambodia: NDC, MAFF Climate Change Priority Action Plan 2023-2030, LT-LEDS for the Agricultural Sector

Mongolia: NDC, NDC implementation plan, (draft) NAP, Livestock Tax Law

Nepal: NDC, NDC implementation plan (AFOLU sector action plan), NAP





STEP 2: Define the system for transformative change



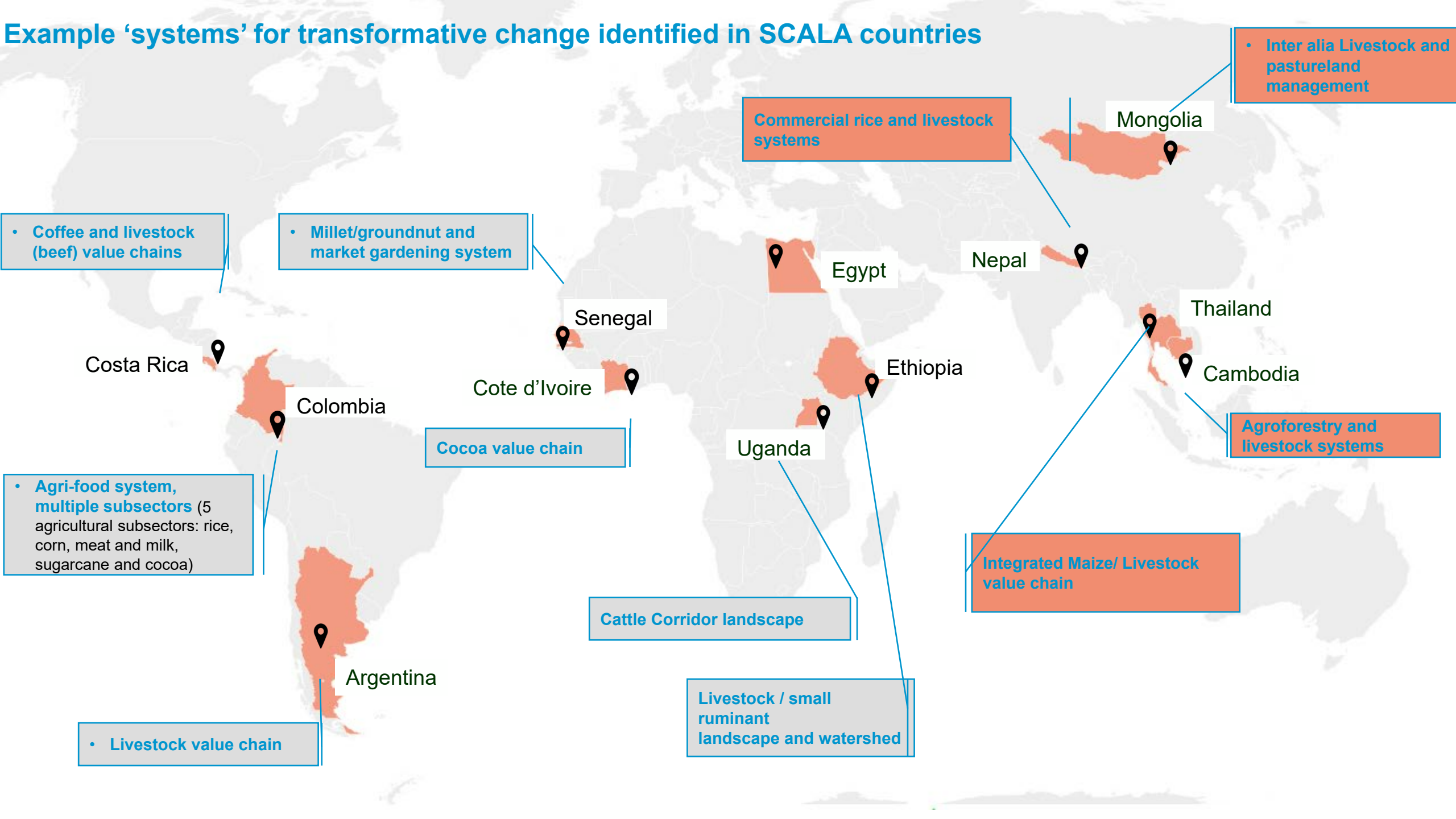
Looking at the set of priority NDC/NAP climate actions identified, what is the “system” of focus?

System parameters	Qualifying questions
Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the administrative scale of implementation? • What is the geographic or agroecological scale of implementation?
Agriculture, land use or ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the sector, sub-sector and/or ecosystem of focus?
Value chain stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which stage(s) in the value chain are considered?
Other	



Output: System characterization to focus the action

Example 'systems' for transformative change identified in SCALA countries



• Inter alia Livestock and pastureland management

Commercial rice and livestock systems

Mongolia

• Coffee and livestock (beef) value chains

• Millet/groundnut and market gardening system

Egypt

Nepal

Senegal

Thailand

Costa Rica

Cote d'Ivoire

Ethiopia

Cambodia

Colombia

Cocoa value chain

Uganda

Agroforestry and livestock systems

• Agri-food system, multiple subsectors (5 agricultural subsectors: rice, corn, meat and milk, sugarcane and cocoa)

Integrated Maize/ Livestock value chain

Cattle Corridor landscape

Argentina

Livestock / small ruminant landscape and watershed

• Livestock value chain



STEP 3: Assess the transformative potential of NDC/NAP climate actions



How would implementation of the priority NDC/NAP climate actions contribute to transformative change? *Score the contribution potential using the 6 assessment criteria.*

1. Climate rationale

Adaptation relevance
Mitigation co-benefit generation potential

2. Gender equality & social inclusion

Gender sensitivity
Gender responsiveness and inclusivity
Gender transformativeness

3. Private sector engagement

Risk responsiveness
Effectiveness of returns
Scalability

4. Innovation

Technological potential
Financial potential

5. Whole-of-governance

Policy coherence
Cross-sectoral coordination contribution
Multi-collaboration contribution

6. Sustainable development

Economic potential
Social potential
Environmental potential

Output: Transformative potential assessment results and action pathways



www.fao.org/in-action/scala
www.adaptation-undp.org/scala



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Planning for Adaptation and Resilience: Experiences and Perspectives from the Asia Pacific Region

Introductory remarks followed by moderated panel discussion

Krib Sitathani, UNDP

Forum Host: Co-organisers:



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Climate Change



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Ms. Sairak Chailanggar

Director of Economic, Technology, Agricultural Resources and Environment

Research Division

Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Thailand

Planning for Adaptation and Resilience

#Resilience of Food Systems



Sairak Chailanggar

Senior Economist

Office of Agricultural Economics

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

THAILAND



Thailand's Policies >> Climate Change action plan for agricultural sector

National Policy



Bio-Circular-Green Economy (BCG) model

NDC

National Adaptation Priorities

Maintain > Productivity
> Food Security
Increasing > Ability to Respond
Manage > Climate Risks



Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives : MOAC

Mechanism

Committee on Agricultural and Cooperatives Development Plan

Sub-Committee for Driving CC Policy in Agri. Sector

1. WG on action plan development, monitoring and evaluation

2. WG on GHGs



Climate Change Action Plan for Agricultural Sector 2023-2027

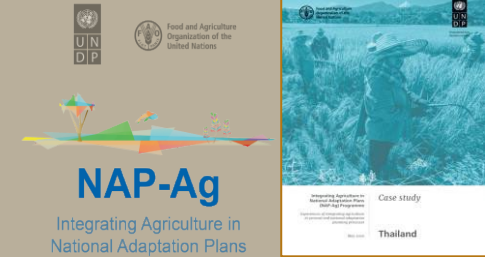


Supported by SCALA Project

- Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050
- 20-year Agricultural and Cooperatives Strategic Plan 2017-2036
- National Adaptation Plan
- Agriculture and Cooperatives Action Plan 2023 - 2027



Lessons Learned



Capacity Development

- CCBA
- Impact Evaluation >> NTA
- Multi-Criteria Analysis
- Theory of Change

- CCAPA 2018-2022
- Flagship for Adaptation
- Local Adaptation Plan
- Network

Climate Change Action Plan for Agricultural Sector 2023 – 2027

Vision: Thai agricultural sector has capability and resilient to climate change, depend on information and favorable environment

Mission 1

Enhance the adaptability of farmers and related businesses throughout the supply chain

- CSA
- Increasing adoption/technology throughout the supply chain
- Soil fertility and access to water resources

Mission 2

Contribute the reduction of GHGs emission throughout the agricultural supply chain in order to reduce the long-term impact of CC

- Environmentally friendly and low-carbon products
- Supporting the low-carbon agricultural market

Mission 3

Database & knowledge dev. , raising awareness of the impacts of CC and the importance of adaptation, and the contribution of reduction of GHGs emissions.

- Develop an efficient resource & risk management system
- Increase research & knowledge
- Develop database and knowledge transfer

Mission 4

Develop potential of people in agriculture and promote network cooperation in order to deal with CC in all sectors.

- Raising awareness of CC
- Strengthening the capacity of people in accordance with the area-based context

Mission 5

Driving CC action plan mechanism

- Enhance integration between MOAC and non-MOAC agencies
- Improve and develop regulations, laws, incentives and the environment to adjust behaviours

Planning >> Implementation

Climate Change Action Plan for Agricultural Sector 2023 - 2027

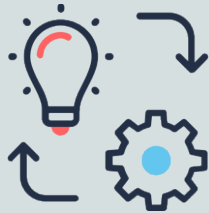
Selected potential measures

- Plant production - Site specific nutrient management
 - Biomass management
- Livestock
 - Biogas from manure management
- Rice cultivation
 - Alternate Wetting and Drying

SCALA

Value chain >> Integrated maize / livestock

- Bottom-up & Top-down approach
- Stakeholders engagement
- Supporting mechanism
- Policy recommendations
e.g. GAP, Water management, Tech. & Innovation, NTA
- Business model
e.g. Standards, Trade regulations
- Tracking system >> M&E (*developing*) and MRV



Tracking System

BAU +

Develop tracking framework for M&E and MRV



Dashboard on Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP)



Improve data collecting system, data analysis process



Capacity building for understanding tracking system



- CCAP 2023 – 2027
- NDC 2021 - 2030
- LTS ... Carbon neutrality & Net zero emission

Thank you



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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



NAMA Facility



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Office of Agricultural Economics
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
THAILAND

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Mr. Sanjeev Karn

Joint Secretary, Food Safety and Food Technology Division

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

Nepal



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SCALA project- Nepal overview

Scaling up Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture
through NDCs and NAPs implementation

Korea Global Adaptation Week 2023

Sanjeev Karn, Joint Secretary
Government of Nepal
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

Date-2023/08/30



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Name: Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA)”

Project symbol: UNFA/GLO/092/UND

Total Project Budget: 300,000 USD to FAO and 300,000 USD for UNDP

EOD: March, 2022 NTE: 30 September 2025

Project Area: 12 countries, Global/National

Executing/ Implementing Partners: MoALD, and FAO and UNDP



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Impact: Project countries have translated their NDC and/or NAP into actionable and transformative climate solutions in land-use and agriculture with multi-stakeholder engagement

Outcome 1: Information and assessments used by national stakeholders to identify and appraise transformative climate actions to advance NDC/NAP priorities

Outcome 2: Climate risk-informed land-use and agriculture sector priorities integrated into national and sectoral planning, budgeting and monitoring

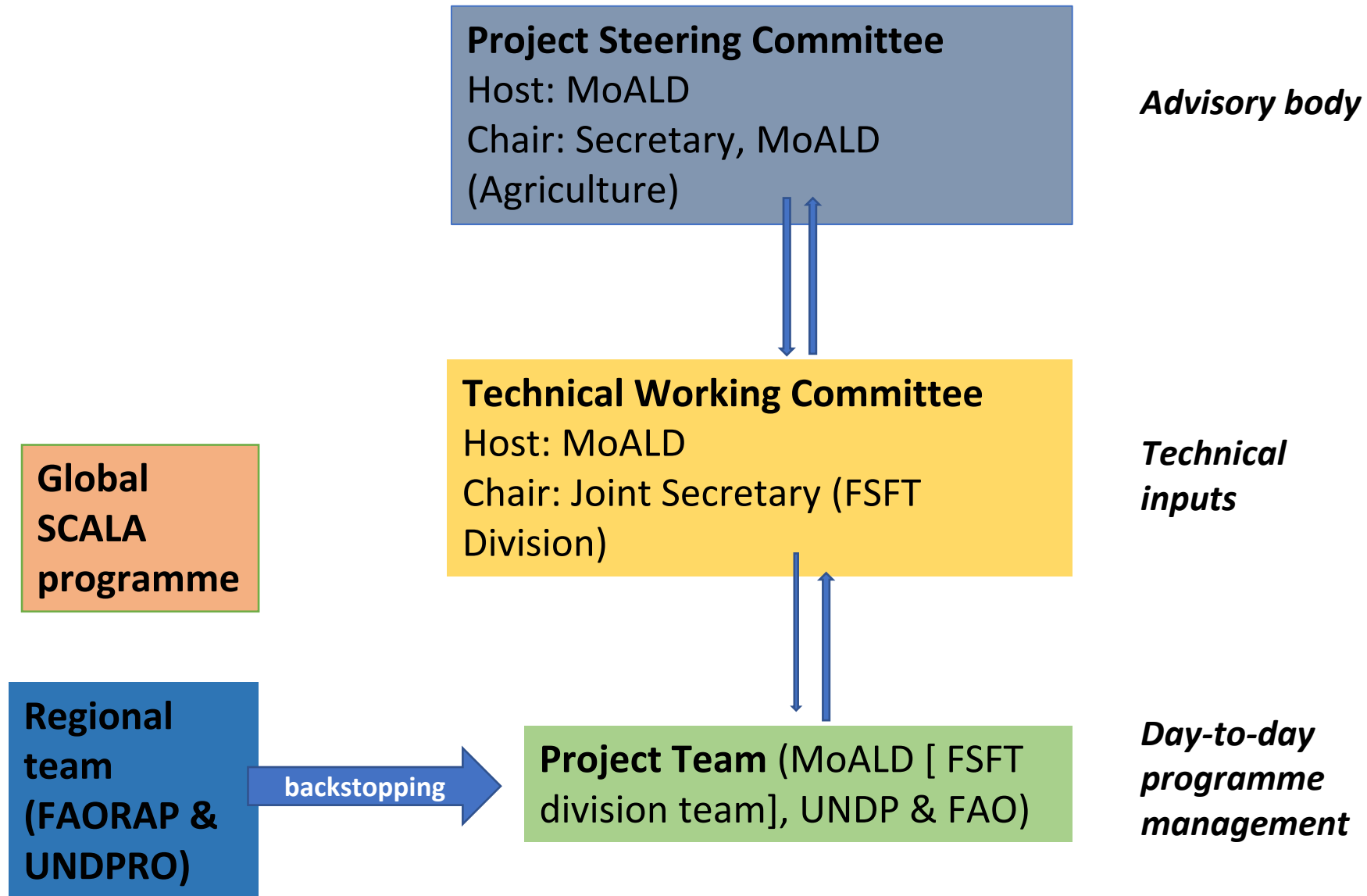
Outcome 3: Private sector engagement in climate action in land-use and agriculture increased

Output 1.1. Evidence base for implementation of transformative climate action in land-use or agriculture strengthened;

Output 2.1. NDC and NAP priorities for land-use and agriculture enhanced and integrated into sectoral planning and budgeting

Output 3.1 Enabling environment and incentives enhanced for private sector engagement in NDCs and NAPs implementation

Implementation Modality

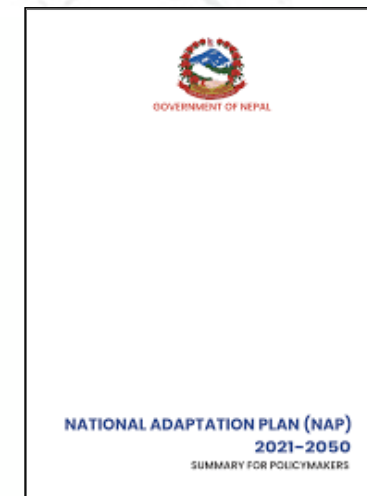
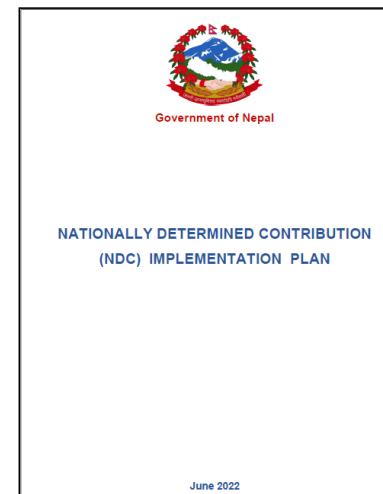


Asia and Nepal SCALA Experiences

SCALA Asia - Institutional anchors



Nepal: NDC implementation plan (AFOLU sector action plan), NAP



NEPAL'S CLIMATE-SMART CROPPING AND LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS



More than **2/3** of the workforce are employed in agriculture



70% of the population engaged in agriculture keep livestock



50% of Nepal's total greenhouse gas emissions (except removals) is from livestock and **8%** from paddy/rice farming

THE SCALA VISION

Enable the achievement of AFOLU targets in NAP and NDC through transformative climate solutions for rice, cattle and related commodities.

KEY ACTIONS



Build evidence on climate-smart cattle and paddy/rice farming, focusing on methane reductions and crop resilience.



Integrate NDC/NAP priorities into key policy frameworks, produce guidance and build capacities on MRV and gender-responsive CSA tools.



Develop climate-resilient business plans for selected commodities and lay the ground for weather index-based risk transfer.

RESULTS



Improved data on mitigation potentials and capacity on ways to preserve and market climate-resilient varieties and livestock breeds.



Climate change-related planning, budgeting, monitoring and gender mainstreaming skills strengthened at local, provincial and federal levels.



Opportunities expanded for private sector engagement and investment.

TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE



Pathways for low-emission agricultural systems and preserved agrobiodiversity.



Enhanced institutional and stakeholder capacity for innovation and transformative action in climate-resilient agrifood systems.



Increased local livelihood resilience through de-risking measures and investment opportunities.

Progress till date

Output 1.1. Evidence base for implementation of transformative climate action in land-use or agriculture strengthened

1. Summary report produced on NDC and NAP AFOLU targets- to identify priority land use and agriculture actions to support NDCs and NAP
2. System Level Assessment underway- Climate resilient community seed banks and adoption of climate resilient crop varieties by local communities

Output 2.1. NDC and NAP priorities for land-use and agriculture enhanced and integrated into sectoral planning and budgeting

1. Road map/action plan to respond gap and move from Tier 1 to Tier 2 for livestock and paddy cultivation underway
2. Capacity gap assessment of local livestock service centers and agriculture knowledge center underway



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**THANK YOU FOR KIND
ATTENTION!**





Mr. Am Phirum

Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural Land Resources Management

Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries

Cambodia

The 8th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation (APAN) Forum

*Planning for adaptation and
resilience: Scaling Up Climate
Ambition for Resilience of Land
Use and Agriculture System*

**Am Phirum,
Department of Agricultural Land
Resources Management, MAFF. Cambodia**

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- Agriculture is the foundation of the Cambodian economy.
- Its share to GDP was 22.2% in 2022, while its sub sectors including crop was 57.1%; livestock was 11.3%; fisheries was 24.7%; and forestry was 6.9%. Its is highly dependent on rainfall and on the annual flooding/recession of the Tonle Sap Great Lake.
- Agriculture provides food for daily living, raw materials for agro-industry, and export
- In 2022:
 - Rice cultivation area: 3,4 mil.ha
 - Rice production: 11.62 mil.ton
 - The average rice yield: 3.52 t/ha

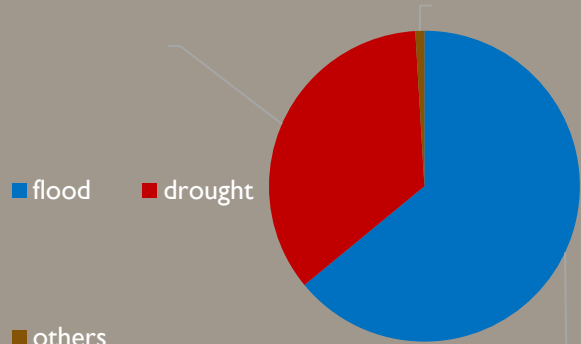
CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY

- Cambodia remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its high dependency on climate-sensitive sectors such as: agriculture including livestock, fisheries and forestry, water resource;
- Early, conservative estimates for Cambodia: impact of 1.5% of GDP per year by 2030, 3.5% of GDP per year by 2050 if nothing is done;
- Efforts in addressing climate change in Cambodia cannot be separated from economic development and poverty alleviation goals;

Commune Level Vulnerability Index

USD 414 million, 35%

USD 11 million, 1%



others

USD 757 million, 64%

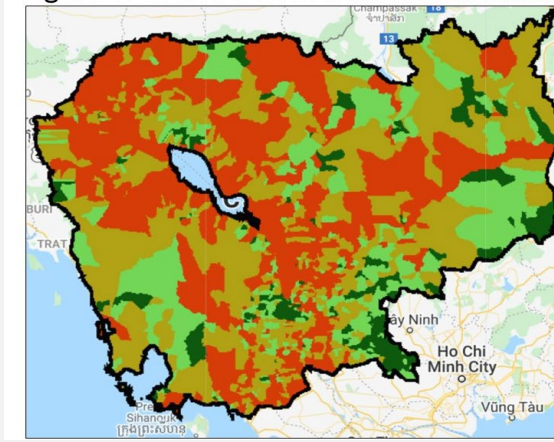
USD 1,4 million, 0,12%

crop livestock

Damage and loss in agriculture sector 2005-2019 (FAO, 2022)

USD 1 181,2 million, 99,88%

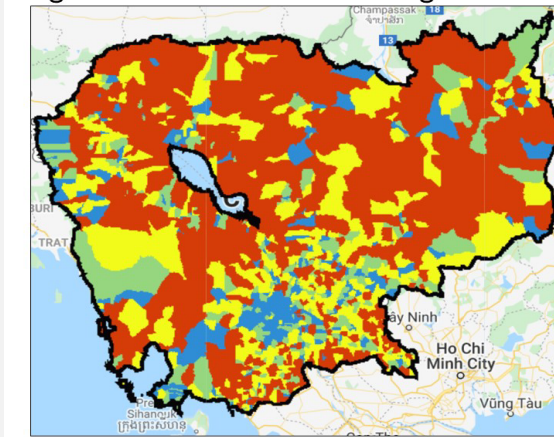
2014



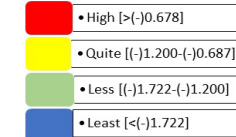
Storm vulnerability index 2014



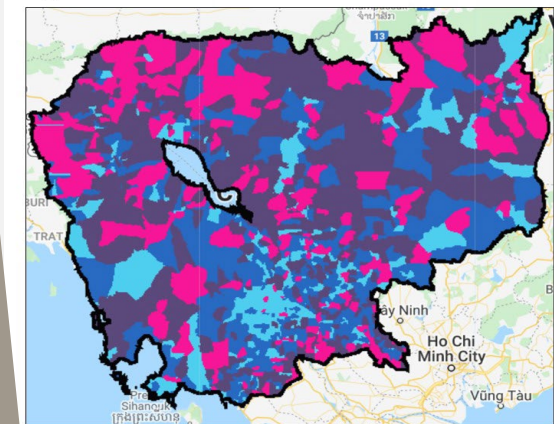
- Prepared by: NCSD, MoE, Cambodia
- Source: CDB, 2014
- Index calculation: Neha Rai et al., 2015, Developing a National MSE framework for Climate Change, TAMC in Cambodia.
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Drought vulnerability index 2014



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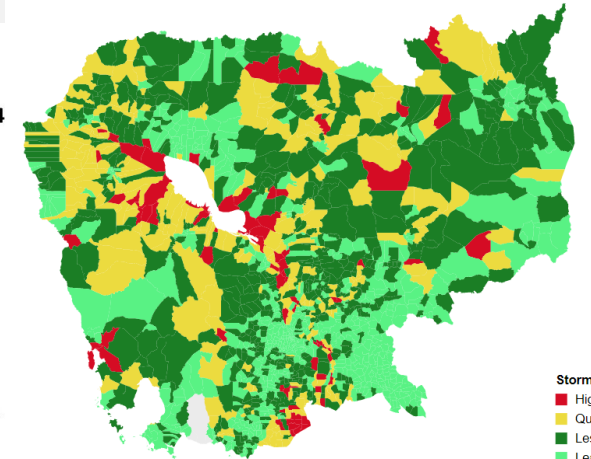


flood vulnerability index 2014



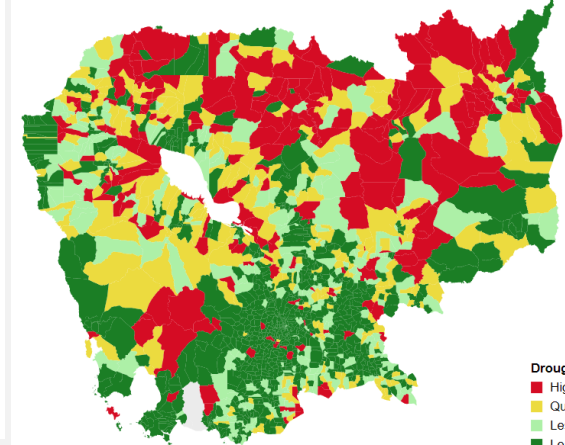
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2021



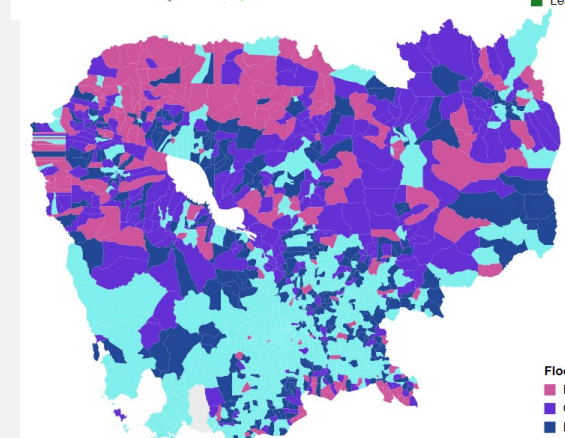
Storm Vulnerable Index 2021

- High [> -0.162]
- Quite [-0.229 to -0.162]
- Less [-0.296 to -0.229]
- Least [< -0.296]



Drought Vulnerable Index 2021

- High [> -0.678]
- Quite [-1.200 to -0.687]
- Less [-1.722 to -1.200]
- Least [< -1.722]



Flood Vulnerable Index 2021

- High [>0.407]
- Quite [-0.38 to 0.407]
- Less [-1.182 to -0.38]
- Least [< -1.182]

CAMBODIA'S RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Cambodia has made good progress in terms of setting and implementing climate change policy and plan of actions

- Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023, the first comprehensive national policy document responding to climate change.
- Initial Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015 (27% reduction) and updated it in 2020 (42% reduction).
- National adaptation plan process in Cambodia (2017)
- Cambodia NAP financing framework and Implementation plan (2017)
- NDC road map and stakeholder engagement plan 2019-2030
- The country submitted its Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality in December 2021.
- Third National Communication (2022)








Vision: Low Carbon and Resilient society

Target 2030 : reduced 42% (agriculture 23% and FOLU 50%)

Mitigation 32 priority actions and adaption: 86 actions (agriculture 17 actions)



Summary of NDC implementation timeline and targets

	By 2020	By 2025	By 2030
Governance 	Governance systems set up	NDC and climate change governance systems increasingly mainstreamed	NDC and other planning systems perfectly mainstreamed and used to report on NDC and SDGs
Mitigation 	Implementation of mitigation actions	Increased ambition, economy-wide mitigation targets and implementation	Real-time economy-wide mitigation targets and implementation
Adaptation 	NAP process ongoing and adaptation actions in NDC implemented	NDC linked to NAP process	NDC linked to NAP process and resilience improved
Finance 	Finance systems set up and concessional financing terms	Climate investment plan operational and increased sophistication of finance system	Middle-income level of financial sophistication achieved
MRV/Transparency 	Limited measurement of progress and development of transparency system	Transparency system partially operational	Transparency system upgraded and fully operational

MAFF DRAFTED CLIMATE CHANGE PRIORITY ACTION PLAN (CCPAP 2030)



By 2030, Cambodia's agriculture will be climate-resilient as it moves towards sustainable agri-food systems using climate-smart technologies and innovations, ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, and leading to prosperity and well-being for its people.

Key priority actions under CCPAP 2030

Crops

- Crop variety development responding to the impact of CC and market demand.
- Development and promoting of smart, innovation and sustainable crop technology that increase resilience to CC and extreme weather events.
- Strengthening human resource development and information sharing for climate resilience.
- Development and promoting primary processing technology for value added in context of CC.
- Development and promoting post- harvest technology and infrastructure facilities responding to the impact of CC.



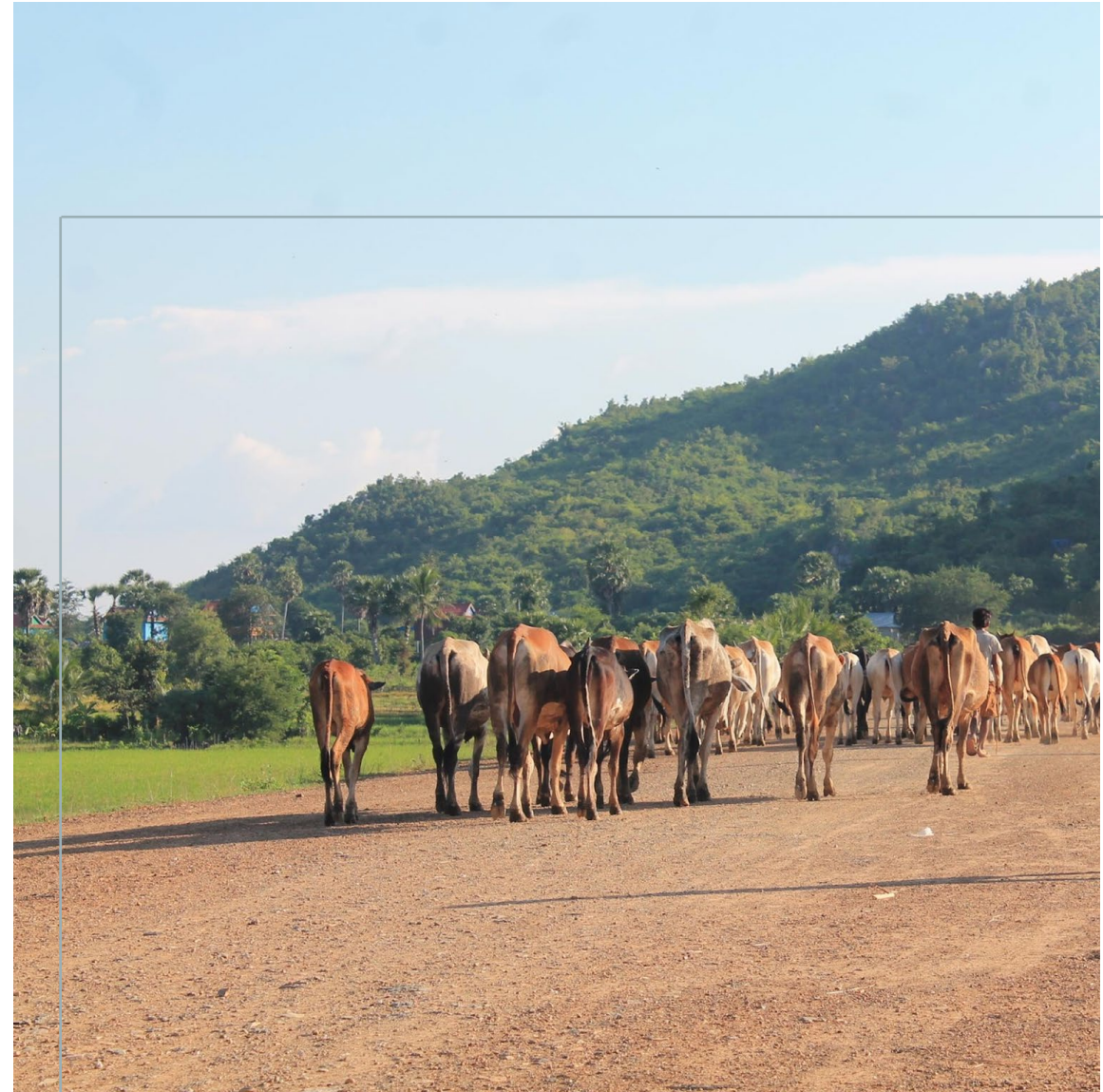


Rubber

- Identify and promote rubber clones adapted to future climate conditions
- Disseminate plantation management techniques (agroforestry, cover crops, mulching, etc.) and GAP to adapt to climate change.
- Provide technical solutions to adapt to labor shortages in areas where labour availability is a limiting factor.
- Diversify rubber wood products with more added-value products and promoting rubber biomass use in the industrial (garment) sector.
- Develop smallholder credit scheme to provide cashflow for replanting and wait during immature period.
- Increase efficiency in rubber processing factories and promote the use of renewable energy.

Livestock

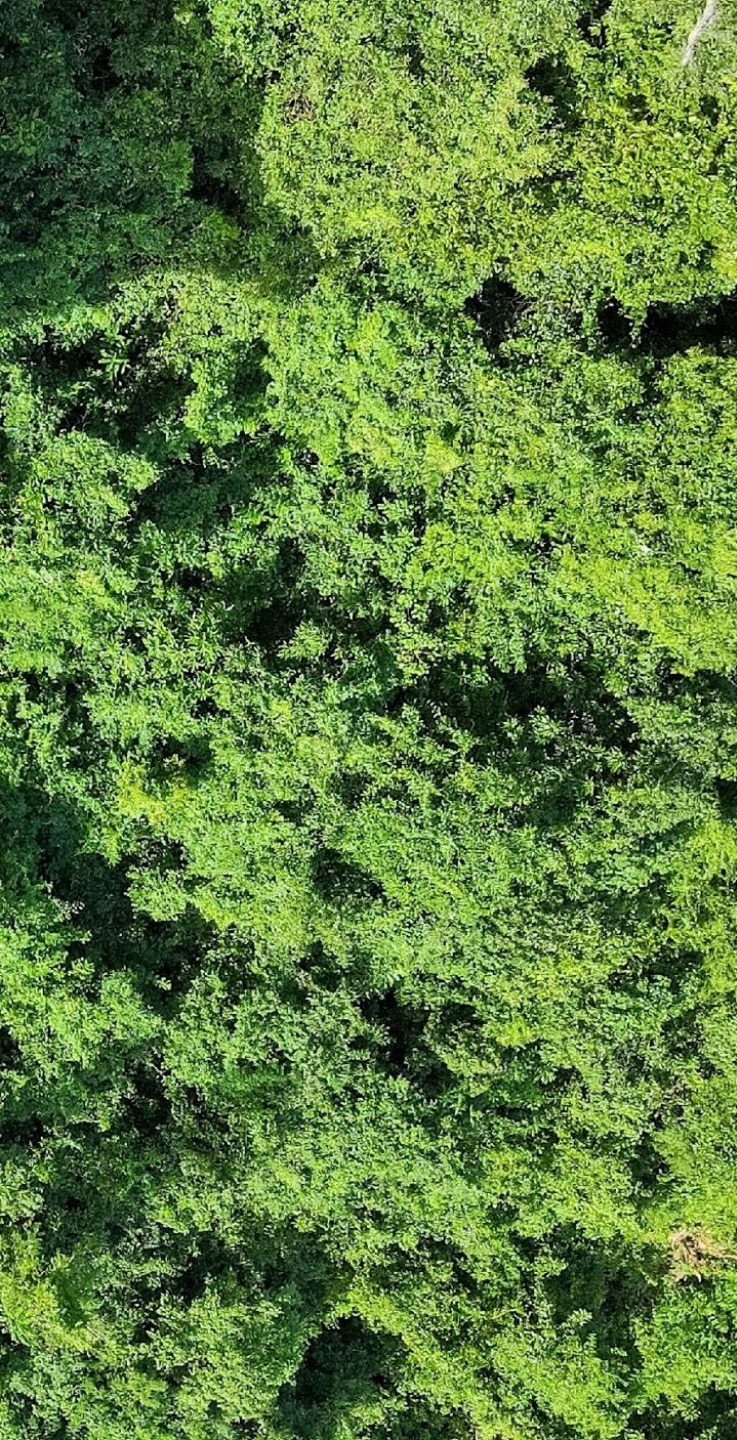
- The animal breed (cattle and swine) will be used to breed for resilience in the environment friendly, adaptive production system, performance of the breed and transfer to producers
- Transferring technology and knowledge of animal waste management to control the pandemic of animals and plant diseases and contribute to GHG emission reduction
- Awareness of disaster crises (flood, drought, heat stress, disease outbreak) in animal production and readiness to respond to hazards.
- Promote research and development of animal breeds that are resilient to improve livestock productivity.



Fisheries

- Improving climate tolerant seed and brood stock for main aquaculture fish species and stock enhancement
- Managing and rehabilitating critical fisheries habitats in response to climate resilience
- Promoting good postharvest practices via using renewable energy efficiency along fisheries value chains
- Strengthening capacity of community fisheries in response to CC (knowledge, skill, financial sustainability and operation)

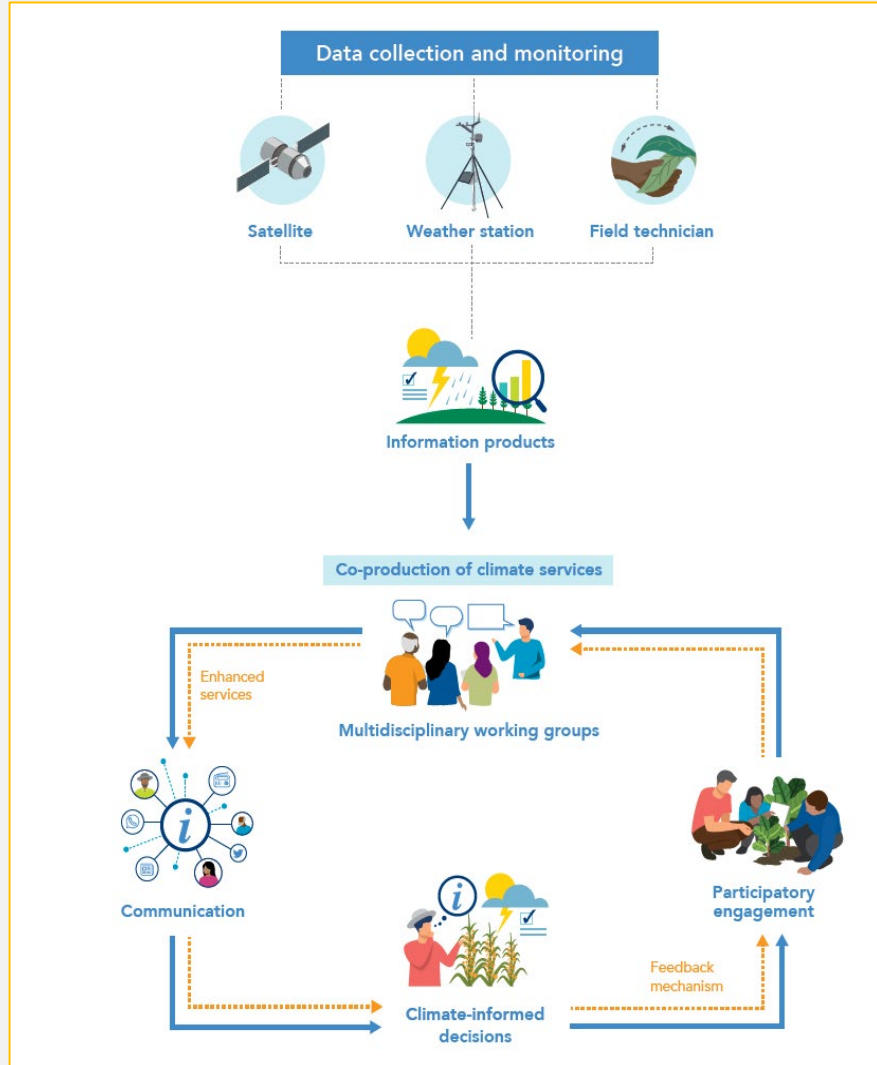




Forestry

- Strengthen Community Forestry development through income generation activities
- Restore degraded state forest land and reclaimed ELCs through Assisted Natural Regeneration and plantation of fast-growing tree and native species.
- Identify and promote agroforestry and silvopastoral models appropriate for Community Forestry and smallholders through participatory research and market development.
- To increase the seedlings production
- Identify and implement nature-based solutions in dryland (forest restoration) and coastal areas (mangrove restoration) to increase resilience to climate change.
- Develop financing mechanisms for Community Forests and smallholders tree plantations through REDD+, concessional loans and private sector partnerships.
- Promote trees outside forest (Urban and peri urban forest)

Cross Sectoral and Cross Cutting priority actions



- Promote Climate Modelling
- Climate information, agro-meteorological advisory services, early warning systems
- Mainstreaming gender, youth, social inclusion
- Disaster Risk Management, Damages and losses assessment mechanism
- Forest Monitoring System (Fires)
- M&E and data governance



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

A wide-angle photograph of a lush, green landscape featuring terraced rice fields on a hillside. The terraces are filled with young rice plants, and a dirt path winds through the fields. In the center, there is a small cluster of traditional wooden houses with thatched roofs. The background is filled with dense tropical forest.

Ms. Hazel Tanchuling

Executive Director

Rice Watch Action Network

Planning for Adaptation and Resilience: A CSO Perspective

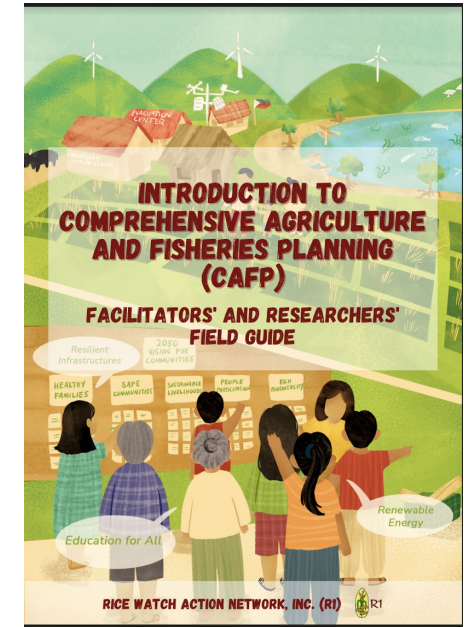
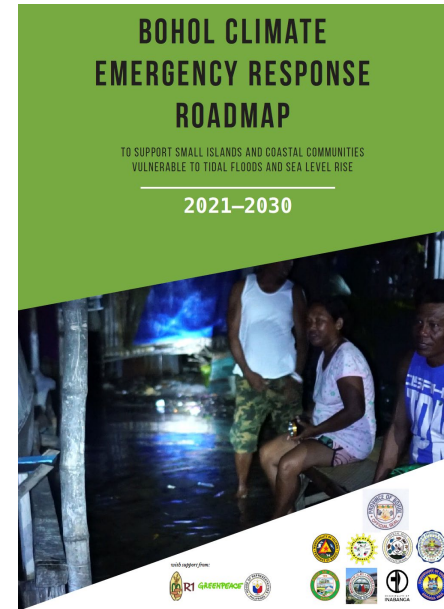
Hazel Tanchuling, Rice Watch Action Network (Philippines)





- Advocacy at all levels
- Climate-resiliency Field School for farmers
- Localization of Climate Services
- Assistance in Actual Community Resiliency Building and Community Organizing
- Sustainable Livelihoods
- Mainstreaming of Climate Resilient Agriculture in Local Plans and Programs thru technical assistance to LGUs
- Research and Other Initiatives

Rice Watch Action Network (R1)



WOMEN'S GENDER CONSTITUENCY

Transformational Solutions

Country: Philippines
 Organization: Rice Watch Action Network Inc.
 Representative: Hazel Tanchuling
 Email: hazel_tanchuling@yahoo.com

Weather-informed agriculture and fisheries strengthen disaster risk reduction and climate resilience

Description of the project: The program enhances 15,000 farmers' sensitivity and knowledge about weather and climate patterns. It helps them anticipate heavy rains and typhoons and interpret weather information for decision-making on farm adjustments and crop contingency plans. Localized, automatic weather stations were set-up, and 150 local governments (LGUs) have been trained to interpret and post weather data and farming advice to publicly accessible collection points. Climate-resilient Field Schools (CFS) are established to train farmers in ecological agriculture methods to help them prepare for and cope with adverse short- and long-term weather patterns and climate change.

Climate impact: This emergency quick response program supported by 30 informed municipalities addresses climate-related damages or losses in farmers' livelihoods and assets. Additionally, the program rebuilds biodiversity with new organic seed varieties and organic fertilizer made from compost, and integrated pest management bring back beneficial insects. Low emission technologies such as bio-fertilization using alternate wetting and drying reduce methane emissions by 50% and reduce carbon in the soil.

Gender impact: The Climate Resiliency Field Schools follow open enrollment, including women and youth. The learning program is done on-site, enabling participation of farm-based women. The learning modules also promote diversification of income and food source and capacitate women on activities traditionally dominated by men (i.e., fisheries). This helps increase their knowledge towards shared decision-making on family assets and livelihoods.

Scalability / replicability: The program is already replicated in 30 local governments thanks to documented manuals on Localization of Climate Services and modules for CFS, reaching over 100 barangays and 15,000 farmers. Proven budget evaluations are available to tailor the program to municipalities and officially integrate it in their local annual budgeting process. A maximum of 5 years of mentoring is required to achieve local appropriation.

Rice Watch Action Network Inc
 www.r1ph.net

Financially supported by:
 Christian Aid, Oxfam, La Caixa World Bank, UN Women, AICD, Greenpeace International, Philippine Department of Agriculture, USAID

TART NETWORK

ABOUT US THE NETWORK STRAT

Change Maker: Faster and Early Action

Change Maker: Localisation

Change Maker: Impactful leader

Change Maker: Lasting Systemic Change

Rice Watch Action Network, HAZEL TANCHULING / PHILIPPINES (MANILA)

Change Maker: Puts People First

Change Maker: Operates Collectively

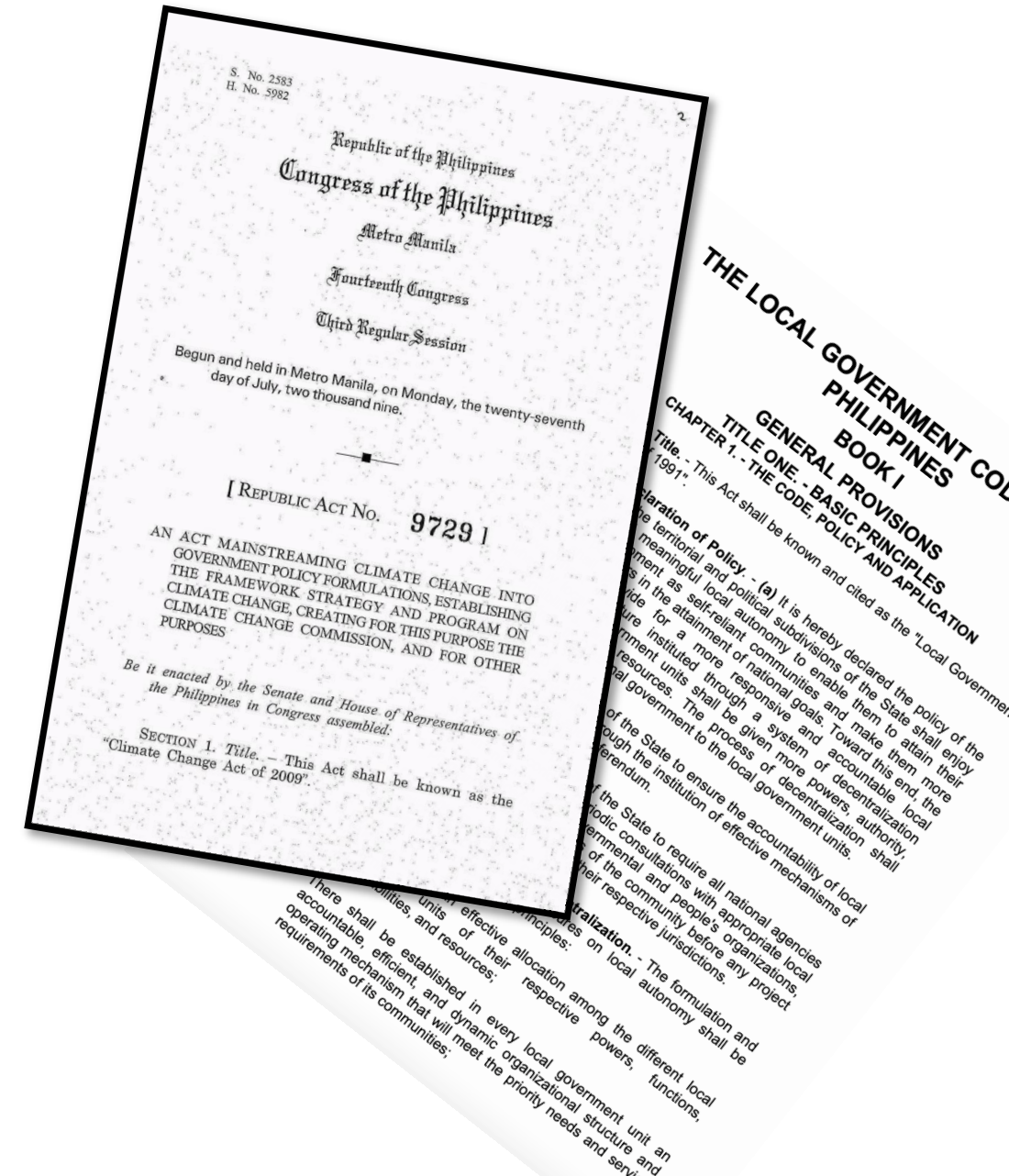
ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN)

Promotion of Resilience of Rice and Other Crops

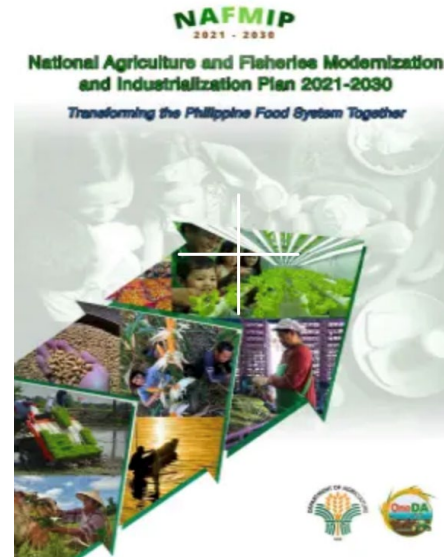


Legal Mandates for Inclusive Adaptation and Resiliency Planning

- **There are strong constitutional provision supporting resilience planning initiatives – Sec. 16 -** “Advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature” and full participation of people in nation building;
- Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729), as amended by Republic Act No. 10174 on August 16, 2012 and the DRR Law mandating mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management in programs, projects and activities
- Supplemental Guideline on Mainstreaming Climate Change and Disaster Risks in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) (2014) by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)
- **Local government code and people’s participation** - Section 3, under the operative principles of decentralization, mandates opportunities to participate actively in the implementation of national programs and projects.
- **Agriculture and Fishery Management Act and on climate change - Strategic Agricultural and Fisheries Development Zones or the SAFDZ.** “Agro-climatic and environmental conditions giving the area a competitive advantage in the cultivation, culture, production and processing of particular crops, animals and aquatic products.
- **Magna Carta of Women, GAD Planning and Budgeting policy** circulars for mainstreaming gender and development
- **National Budget Circulars** supporting **participatory budgeting and implementation tracking**

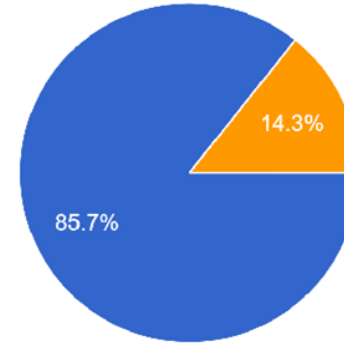


Where are we now?



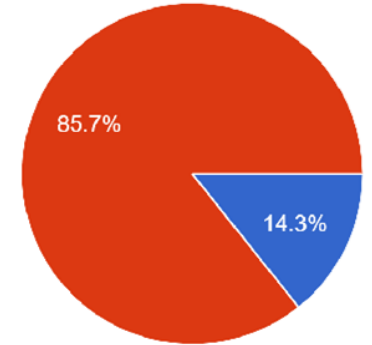
On-going Crafting of
National Adaptation Plan

with Local Climate
Change Action Plan
(LCCAP)



- Yes
- No
- For updating of additional data

With Comprehensive,
Strategic Municipal
Agriculture and Fisheries
Development Plan



- Yes
- No

Formulation of LCCAP

- The LGUs shall be the frontline agencies in the formulation, planning and implementation of climate change action plans in their respective areas, consistent with the provisions of the Local Government Code, the Framework, and the National Climate Change Action Plan.

Lessons/Reflections

- Community and sectoral participation and representation remain lacking in the crafting of national and local plans
- National Plans usually remain as “plans”; the processes, structure, programs, and budgets more or less remain the same
- One of biggest challenges to resiliency planning is the sustainable management of common resources





- The food systems planning and programming approach would be difficult under a commodity-based organizational structure of the national agriculture department;
- Silo thinking and poor coordination within government

Recommendations

- Ensure participation and true representation of most vulnerable sectors and communities in the planning processes at all levels;
- A food systems planning approach and implementation with sectoral representation will have a better chance at the local level and supported by national stakeholders. Hence, local governments should be capacitated and provided complete assistance by the national government and other entities to achieve resiliency;
- Support community institution building so they can have greater confidence to participate and engage the duty-bearers.
- Support greater access of CSOs/community organizations/Cooperatives to fully participate in budgeting and monitoring of projects at all levels;
- Give premium to potential programs and partnerships that would protect and sustainably manage the environment and natural resources for long-term food security and resilience;
- Support participatory planning and management of common resources and ensure that stakeholders especially communities directly participate in the crafting of rules and sanctions over the use or abuse of common resources;
- Government procurement of goods and services of small farmers and fishers' enterprises can be a powerful tool to support these enterprises.

Planning for Adaptation and Resilience: Experiences and Perspectives from the Asia Pacific Region

Panel discussion

Forum Host: Co-organisers:



United Nations
Climate Change



Session organiser:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Planning for Adaptation and Resilience: Experiences and Perspectives from the Asia Pacific Region

Audience Q&A

Forum Host: Co-organisers:



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Climate Change



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Organization of the
United Nations



Planning for Adaptation and Resilience: Experiences and Perspectives from the Asia Pacific Region

Wrap-up and closing

Forum Host: Co-organisers:



United Nations
Climate Change



Session organiser:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations





Wrap-up and closing

Thursday 31/08

11:00 – 12:30

Innovating for a Sustainable
Future - FAO and WWF [FS-TP]
Venue: Room 206

Thursday 31/08

14:00 – 15:30

Food System Governance - FAO
and UNF [FS-PG] *Venue: Room
308*

Friday 01/09

11:00 – 12:30

Next Generation Agro-Met
Services - ADPC [FS-SA] *Venue:
Room 308*

Friday 01/09

12:30 – 14:00

Financing Resilient Food System
- FAO and COP 28 [FS-FI] *Venue:
Room 204*



www.fao.org/in-action/scala
www.adaptation-undp.org/scala



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Group Photo!

