



SUBMISSION BY

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam 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 topics 2(e) - Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others and 2(f) - Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector

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 and erratic rainfall patterns, and extreme climatic events such as strong typhoons, high intensity rainfall, 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, livelihood, 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 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) from all ASEAN Member States (AMS) identify food security and increasing the resilience of the agricultural sector to be an adaptation priority.

Consequently, the AMS agreed to the following common views on topics 2(e) - Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others, and 2(f) - Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector, as presented below.

2(e) Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others

The role of livestock is considered very important throughout the AMS, because of its role as a protein source, additional source of income, as well as a source of crop nutrients. However, livestock is seriously affected by the change in climate patterns, including instances of flood and drought. In particular, climate change is expected to decrease animal production unless adaptation actions are consistently undertaken.

The AMS are of the opinion that the SBSTA/SBI, in close cooperation with the financial mechanism of the Convention, should facilitate and promote adaptation actions for improvements in resilience of livestock production systems. The existing circumstances in these systems, such as the dominance of smallholders including very small-scale farms for animal husbandry; gender balance; and the lack of information flows, should be taken into account. The AMS also acknowledge the importance of recycling livestock waste into other usable purposes, including organic fertilizer and biogas.

Exchange of information should be an important part of the work proposed above. The AMS have already identified a few best practices, such as improved feed quality, the use of feed concentrate, and improved grass and legume species in forage systems. We believe that the constituted bodies of the Convention can play a role in building local capacity to improve fodder quality and help in identifying, as well as facilitating, the development of improved feed and fodder systems in the region. We are aware that fodder quality improvement also provides a co-benefit in terms of reduction of methane-emission intensity from enteric fermentation.

These practices should be further developed and advanced to the level of proven technologies which can be out-scaled to a greater population of livestock farmers to allow them to adapt to the changing climate. However, the lack of financial resources negatively affects the entire process and further support is necessary to enable any progress in this matter. At the same time, there is a need for capacity-building among farmers, especially in remote areas, to prepare them to adapt to the coming changes.

The AMS emphasize the importance of financial support from various climate change-related sources, as well as technology transfer and capacity-building, including the:

- Development of analytical tools;
- Establishment of a knowledge- and information-sharing platform or mechanism;
- Expertise and experience-sharing and training; and
- Support for the development or improvement of relevant legislation and guidelines, including for strengthening coordination.

Therefore, an immediate priority is to scale up financing to support action within the sector by requesting the Standing Committee on Finance to:

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

With respect to livestock management technology, 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 climate-informed fodder production and livestock management.

Access to these and other technological innovations can be improved by requesting the Technology Executive Committee to:

- Prioritize agriculture-related technology transfer efforts under the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN); and
- Facilitate support from relevant technical agencies for the context-specific application of sector technologies.

2(f) Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector

Among the foremost socioeconomic and food security concerns in AMS are: small farm size, insecure tenure, low ability to invest and stagnant or low productivity, contributing to the low level of food security. Poverty, and barriers to poverty reduction, are also important issues, particularly affecting smallholders as well as marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Climate change exacerbates these concerns, mainly due to increased weather variability, floods, droughts, water shortage, salt intrusion, and outbreaks of pests and diseases. These incidents and phenomena negatively affect agricultural productivity. Therefore, promotion of agricultural best practices to enhance productivity and climate resilience of farming communities needs to be implemented with utmost priority, highlighting the necessity of ensuring food security (i.e., availability, accessibility and affordability).

There is a need for enhanced access to means of implementation (finance, technology transfer and dissemination and capacity-building), and the promotion of an agricultural value-chain approach, to support smallholder communities in adopting new climate smart agricultural technologies and improved practices and techniques. These will enable them to better cope with seasonal climate variability and future changes as well as enhance livelihoods.

The AMS are cognizant of the important 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 (e.g., ASEAN, ASEAN Climate Resilience Network) in supporting sector-specific coordinated climate-related action aimed at solving socioeconomic problems and ensuring food security in SEA. 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. The SBSTA/SBI could promote actions to support efficient regional coordination to facilitate North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation models to scale up implementation aimed at food security under climate change.