



**10th Policy Roundtable
on Building Capacities for Agricultural
Competitiveness of Transition Countries
in Southeast Asia**

**Mainstreaming Climate
Change Adaptation in the
Agriculture Sector
towards Food Security in
Southeast Asia**

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia
6-7 February 2014**

Table of Contents

List of Abbreviations.....	4
Executive Summary.....	5
Introduction.....	7
Session Summary.....	10
Session 1: Keynote Papers.....	10
Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the Agriculture Sector: Approaches and Entry Points, Challenges and Prospects, Financing Mechanisms	
Session 2: Country Reports.....	12
Mainstreaming CCA: Experiences, Constraints and Opportunities	
Session 3: Workshop.....	15
Towards Finding Entry Points and Levels of Intervention for Mainstreaming	
Session 4: Synthesis and Way Forward.....	17
Field Trip: Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	18
Conclusion.....	18
Annex 1.....	20
Policy Roundtable Program	
Annex 2.....	23
Directory of Participants	

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFCC	ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework for Climate Change
AMAF	ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry
APAN	Asia Pacific Adaptation Network
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAM	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
CLMV	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Less Developed Country
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
SEA	Southeast Asia
SEARCA	Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture
TAR	Third Assessment report
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

The importance of integrating adaptation considerations into policy-making, budgeting and implementation at the national, sectoral, and sub-national levels is recognized. Through this integration, a national climate change policy can guide and synchronize action more effectively, reduce risks and vulnerabilities, promote greater efficiency, and leverage the much larger financial flows in sectors affected by climate risks than the amounts for financing adaptation separately.

Climate change impacts go beyond political jurisdictions or geographical boundaries, providing a strong rationale for collaboration and cooperation across countries. To facilitate this process of collaboration, this Policy Roundtable on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector towards Food Security in Southeast Asia was organized by the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) in partnership with the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 6-7 February 2014, the Roundtable had presentations from a Professor and Dean of the College of Forestry and Natural Resources University of the Philippines Los Baños who was also Coordinating Lead Author, IPCC Working Group II, Fifth Assessment Report and from a Commissioner of the Philippine Climate Change Commission. Participants were senior and middle-level agriculture and environment officials and senior policy researchers from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam (CLMV). They were joined by observers from the MAFF and from development partners based in the city.

The one and a half day discussions included an examination of the elements, dimensions, perspectives, and frameworks in mainstreaming and a reiteration of the need for climate finance alignment with country strategic priorities, improving ownership and harmonization, and improving mutual accountability to enhance climate finance effectiveness. Highlighted throughout all these was the need for champions of mainstreaming and the need to institutionalize efforts to help ensure sustained benefits.

CLMV revealed varying extents of climate change adaptation and mitigation (CCAM) mainstreaming integrated with disaster risk management and green growth in national policy, strategy and action planning down to local levels, each with unique experiences and practices to share. A common need for capacity strengthening and climate financing emerged.

Among the challenges and prospects discussed for mainstreaming CCA were communicating and coordinating it vertically and horizontally from national to sectoral to local levels, provision of wide and financial support, capacity strengthening, ensuring

political will, engagement of stakeholders, with due emphasis on the importance of robust and reliable research and development.

In consideration of what has transpired in the Roundtable, of their common experiences, challenges, and gaps as well as of their unique responses in mainstreaming CCA, the CLMV participants agreed to cooperate in the areas of research, capacity building and knowledge management, and advocacy.

A follow-up activity is a Technical Workshop where participants from the Roundtable will get together to develop proposals independently of or in conjunction with the proposed regional project of the MAFF and approved by the 35th ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) Meeting titled *Fostering cooperation to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on agriculture and fisheries sectors to maintain food security and eco-tourism in CLMV*.

Introduction

Much of the growth of many countries in Southeast Asia (SEA) depends on natural resources. Agriculture remains an important sector in the region despite rapid economic growth and structural transformation. Agriculture provides livelihoods, particularly among those at or below poverty lines. It accounted for 12.4 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 (15.3% in Indonesia, 12.3% in the Philippines, 12.3% in Thailand, and 20.6% in Viet Nam) and provided 39.6 percent of employment in 2010 (51.7% of employment in Viet Nam, 38.3% in Indonesia, 41.6% in Thailand, and about 35.2% in the Philippines) (ADB 2013). Due to population growth, there is an increasing demand for food and industrial crops, which has intensified agricultural production and competition for land and water resources.

The agriculture sector constitutes a major aspect of climate change adaptation within the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) on Climate Change of countries in SEA. Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, for example, have listed agriculture as a priority sector with many priority projects under it, signaling these measures to be responding to urgent and immediate needs. Further delay may increase vulnerability and could lead to bigger costs later.

The necessity of mainstreaming climate change adaptation strategies into national development plans is recognized in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as in the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC). Mainstreaming climate change adaptation can be defined as the process of integrating adaptation considerations into policy-making, budgeting and implementation processes at the national, sector and subnational levels (UNDP-UNEP 2011). The expected benefits include avoided policy conflicts, reduced risks and vulnerability, greater efficiency compared with managing adaptation separately, and leveraging the much larger financial flows in sectors affected by climate risks than the amounts available for financing adaptation separately (Lebel *et al* 2012).

In the Third Assessment Report (TAR), a working group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), stated that for adaptation to climate change to be successful, there should be “development of climate change policy that is specifically geared towards the more vulnerable sectors of the country, with emphasis on poverty reduction” and the “establishment of public policy that encourages and supports adaptation at local or community levels and in the private sector.” This would translate to the integration of adaptation concerns into current or planned policies and development efforts and spreads the responsibility of implementing adaptation to all administrative sectors and civil society rather than just on individual government institutions.

That many impacts of climate change go beyond national borders highlights the need for collaboration and cooperation in climate policy among the Southeast Asian nations. It also emphasizes the necessity of knowledge sharing, particularly as many countries in a geographic region share common ecological attributes, common coastlines and boundaries. This could very well be the basis for effective South-South cooperation for intraregional climate technology transfer and support. Sharing of climate data, from flood control to energy concerns and best practices, at the regional level could help countries in the region identify the appropriate mechanisms to mainstream climate change adaptation in developmental plans as well as specific adaptation measures that are best suited to their local conditions (SEAN CC 2013, ADBI 2009).

This Roundtable would be in accordance with the commitment of parties, as stated in the UNFCCC, for the promotion and cooperation in the “exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies.” Likewise, this activity could be considered as part of the education, training and public awareness component of the Convention as it contributes toward overcoming barriers to mainstreaming: the dearth of science-based information, of communication between the science and policy communities, of a knowledge base on successful processes and methods, and of financial resources/instruments.

Objectives

The Roundtable aimed to:

1. Discuss an array of adaptation strategies on coping with the challenges in agriculture and food brought about by climate change;
2. Appreciate the requisites for an enabling environment to meet its challenges;
3. Understand mainstreaming approaches and challenges;
4. Identify appropriate entry points at both policy and implementation levels for integrating climate change adaptation strategies into development plans;
5. Identify financial instruments to fund efforts in mainstreaming; and
6. Explore possible partnerships between and among APAN, SEARCA, other APAN nodes, governments, and other development organizations to actively collaborate on research, capacity building, and other activities to mainstream adaptation strategies in the agriculture sector.

Outputs

The outputs of the Roundtable were:

1. Improved level of awareness of the participants on the various facets of mainstreaming CCA, including approaches, entry points and challenges
2. Increased appreciation of the requisites of an enabling environment for mainstreaming
3. Enhanced knowledge of CCA financing options and accessing these

4. Experiences and lessons from other countries on mainstreaming CCA in the agriculture and the natural resources sectors
5. Resolution/Statement on “The Way Forward” to which participants committed their support

Expected Outcomes

The following are the expected outcomes of the Roundtable in the short- and medium-term:

1. Preparation of policy briefs/notes
2. Conduct of a Technical Workshop where project proposals will be developed independently or in conjunction with the proposed regional project of the MAFF and approved by the 35th AMAF Meeting held on 26 September 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, titled *Fostering cooperation to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on agriculture and fisheries sectors to maintain food security and eco-tourism in CLMV.*
3. Integration of CCA programs, projects, and activities in development/investment agenda/plans and other entry points in CLMV
4. Successful access to CCA financing facilities
5. Increased collaboration/partnership among stakeholders in CLMV on mainstreaming CCA
6. More proactive involvement of the Roundtable participants in mainstreaming CCA in their respective countries

Session Summary

The Roundtable was divided into two sessions of paper presentations, a workshop, and a synthesis session on moving forward. Each session of presentations was followed by an open discussion among the resource persons, the eight participants who were senior and middle-level agriculture and environment officials and senior policy researchers from CLMV, and 20 observers from the MAFF and partners in Cambodia and from SEARCA.

Session 1: Keynote Papers

Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the Agriculture Sector: Approaches and Entry Points, Challenges and Prospects, Financing Mechanisms

Two presentations were made in this session covering the approaches and entry points to, challenges and prospects of, and the financing mechanisms for mainstreaming CCA. After a brief overview of climate change and adaptation, the first paper discussed the rationale for mainstreaming CCA in the agriculture sector in SEA. The region is one of the most vulnerable to CC impacts owing to, among others, its heavy reliance on agriculture for livelihood, especially among those below the poverty line. Several negative impacts have already been observed in the sector due to increasing temperature, variability in precipitation, and sea level rise, to name a few of the indicators of CC.

Towards addressing in an integrated manner the closely linked issues in development and CCA, two views to mainstreaming were presented: the technology- or impacts-based view of adaptation and the vulnerability-based view. The latter is a more holistic approach in which development efforts are deliberately aimed at reducing vulnerability, in addition to climate-proofing. Development cooperation could play a big role in achieving mainstreaming and part of the alignment process would be the integration of adaptation in donor portfolios.

Frameworks for mainstreaming were likewise discussed. These frameworks evolved on the basis of different contexts along the lines of building national capacity. Actual crafting of mainstreaming has to be informed by national context. Another, more programmatic approach looks at entry points, then looks for implementation channels. Entry points at the level of the national government and cross-sector ministries, for example, include poverty reduction strategy paper, national development plan, MDG-based national strategy, and national budget allocation process or review. Beyond all these, what has to be very clear is the objective; this would serve as basis for all action.

The Philippine experience in mainstreaming CCA was shared, from national policy to an eco-town implementation approach. The presentation then discussed the challenges and prospects for mainstreaming CCA, specifically on communicating and coordinating it vertically and horizontally from national to sectoral to local levels, provision of wide and financial support, capacity strengthening, ensuring political will, engagement of

stakeholders, with due emphasis on the importance of robust and reliable research and development.

In the open discussion, the resource person emphasized the important role of champions at the national and local levels in mainstreaming CCA. Though this is not highlighted in any framework, this is what makes a difference in effectively mainstreaming CCA at any level.

The two mainstreaming perspectives were shown to be about the historical development of mainstreaming though these developed parallel with adaptation science. Earlier, impact-based frameworks drew heavily on global circulation models. The process usually proceeds as follows: 1) determine CC scenarios (top-down). Normally, in these cases it is the impact that is addressed, hence technology-driven. 2) vulnerability-based is more holistic. For example, if the threat is drought, effort is towards improving both production and CC. However, there are also other issues, e.g., land access, that need to be addressed for a successful response.

The presentation on financing CCA essentially provided principles in climate financing, the financial architecture for CCA and mitigation (CCAM), online sources of more information on climate financing, and tips on sourcing funds for CCA.

Key areas on climate finance effectiveness such as climate finance alignment with country strategic priorities, improving ownership and harmonization, and improving mutual accountability were discussed.

It was observed that the distribution of adaptation finance to highly vulnerable countries and the vulnerable sectors within the country is highly uneven in as much as the scale of finance is not commensurate with estimated needs. This points to a need to find alternative or non-traditional sources as well as understanding how best to approach existing funders. This calls for a thorough study of the systems and procedures of funding mechanisms and for capacity building on various skills that are needed to effectively access these funds.

As of 2012, no Southeast Asian country had yet availed of the Adaptation Fund assistance. It was also added that, indeed, the Climate Fund Update has acknowledged that many less developed countries (LDCs) do not get the needed accreditation to receive support from the Adaptation Fund due to lack of needed capacity to administer such. The participants were reminded that the workshop of the roundtable would be an opportunity to articulate commonalities, challenges and gaps and recommend ways forward to address the gaps.

Session 2: Country Papers

Mainstreaming CCA: Experiences, Constraints and Opportunities

The four country presentations from CLMV revealed varying extents of CCAM mainstreaming integrated with disaster risk management and green growth in national policy, strategy and action planning down to local levels, each with unique experiences and practices to share. A common need for capacity strengthening and climate financing emerged. Vietnam demonstrated a strong commitment for CC mitigation and demonstrated a strong research base for CCAM mainstreaming.

The percent contribution of agriculture to GDP in Cambodia has decreased with the growth of service and industry sectors. This has been further affected by damage wrought by floods, periods of drought, and pests on hectares planted to rice. The country recognizes that addressing climate change impacts and disaster risks requires a wide range of innovative legal, technical and institutional solutions and strategies. National policies are in place as are the Strategic Plans for CC and for disaster risk management (DRM). Cambodia has also identified 10 best practices which can serve as models that others may adopt or adapt. Among the needs articulated to respond to CC impacts are research and development and capacity development. There is existing climate finance support to the ministries as well as for sub-national level CC expenditure.

In Lao PDR, forestry is a larger sector than agriculture though agriculture has grown over the years with the conversion of forest areas. In the period 2006-2010, 40,000 tonnes of paddy and 400 billion kip of rice were destroyed by flooding and drought. The national strategy on CC up to 2020 focuses on a number of sectors though agriculture and forestry continue to be high priorities. However, this is constrained by a lack of policy impact assessment, weak data collection and management, and a lack of a CC strategy by sector. Financing for CCA comes from government, UNDP-GEF, and loans and technical assistance from FAO, JICA, ADB, WB, and GIZ. Needed, among many, are research capacity improvement, strengthening financial instruments, and capacity development of farmers.

Myanmar cited Nargis in 2008 as an example of an extreme weather event. Climate data show that the country is getting less rainfall and frequent droughts, has a new record high temperature, particularly in its dry zone. There are some provisions and ministerial CC policy statements but no specific CC policy yet. Existing policies are mainly on environmental protection and conservation and these complement CCA. Myanmar sees its need for policy formulation that integrates environmental management in the national development plan, capacity building and institutional strengthening, and better coordination in the implementation of programs. Myanmar NAPA specifies 32 priority activities for effective climate change adaptation for eight main sectors including agriculture. Some projects have been approved for funding by GEF with EU support to develop CC policy.

In Vietnam, agricultural GDP growth rate is 3.8% annually and contributes 21.6% to national GDP (2013), a share in the GDP that has been declining. Extreme weather events have increased the risks of sea level rise and salt water intrusion, which could affect over a million hectares of agricultural land, could lead to decreased productivity, increased risks to forestry, aquaculture, and fisheries. Other risks include storms and storm surges, increasing temperatures and rainfall. In response, government is championing a green growth strategy with a strong agriculture component. Vietnam's agricultural goals include growth, poverty alleviation, and CC mitigation. There are policies and strategies that respond to CC at both the national and the sectoral levels. Its national CC strategy is linked to food security, integrating climate and agriculture. There are action plans, frameworks, and various strategies in place as part of CCAM efforts. Among the fund sources cited for these were UNDP and World Bank. Vietnam has a strong research base for mainstreaming.

The session ended on the note that mainstreaming involves convincing people and appropriating action. The most difficult part is convincing people to act, which may be helped by an advocacy toward behaviour change. One way towards this is having champions, as evidenced by the Philippine experience. More focus may need to be given to communication and advocacy at various levels for more impact.



Participants discuss the way forward to facilitating mainstreaming CCA in the agriculture sector in the Southeast Asian region



The participants and resource persons with Deputy Director Seng Vang (center), of the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), during the field trip

Session 3: Workshop

Towards Finding Entry Points and Levels of Intervention for Mainstreaming

The participants were divided into two groups. Each was tasked to identify and discuss the following:

1. What was learned from the presentations in terms of:
 - a. Major CCA mainstreaming concerns and challenges
 - b. Feasible mainstreaming approaches
 - c. Relevant government policies
 - d. Gaps

2. What collaboration in research, capacity building, and policy advocacy at the sub-regional/regional level can be done to facilitate CCA in the agriculture sector?

The country participants also worked together on the interventions that can be done at the national level in research, capacity building, policy advocacy, or other activities to address gaps towards facilitating mainstreaming CCA in the agriculture sector.

The groups underscored the importance of a holistic perspective that integrates technology and vulnerability-based approaches in developing a framework for CCA, with due attention to each country's development context. They also noted the judicious consideration necessary for translating policy frameworks into actual activities/action plans and that these are anchored on science to avoid maladaptation. They also talked of the benefits of institutionalizing CCAM at national and subnational levels as well as the need for a continuing monitoring and evaluation system.

The participants went on to say that these may be constrained by inadequate financial resources or, at least, by the inability to access existing funding mechanisms and by the limited knowledge and skills of human resources. Technology development, e.g., new crop varieties tolerant to drought, salinity, may be expensive. Likewise considered as a constraint and a challenge is the weak coordination among stakeholders (ministries, agencies, local government).

It was reported that there are national policies and programs in response to CC in the four countries. There are sub-sectoral strategies and master plans as well. However, these may need enhancement and a thorough examination in the context of development needs and of science.

The participants echoed the benefits of having champions of mainstreaming in each country. They can lead the way towards more effective regional collaboration towards mainstreaming CCA.

Among the gaps highlighted by the participants were reliable scientific data and information and sharing and dissemination mechanisms. They pointed out that many

countries do not have a knowledge management program for CCA and a system for collecting data other than the regular census, which does not ask about CC. Likewise cited were the disparity between the needed and the available funds for CCA, the divergence between donors' expectations and the communities' needs and resources, and the time lag between CCA project/plan and funds approval and actual implementation and payment/release.

The interventions suggested by the participants included joint research proposals on topics related to CCA, piloting a sub-region wide best CCA/resilient models/practices which could later serve as inputs for CCA mainstreaming framework development, and jointly developing an effective sub-regional strategy for CCA and CC resilient agriculture.

The participants further suggested setting up knowledge sharing network systems at sub-regional and national levels and developing and implementing a training road map and program (including degree/non-degree, formal and informal) based on sound capacity building assessment. On policy intervention, the participants mentioned CCA financing/allocation of funds in the national budget for CCA mainstreaming, policies that support research and development in CCA, and those that promote agricultural extension in the context of CC. An observer added that project designs should also deliberately draw from practices in the field to inform national policy on CCA mainstreaming.

From a donor's perspective, moving from championing to institutionalization is the more effective way to go. There is a need to widen participation by involving partners as we navigate from policy, programs, down to projects. There is likewise a need to build up mechanisms on knowledge management; political will is necessary to build up a knowledge forum in-country. An integral part of KM should be the inclusion of a mechanism(s) in program or project design through which practice can feed back to and inform policy.

It was pointed out that a calibration between donors, agencies, and projects is imperative. This would be part of the alignment process and could contribute to improved development cooperation towards mainstreaming.

The body was informed that Myanmar is ASEAN chairman for 2014. During its term, ASEAN would be moving to unity towards a prosperous community. This year in ASEAN would look to creating disaster-resilient communities through climate smart approaches and reducing violence and crime through improved transboundary cooperation.

Session 4: Synthesis and Way Forward

In this session, the resource person reiterated the elements of mainstreaming: outcomes, actors, areas, levels, and processes. Outcomes include building more climate resilient nations, the agricultural sector, and communities, promoting more synergy between development interventions and CCA, and avoiding maladaptation. Actors are institutions and individuals; champions are needed at various levels. He stressed the importance of understanding the environmental, socio-economic, and political context to craft the appropriate framework and translate this framework into enabling policies, plans, programs and activities. Knowledge generation and management, capacity development at various levels, coordination and engagement of all stakeholders, sustainable financing and institutionalization were also seen as processes necessary for successful CCA mainstreaming.

He likewise underscored the need to give due consideration to the equally important temporal and spatial dimensions. He advocates changing current lifestyle and behavior to influence the future towards lowering the current carbon footprint. He likewise pushes for the incorporation of CC adaptation in zoning and physical plan framework and land use plans and giving attention to local, national and regional transboundary concerns. The resource person recommends a thorough examination of the implications of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015 as this will bring about new forms of trade relationships, new forms of governance, and new forms of challenges to integration.

The synthesis closed on the note that climate change provides new forms of risks and, hence, new models of development have to evolve and new forms of governance and cross-country collaboration are required.

In consideration of what has transpired in the Roundtable, of their common experiences, challenges, and gaps as well as of their unique responses in mainstreaming CCA, the CLMV countries agreed to cooperate on the following undertakings:

1. Research

- Jointly develop and undertake research to generate scientific information, including prioritizing/ranking good practices/resilient models/technologies, that would enable stakeholders and decision-makers to mainstream CCA in development plans and investments; piloting sub-region-wide best climate change adaptive/resilient models/practices that can later be used as inputs for CCA framework development
- Jointly develop and undertake research to analyze mainstreaming processes and outcomes (including institutional arrangements and obstacles, stakeholders engagements, costs of mainstreaming, capacity assessment of key stakeholders)

2. Capacity building and knowledge management

- Level up national capacities in mainstreaming CCA with focus on strengthening science-policy-action interlink (including strengthening knowledge, attitudes, practices, and skills of key CCA persons and institutions of all member countries in the sub-region)
- Engage relevant national actors in regional CCA knowledge sharing networks/systems
- Develop and implement a training road map and program (including degree/non-degree, formal and informal) to provide in a timely fashion sufficient and effective human resources who could become key actors in the arena of CCA in the region

3. Advocacy

- Enhance advocacy and awareness-raising schemes/ communication to all stakeholders and specifically to policy makers, media practitioners, private sector, and civil society
- Recognize and build up champions of mainstreaming CCA in CLMV
- Prepare policy briefs/notes as a result of the Roundtable.

Field Trip: Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute

The participants visited the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the premier agricultural research organization of the country. It aims to improve the living standards of Cambodians, particularly farmers, through agricultural research, capacity building, and technology transfer. CARDI's initial research program had mainly focused on rice production though it has now expanded its research base to include other agricultural commodities. It has also shifted emphasis from simply improving yield to enhancing quality, including post-harvest technology and practices.

The surrounding fields where crops were studied were visited. Though it was the dry season and the results of their researches for the season were not yet evident, the research personnel explained how their research and experimentation were conducted.

Conclusion

The Roundtable was seen as a correct step in the direction of fostering collaboration in CLMV among those working on CCAM, whether in the private or in the public sector. With the sharing of information/knowledge that the participants deemed appropriate, relevant, useful, and consistent with the stated objectives, the participants were encouraged to keep communication and knowledge sharing ongoing.

Mainstreaming CCA is a complex process as is accessing funding mechanisms. Efforts currently in place showcase the willingness of stakeholders to commit to mainstreaming. A lot more needs to be done, particularly towards the generation of science-based information that would enable stakeholders and decision-makers to mainstream CCA in development plans and investments effectively, strengthening the science-policy-action link, engaging relevant actors in regional CCA knowledge sharing systems, and crafting and implementing a training road map on CCA mainstreaming, including accessing funds. There is a continuing need for advocacy and awareness-raising among all stakeholders, particularly to policy makers, media practitioners, the private sector, and civil society.

The participants returned to their respective countries with the agreement for more proactive involvement in mainstreaming CCA.

ANNEX 1

PROGRAM

**10th Policy Roundtable on Building Capacities for Agricultural Competitiveness
Of Transition Countries in Southeast Asia**

Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector towards Food Security in
Southeast Asia

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

6-7 February 2014

PROGRAM

Day 1		
08:30 AM	Registration	
09:00	Opening Program	
	Welcome Remarks	H.E. So Than Rithykun <i>Director General, General Directorate of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia</i>
	Opening Remarks	Dr. Gil C. Saguiguit, Jr. <i>Director, SEARCA</i> Represented by Dr. Luis Rey I. Velsaco <i>Professor, University of the Philippines Los Baños and Senior Fellow, SEARCA</i>
		Dr. Mariliza V. Ticsay <i>Focal Person for Sub-Regional Node for Agriculture, Asia Pacific Adaptation Network and Unit Head, Knowledge Resources Unit (KRU), Knowledge Management Department (KMD), SEARCA</i>
	Policy Roundtable Milestones	Dr. Bessie M. Burgos <i>Acting Program Head for Research and Development (RDD), SEARCA</i>
	Introduction of Participants	Ms. C. Nyhria G. Rogel <i>Program Specialist, RDD, SEARCA</i>
Master of Ceremony Ms. C. Nyhria G. Rogel		
09:45	Group Photo and Refreshments	
10:15	Session 1: Keynote Papers	Moderator: Dr. L.R.I. Velasco
10:20	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in the Agriculture Sector: Approaches and Entry Points, Challenges and Prospects	Dr. Juan M. Pulhin <i>Professor and Dean, College of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of the Philippines Los Baños and Coordinating Lead Author, IPCC Working Group II, Fifth Assessment Report</i>
11:00	Financing Mechanisms for Mainstreaming CCA	<i>Powerpoint of Commissioner Naderev Saño, Philippine Climate Change Commission</i> Presented by Dr. B.M. Burgos and Dr. Maria Celeste H. Cadiz, KMD, SEARCA

11:40	OPEN DISCUSSION	
12:15	Lunch	
01:30 PM	Session 2: Country Reports	Moderator: Dr. Maria Celeste H. Cadiz <i>Program Head, Knowledge Management Department, SEARCA</i>
01:35	Mainstreaming CCA: Experiences, Constraints and Opportunities	CAMBODIA Ms. CHAN Phaloeun <i>General Directorate of Agriculture, MAFF</i>
01:55		LAO PDR Dr. Chanh Samone PHONGOUDOME <i>National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)</i>
02:15		MYANMAR Mr. Kyaw San Naing <i>Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry</i>
02:35		VIETNAM Dr. Tran Dai Nghia <i>Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture & Rural Development (IPSARD), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)</i>
02:35	OPEN DISCUSSION	
03:00	Coffee Break	
03:30	Workshop	Facilitator: Dr. B.M. Burgos
	Towards Finding Entry Points and Levels of Intervention for Mainstreaming	
6:30	Welcome Dinner	
Day 2		
08:30 AM	Recap of Day 1	Dr. M.C.H. Cadiz
	Workshop (Continuation)	
10:00	Presentation/Discussion of Workshop Output	Moderator: Dr. B.M. Burgos
11:30	Synthesis	Dr. J.M. Pulhin
	The Way Forward	APAN SEARCA
	Closing Remarks	Ms. CHAN Phaloeun
12:15	Lunch	
01:30 PM	Visit to Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)	

ANNEX 2

DIRECTORY OF PARTICIPANTS

**Policy Roundtable on Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector
towards Food Security in Southeast Asia**

PARTICIPANTS

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