

Hanoi Consultative meeting Alliance for CSA Co-Chairs Summary

I. Introduction

The Governments of Viet Nam, South-Africa and The Netherlands co-organized a Consultative meeting, with support from the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), FAO, CGIAR/CCAFS and the Government of Italy, for an Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture. This consultation took place from 18-20 June in Hanoi, Viet Nam, and is part of the formal preparatory work for launching the Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) at the UN SG's Climate Summit in September 2014. Initial work has started between the current partners, through interim action groups focused on Investment, Knowledge and Enabling Environments.

The meeting in Hanoi involved over 140 representatives from governments, international and regional Institutions and bilateral financiers, as well as national and regional research organizations, Farmers Organizations and Civil Society Organizations, represented a substantive number of women, mobilized by GFAR and the Asian Development Bank.

II. Background

In November 2010 agriculture, food security and climate change were addressed as part of the same agenda for the first time, during the *1st Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change*, hosted in The Hague, the Netherlands, co-organized by the Governments of Ethiopia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Viet Nam, together with FAO and the World Bank. The conference attracted 1000 participants, including 60 government ministers, as well as representatives from international and regional organizations, civil society, the private sector, farmers organizations and the scientific community. At the Conference FAO presented the concept of Climate-Smart Agriculture¹ (CSA), and the outcomes of the conference were captured in a concrete Roadmap for Action, addressing the policy-science gap and looking into more efficient and new ways of funding. In September 2012 this Conference was followed-up by a formal stocktaking during the *2nd Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security, and Climate Change*, hosted by the Government of Viet Nam, in close collaboration with the Government of the Netherlands and partners FAO and World Bank. The most recent *3rd Global Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change*, hosted by the Government of South-Africa in December 2013, co-organized by the Government of The Netherlands, FAO and World Bank, offered a platform to discuss and share experiences on successes, and set the scene for the design phase of an Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, to be formally launched during the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in September 2014. Early May the initiative for an Alliance for CSA was welcomed in the Abu Dhabi Ascent meeting, as a concrete deliverable of the Climate Summit.

¹ Climate-smart agriculture promotes production systems that sustainably increase productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation), and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals. <http://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture/72610/en/>

Consultative meeting Asian region

Coming after the Abu Dhabi Ascent meeting (May 4-5) preparing for the Climate Summit, and before the last global consultative meeting planned in the Hague in July, the regional meeting in Hanoi was also framed with a global perspective, involving to the extent possible Representatives of regional and sub-regional organizations, National Agriculture Research Systems (NARS) and Farmers Organizations from Sub Saharan Africa and Latin America, as well as participants in the ongoing dialogue on the Alliance for CSA taking place in Sub Saharan Africa.

A field visit took place on June 18th in Nam Dinh province allowing participants to visit climate change adaptation agriculture and aquaculture farms.

Asian context and Africa and Latin America experience

A dedicated session of the meeting focused on the Asian context and the sharing of experiences from Asia, as well as Africa and Latin America, facilitating the dialogue between the different stakeholders. Objectives and scope of the meeting. One of the objectives of the Consultative meeting was to provide an opportunity for cross fertilization, in particular, between the work of the interim Action Group on Enabling Environments and the interim Action Group on Knowledge and identify next course of action for the three action groups established in Johannesburg.

The key objectives of the Consultative meeting in Hanoi were to:

1. Inform participants on what is CSA, the vision and added value of the Alliance;
2. Build understanding for requirements, specific needs and contributions from the Asian region;
3. Offer a venue for dialogue between regions and different stakeholders;
4. Evaluate if priority areas under the action groups are in line with the regions priorities;
5. Identify potential areas of regional and cross regional collaboration and CSA initiatives;
6. List the interest of stakeholders to be part of the CSA Alliance.

The conference offered Asia a unique opportunity to identify common needs and objectives and create coordinated actions as has been done in other continents.

III. Key messages

The participants of the Consultative meeting split up in two break-out sessions addressing the Alliances interim action groups for Enabling Environment and CSA Knowledge. The group on Enabling Environment was kindly facilitated by Ms. Rathana Peou from CCAFS, and the CSA Knowledge working group was lead by Andrea Cattaneo from FAO.

A. Enabling environment

The discussion in the Enabling Environment working group was introduced by a presentation by Hlami Ngwenya (FANRPRAN) of the preliminary results of a series of CSA policy scoping studies commissioned in 16 countries in the SADC region, to assess how the different countries' national policies/programs and frameworks are responding to the issues of Climate Change and CSA in particular. The results provided interesting insight to participants who were challenged to frame the context, suggest actions and synergies, in order to respond to guiding questions for the Alliance for CSA. They were able to also envision what the Alliance would look like 20 years from now. The participants recognized that farmers are already developing adaptation and resilience strategies play

a crucial role, and need to be directly supported in their efforts. They also identified certain barriers to CSA implementation and the need for specific incentives to remove these barriers, including in some cases positive discrimination for women empowerment. There is an important need of research for adapted CSA technologies and new practices. The bulk of the efforts should focus on processes, on improving interactions between actors in research, extension, education, the private sector, media, NGOs, CSOs etc. Enabling Legislation favorable to CSA was highlighted as an important pre-condition in some Asian countries.

Regarding CSOs and FOs, in particular, the meeting in Hanoi helped to capture their views on a) main expectations from the Alliance on CSA, b) their desire that ACSA should help meeting social, economic and environmental concerns, while focusing on climate change issues and c) to have time articulating themselves, their Specific needs and priorities in adaptation and mitigation

1. Climate-Smart Agriculture and the Alliance for CSA

- **Uniqueness/ Local vs Global** - Regions, countries, villages are all different, although in some cases they could be regrouped into common ecosystems or clusters;
- **New vs Old** - CSA may at first be seen as a new concept but humankind has been practicing from the beginning, and civilizations have mastered it;
- **Perfect complete model vs learning by doing and exchanging** - Countries are in different stages of understanding CSA and being able to institutionalize it. But none of them are complete, models are perfectible and that is why it is essential to create a system of constant and relevant information and knowledge exchanges;
- **The Alliance for CSA** - Emerges as a timely and relevant initiative in a world that faces tremendous social and economical changes and challenges. Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems are essential systems to catalyze. Those dynamics are believed to increase in the coming decades, moving into different plausible futures and scenarios, for which the agriculture sector is key;
- **Purpose of the Alliance for CSA** - To promote a CSA environment and to create a space of dialogue and of exchange on CSA successes, to create an understanding on the meaning of CSA, and to avoid misperception.

2. The Alliance for CSA key activities

- **Benchmarking** - What is the current understanding and practices in different countries, what type of policies/ legislation;
- **Understanding the concept and approach** - Communication plan, media, platform, clear and accessible information, database, research;
- **Knowledge generation and dissemination** - Improving CSA knowledge, easy to share best practices, innovation driven to the real need of farmers – including gender sensitive technologies, and specific incentives targeted to empowering women, who represent now in a number of countries the majority of the 500 million small farmers worldwide- and priorities, feedback system, appropriate and timely support to farmers as well as consumers, awareness, transparency and access;
- **Inclusive Alliance for CSA** - Media, farmers, consumers promoting exchanges models, promoting champions, involving all;
- **Connect and Lead** - Identify leaders, champions, institutions, give a focal point with clear ToR: Who is responsible? What futures?
- **Coordination** - Synergy to create among different stakeholders and nations. Iterative relations (feedback loops) between research/education/extension-advisory services/producers should substitute former linear Technology Transfer practices.

3. The Alliance for CSA incentives

- **The right incentives are SMART incentives** – They are timely, measurable, relevant or context specific, transparent, communicable and accessible;
- **Not primarily focused on funding** - But also includes a shift to budget allocation and Public-Private investment;
- **Focused on Science and Information sharing** – but also raising awareness is of great importance;
- **Specific incentives targeted to empowering women** – including access to credit, insurance, training, land titling etc.

4. Priorities

- Working together is the answer;
- Demand driven knowledge and information on CSA should not only be producers focused, but also address and involve consumers;
- Knowledge, information, and awareness models should be made accessible;
- Strengthen implementing forces of Action Plans and the international framework.

B. CSA Knowledge

The CSA Knowledge group discussed three global priorities in the knowledge area, based on online consultation results. For each global priority participants reported their views on focus areas with urgent needs. Each group agreed on focus areas to prioritize in South-East Asian context and proposed activities that could be undertaken and institutions to be involved.

Priority 1 - Inclusive knowledge system

a. Strengthening farmers inclusion and the leadership in CSA knowledge systems

Products/activities

- Identify and document local knowledge and experiences
- Need to raise awareness about knowledge gaps, through defining end users and the role of stakeholders clearly
- Community based action research for above

Entities to be involved – basically everyone, NGOs, farmers orgs, government, private sector

b. Building capacity for extension service

Products/activities

- Enhance capacity of extension services with regards to technical knowledge and inclusive attitudes, based on participatory approach
- Expertise from different agencies need to be brought in
- Non-traditional extension systems i.e. farmer school
- Network of extension services

Entities – government, international organizations

c. Give support to local and indigenous knowledge system

Products/activities

- Identify and document best practices that are complementing CSA activities

- Creating incentives for promoting the best practices using indigenous knowledge system, especially non-monetary incentives such as cultural and community recognition through awards, competition among communities, etc.
- Monetary incentives as PES and carbon credits
- Improve and optimize successful indigenous practices

Entities – government, international organizations

Challenges

- Changing knowledge, skills and attitudes needed
- Invest in the process to facilitate inclusiveness could be costly and time consuming
- Communities are not ready to adopt CSA practices (preparedness)

Priority 2 - Technical interventions and practices

a. Water efficiency

Products/activities

- Water harvesting
- AWD
- Recycling of water for aquaculture

Entities: MONRE, water authority, local level extension workers, members of Ag co-ops

Comments: Role for training

b. Integrated systems

Products/activities

- Crop-livestock system
- Crop-fisheries integration

Entities: Roles of private sector – value chain analysis to encourage sustainability

c. Soil nutrient management

Products/activities

- Assisting farmers to conduct soil tests and nutrients level in the field
- Agricultural cooperatives and the governments

Entities: Role for the private sector i.e. laboratories

d. Land use zoning and landscape management

Products/activities

- Climate classification and mapping
- Soil classification and mapping: crop suitability for the area

Entities: MONRE, IMHEN, soil institutes

Comments: Role for the local communities and private sectors, and agrotourism; Community supported agriculture. Providing financial incentives to create positive economic returns.

Priority 3 - Evidence base

a. CBA

Product/activity

- Local specific methodologies
- Methodology is already there for CBA survey. But most farmers cannot understand it.
- Indicators
- Sustainability indicators and
- Cost of labor as indicator

Entities to provide support: Researchers/academia; Farmers; Extensionists

Comments: Economic return of each option must be included.

b. Practical implementation guide

Product/activity

- Local guideline on CSA implementation and planning
- Local language
- Step-by-step guideline for implementation

Entities to provide support

- Extensionist
- Government institutes
- Farmers association, women's association

Comments: Some overlapping areas expected between this and Enabling Environment Session

c. Mitigation potential

Product/activity

- Practical information on the CSA practices that have mitigation potentials
- Information about how can farmers benefit from mitigation interventions
- Participatory/community-based MRV

Entities to provide support: Farmers: one family member takes notes; Research organizers i.e. CGIAR; Role of extensions transferring complex system into more readable languages for farmers

Comments: To reduce loss of farmers, provide sufficient information to farmers i.e. weather forecast

IV. Next Steps

The implementation of CSA at grass root level is challenging but feasible. The design of an inclusive Alliance will support appropriate activities for the success of CSA on the ground. Participants highlighted : 1) The need for engagement of farmers in all processes and activities, maintaining what we have achieved so far and progress the contributions from all stakeholders, to make a difference for people lives, and to create strong adaptive synergies for farmers to address climate change; 2) Promote the CSA movement and channel information to policy makers, based on solid data, trends, forecasts; and 3) Disseminate the importance of ACSA to farmers, attract the engagement from private sector.

The outcomes of the consultative meeting in Hanoi feed directly into the Partner Meeting planned 9-11 July in The Hague and relevant ongoing international and regional processes, related to agriculture, food security and climate change. And it's key messages will also feed into the United Nations Secretary General's Climate Summit, which will be organized on the 23rd of September 2014 in New York. The initiatives announced there will be new, significant and measurable, and preferably delivered in partnership with others. The Alliance for CSA has been identified by the UN Secretary General as a concrete deliverable, to be launched at the Climate Summit.

Annex I

Proceedings of the meeting

1. Opening Plenary

H.E. Dr. Cao Duc Phat, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam, expressed his support to the Global Alliance for CSA at the opening of the meeting. He stated the establishment of the CSA Alliance is a crucial initiative to assist developing countries such as Viet Nam, to achieve their multiple objectives of development, agriculture, and environment. "Viet Nam has actively joined hands with international communities to apply CSA practices and shared an important conception that CSA is a "triple win" for agriculture, climate, and food security." The Consultative meeting provides an opportunity to stakeholders of the Asia Pacific region to discuss complex and interlinked challenges that require major shifts in agriculture and rural development in the region.

In his opening speech, Dr. Hans Hoogeveen, Vice Minister for Agriculture, The Netherlands, stressed that "Investing in agriculture is the most effective way of reducing poverty and hunger. Strengthening the enabling environment for agriculture will be the key to support such investments". The launch of the Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (ACSA) is expected to be the first major step towards a set of enhanced and coordinated global actions for Climate Smart Agriculture.

Dr. Shadrack Moephuli, President and CEO Agriculture Research Council, South-Africa, conveyed a message from the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in South-Africa, informing the participants of the ongoing efforts in South-Africa to address climate change and the transformations in agriculture to ensure food security.

Dr. Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director-general and Regional Representative FAO, regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, emphasized the important timing of the meeting in his opening speech. He stated this conference offered Asia a unique opportunity to identify common needs and objectives and create coordinated actions, as has been done in other continents. He also emphasized the role of private sector and private investment can be much strengthened in mainstreaming Climate Smart Agriculture.

Dr. Harry Palmier, Senior Partnership Adviser, GFAR, mentioned the launching of the Alliance for CSA (ACSA) coming September is not the objective, but will be only a major step forward toward to an Action-oriented, inclusive and effective ACSA entrusted to develop a responsive Action plan for Climate Smart Agriculture, composed of coherent initiatives at national, regional and international level.

Dr. Tomoyuki Kimura, Country Director, Asian Development Bank, Vietnam Resident Mission stressed that investing in the Agriculture sector is four times more effective than in other sectors and that ADB was financing a number of country and regional programs that promote climate-friendly agriculture practices as well as trying to reduce greenhouse gases emissions from agriculture.

Dr. Leo Sebastian, CCAFS, regional program Leader for Southeast Asia, welcome the event. He pointed that CCAFS participation in the building of a Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance is totally congruent with the Long Term Strategy of the CRP which deals with both adaptation and mitigation. He announced that, additionally, the CGIAR is ambitious to increase significantly the percentage of its investment in Climate-Smart Agriculture research across all CRPs.

2. Introductions on CSA and the Alliance for CSA

Dr. Andrea Cattaneo, Senior Economist (FAO) introduced the rationale of Climate-Smart Agriculture, highlighting the importance of its three pillars – food security, adaptation, and GHG mitigation. He also touched on the important aspect of barriers to adoption of CSA practices and how they depend on economics, policies, institutions, and lack of appropriate investment.

Overcoming such barriers requires: (i) appropriate knowledge being accessible to stakeholders for dealing with climate change, (ii) enabling environments that create appropriate incentives to support adoption of CSA practices/strategies, (iii) financing mobilized for action on the ground, addressing knowledge gaps, and improving enabling environments. Dr. Cattaneo welcomed the 3 action groups introduced under ACSA for the areas mentioned above, and shared information on the CSA knowledge portal being implemented by FAO for all stakeholders to share information.

Ms. Kim van Seeters presented the Alliance for CSA on behalf of the interim-secretariat; which is a networked secretariat hosted by the Government of the Netherlands, co-facilitated by FAO and WB. In her presentation she focused on purpose of the Alliance for CSA, its vision and objectives, the initial three action working groups, its characteristics and the next steps.

3. Stakeholder context: priority objectives of different stakeholder for an Alliance for CSA

Panel members:

- Farmers perspective, Victoria Serrato, Asian Farmers Association (AFA)
- Civil society perspective, Sonali Bhist, INHERE India
- Research perspective, Federica Rossi, Vice President WMO/CAGM
- Financing perspective, Dr. Apichai Thirathon, Secretariat Manager, ADB Working group on Agriculture, Core Agriculture Support Program (CASP)
- Government perspective, Motohiro Hayami, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Environment Policy Division, Japan

Facilitator: Ms. Rathana Peou, CCAFS/IRRI

The panellists addressed the following two questions:

1. What are your main expectations from an Alliance for CSA? According to you, what will be the main indicator of success 5 years from now?
2. Could you identify specific needs and priorities (from your organization/network or stakeholders/ country/region) you would like to see incorporated into the Alliance?

Key messages and Inputs from the Panellists

The facilitator started the session by a reminder of the key messages from the opening plenary and scoped the discussion responding to the challenges of achieving food security under pressures posed by an increasing population and a rapidly changing climate. Agriculture must undergo significant transformation to ensure and promote production models and systems that sustainably increase productivity, adaptation, reduce GHG and ensure achievement of the development goals decided by each nation under the umbrella of international frameworks.

The panellists raised the importance of working together, already at this stage and the need to capture and disseminate current local CSA practices. Disseminating and scaling them are the two key

processes that are weak as for today. Being inclusive, systematic, relevant and accessible are 4 key adjectives that were echoed in each intervention.

CSA could serve as an approach/model according to the different speakers if it promotes the following:

- **Knowledge model of CSA from generation to dissemination:** need based research, information based policy, solution driven innovation, use by the farmers, accessible, timely, better awareness of the consumers, practical and clear information, to prepare as well to the futures (scenarios);
- **Inclusive model of CSA:** farmers, women, youth, private sectors, researchers, Gov and small scale farming etc. with a key issue how to keep the work force in this sector, how to balance the rural exodus and the lower interest of the new generation to jobs related to the Food System and eco-management.
- **Connecting two worlds:** Science and politics, not only in a better coordination
- **Commitment at the local and international level:** to preserve natural resources and promote better management at the regional level, not only to write reform and to formulate frameworks, but also to invest on the implementation side of it and monitoring progress
- **Build a sense of ownership :** Ownership and pride(feeling good) to make a difference, need of identify champion;
- **Learning by doing;** facing the challenges of coordination and knowledge generation, as well as understanding the context and cultures to provide the right, or relevant incentives, better understanding of the synergies as well as the trade-offs that the society has to deal with constantly.

Questions from the audience

How to ensure the benefits for the farmers? How could they decide? It is not only a question of how to do more, but also how to use financial resources in a better way? How to combine short terms and long term views? The questions raised by the audience were practical and the speakers acknowledged the need to have a new set of indicators to assess the different situations, and monitor the trade-offs that one have to deal with. Creation of a platform for exchanges of experience and scaling up those existent are key activities on this road to CSA.

4. Asian context

Dr. Pham Manh Cuong focused on how the conversion of peatland to agricultural land contributes to large amount of national emissions in the South i.e. Ca Mau.He highlighted the interaction between CSA and forests: explaining forests are part of agricultural landscape. He spoke about Vietnam as exporter of rice, rubber and coffee, and that conversion of forests into agricultural land is one of the major driving forces behind deforestation. And how the increase in land productivity and agricultural diversification contributed significantly to mitigation of emissions. The so-called landscape approach will result in a substantial amount of ER and risk of reversal. He concluded by stating REDD+ and CSA can have triple wins and complement each other.

Dr. Nguyen The Hinh elaborated on the large agricultural wastes potentials in Vietnam, with concrete potentials in: livestock 80 million tons of livestock, 100 million tons of crops and forestry wastes annually. Women and children are the main beneficiaries of this ADB programme, as well as the biogas & organic fertilizer program. He mentioned Cambodia and other countries use agricultural wastes more efficiently even though generating less wastes. He explained at this stage Vietnamese legislation does not fulfil the enabling environment requirements such as its low feed-in tariffs. Dr

Nguyen The Hinh highlighted 3 key areas to CSA: 1) Technologies, localized technologies, need local applied research or piloting before transfer; 2) Markets, development of market value chain and standardization; 3) Government policies, initial government support. He concluded by stating farmer knowledge and investment are much needed as well as enforcing environmental regulations, and treating waste as income generation, not only as a regulation.

5. African and Latin American experience

Also experience from the Africa and Latin-America were shared, by George Phiri, FAO EPIC Program in Malawi who recall the overall objective of the program to support smallholders farmers response to Climate Change making available to them a range of CSA technologies and practices ranging to improve water harvesting, better manage pests, weeds, disease in new environments impacted by climate change; and Yanela Maria Belsterli Irrazabal, COPROFARM, Uruguay who presented some of the tools used by farmers in Latin America using research results but also indigenous practices in agrobiodiversity, soil practices and now organic agriculture. Her organization is currently publicizing in the MERCOSUR region a manual for small producers on good CSA practices to cope with Climate Change and increase their resilience to shocks.

6. Overview of the action groups on Enabling Environment and CSA Knowledge and their linkages

Enabling Environment

Ms Hlami Ngwenya (FANRPAN) set the context presenting the Policy Engagement Cycle of the FANRPAN Network which is investing substantively in “Natural Resources, environment and climate change”, one of its five thematic areas.

FANRPAN has recently commissioned CSA policy scoping studies with support from NORAD and ACBF in 16 countries in the SADC region, to assess how the different countries’ national policies/ programs and frameworks are responding to the issues of Climate Change and CSA in particular, and identify eventual gaps. Preliminary results from studies carried out in 14 countries provide valuable insight for the work of the “enabling environment working group”. They include:

- Climate change is definitely “real”, and recognized by all 16 countries
- Many countries -although recently: Swaziland- have developed National Climate Change Policies and other response strategies (e.g. National Adaptation Plans of Action - NAPAs)
- Not surprisingly, countries where Agricultural Policies are older do not mention climate change
- Only South-Africa, Swaziland, and Botswana have comprehensive agricultural policies, others have separate policies (Livestock, forestry, land management etc.-e.g. Malawi)
- The majority of countries do not have an explicit CSA policy
- Elements of CSA are found in other policies and programs (i.e. sustainable land use management, food security etc.)
- South-Africa explicitly embedded CSA in its Climate Change sector plan for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and have an important Private Sector engagement in CSA, specially through the fruits and winery industry (Confronting Climate Change Initiative, for better understanding of physical and market related CC impacts and a Carbon footprint measurement tool, operational since 2009)

- Even when there are no explicit CSA policies, there are numerous CSA programs and research initiatives
- Hindering factors: Lack of funding; Limited Human Capacity; Land tenure insecurity in many countries

The CSA Alliance should: 1) strongly advocate for institutionalizing the CSA concept at national level; 2) recognize the context-specificity of CSA; 3) build on existing efforts policies and practices 4) help reviewing non CSA-friendly existing policies; 5) mobilize new resources.

The Working Group benefited from two successive presentations:

Shadrack Moephuli elaborated on the South-African experience in promoting 1) a Climate Change National Framework (Ministry of Environment with full support of all sectoral Ministers) and 2) Climate-Smart Agriculture policies (Ministry of Agriculture). These frameworks and policies are still at an early stage of implementation and not fully budgeted

Debisi Araba described Nigeria's proactive initiative to formulate policies to address Climate Change. A team established in 2013 was tasked to provide guidance and recommendations in formulating a Framework this domain. It has recently published a report with a series of recommendations. The Unit created to implement this framework and subsequent Climate Change sectoral Policies is not institutionalized in the Ministry of Agriculture but empowered by having the full support of the Minister and the President. It is now strongly investing in capacity development.

The working Group:

- Recognized the crucial role of farmers who already are developing adaptation and resilience strategies was underlined and need to be directly supported in their efforts
- identified a number of barriers to CSA implementation (technology availability, lack of opportunities for small farmers investments in CSA, lack of access to land, credit etc.) and,
- discussed how to remove these barriers:

Specific incentives will be needed to remove these barriers, including in some cases positive discrimination for women empowerment. There is an important need of research for adapted CSA technologies and new practices, but the bulk of the efforts should focus on processes, on improving interactions between actors in research, extension, education, the private sector, media, NGOs, CSOs etc. And Enabling Legislation favorable to CSA is an important pre-condition in some Asian countries.

CSA Knowledge

Federica Matteoli (FAO) introduced the partial results of the consultation on Knowledge needs held in April 2014 by FAO and CCAFS (see Annex II). She explained the methodology and structure of the consultation, respondents' demographics and distribution of expertise. A comparison of the results at the global level, Asia region and farmer level was showed. A higher proportion of respondents working in Asia and the profession/institution distributions were more or less proportionate between respondents working in Asia and the global average.

Based on the presentation on consultation results Andrea Cattaneo, Senior Economist (FAO) and facilitator of the break out session opened the floor to questions from the participants. Major issues raised and comments were as follows:

1. Need to have clear explanation on what is CSA and the next steps
2. Need to understand the role of knowledge for government and farmers so as to build confidence in addressing climate-related issues. Importance of communication.

3. Farmers are interested in income, and hence more interested in Adaptation than mitigation.
4. Need to involve policy level so that appropriate planning is undertaken and funds are made available
5. Difference in sub-regions of Asia makes it difficult to define 3 priority types of intervention

Panelists answered specific questions taking into consideration their experience. The questions considered for the discussion were the following:

- Do the areas identified as priorities in the online consultation correspond with your personal experience?
- From your experience in South East Asia, what are the key knowledge and data needs at farmer level, and at policy/national level
- Through what products/activities can these needs be met?
- Who can contribute in filling these data gaps?

Panelists:

1. Mr. Leocadio Sebastian, SE Asia Regional Program Leader, CCAFS Regional overview on CSA Knowledge activities in SE Asia.
2. Dr. Nguyen Van Bo, Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions.

Priority areas reported by Dr. Bo included: the need for commitment from countries, and for CSA to move forward on the ground funding will be needed from international organizations and developed countries; Need to combine international agricultural research with extension GHG emissions.

Mr. Sebastian reported: Climate variability; Sea level rise, and GHG emissions from rice and from deforestation associated with oil palm expansion as priority areas.

He also listed CCAFS priority outputs in the region:

- CSA tool boxes, decision supporting system, capacity building programs
- Climate smart villages& landscape approach
- Incentives for& landscape approach CSA support and rural development
- Water resources 70% dependent on hydro resources from other countries when we look at the Mekong delta.
- Information availability in local language.

In their closing remarks Mr. Sebastian said the survey could be used as a guide, but we also need to look at the context of south East Asia, as CSA is very context specific. Dr. Nguyen Van Bo: international and national partnership to be enhanced; join in developing of site specific technologies. Gaps in technology and awareness in policy makers/farmers level must be closed. Farmers' active participation must be encouraged. Publishing success stories and sampling of good examples for broader adoption; seek support from international organizations not only in training and knowledge sharing but also in the research and development activities.

7. Next Steps

After Kim van Seeters shared a preview of the structure and agenda of the Partner Meeting in The Hague, Ms. Anthea Webb, Senior Liaison Officer, Food and Nutrition Security, UN SG's office, presented the Road to the UN SG's Climate Summit. The United Nations Secretary-General decided to host a Climate Summit on 23 September 2014 in order to

1. catalyse ambitious action to reduce emissions and strengthen resilience (including on issues such as Adaptation, Resilience & Disaster Risk Reduction; Agriculture; Cities; Climate Finance; Economic Drivers; Energy Efficiency; Forests; Renewable Energy; Short Lived Climate Pollutants; and Transport)
2. mobilize political will for an ambitious global legal climate agreement by 2015

He determined that in addition to Heads of State and Government, it would be important to engage the private sector, civil society, researchers and others for these actions to be sufficiently large-scale, be transformative, and make a meaningful impact on adaptation and mitigation. In December 2013, the Secretary-General indicated that he hoped the Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture would be launched at the September Summit.

The morning session of the Summit will focus on statements by Heads of State or Government announcing steps they will take at national level to address climate change – including how to increase agricultural productivity sustainably, enable rural communities to adapt to climate change and livelihoods to become more resilient, and how to reduce and/or remove emissions associated with agriculture.

The afternoon session will include segments on each of the action areas, including agriculture. During this segment we expect to formally announce the establishment of the alliance, and of a number of contributions in the field of climate change, agriculture and food security. These may or may not be directly associated with the Alliance, and can be grouped into five main categories, including efforts to:

- a) Help smallholders adapt to changing climates
- b) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture;
- c) Source raw materials that are produced in a climate-smart way;
- d) Provide better access to credit and/or insurance schemes for farmers who lose their crops or assets as a result of extreme weather events;
- e) Improve production of, and access to, scientific information about climate, agriculture and food security.

The initiatives announced should be new, significant and measurable, and preferably delivered in partnership with others.

8. Closing Session

In the closing session some participants acknowledged they did not know what CSA was before participating in this workshop, but that this has been cleared now. An interesting example on a public-private agriculture school in Japan was raised, where organic agriculture is educated to youth and students. In high schools organic agriculture is also added into the curriculum, it would be very useful to have CSA addressed in a similar way and added into the curriculum at all levels.

Furthermore participants highlighted the following:

- Engagement of farmers in all processes and activities;
- Maintaining what we achieved and progress the contributions from all to the common CSA ship ;
- Make differences for people lives; create strong adaptive synergies for farmers to climate change;
- Based on data, trends, forecasts, create the intermediate AP; promote CSA movement and channel information to policy makers;

- Disseminate the importance of ACSA to farmers, attract the engagement from private sector;

Each nation points its own national preventative to ACSA to fully access to information, knowledge. Documentation supporting this movement and trend to interest policy makers is very helpful.

Mr. Harry Palmier (GFAR) concluded the workshop saying the results from the discussions will be presented at the Partners Meeting from 9-11 July in The Hague. He emphasized implementation of CSA at root level is challenging, but feasible and we are forming an inclusive Alliance which can support appropriate activities for the success of CSA.

On behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Viet Nam, Mrs. Pham Thi Hong Hanh, Head, Global Integration and Foreign Investment Division, International Cooperation Department, thanked the active participation of all participants. She confirmed the co-chairs summary report would be sent to participant shortly including the key messages resulting from the break-out sessions. She invited participants to keep in touch with the interim-secretariat to be updated with relevant documentation and results.

Annex II

Partial results of the consultation on Knowledge needs held in April 2014 by FAO and CCAFS

Globally: Top type of work: 61.7% scientists, 36.7% programme managers, 23.6% policymakers, and 17.3% farmers

The 5 overarching knowledge priorities proposed during the consultation were identified based on discussions held at the CSA Science Conferences in Wageningen, 2011 and UC Davis, 2013, as well as exchanges of the CSA Action Group on Knowledge. Globally, respondents ranked knowledge priorities in the following order of importance:

1. Technical interventions and practices in CSA
2. Support, services and extension for CSA
3. Evidence base of CSA
4. Inclusive knowledge systems for CSA
5. Integrated planning and monitoring for CSA

Asia: While the first priority remains the same at the global level, the 3rd place ranking of *Integrated planning and monitoring for CSA* in Asia is particularly interesting, as globally, this ranked lowest.

Farmers: While the first priority still remains the same, the 2nd place ranking of *Integrated planning and monitoring for CSA* by farmers is particularly interesting, as globally, this ranked lowest. (respondents working in Asia ranked it third).

For global priority 1: Asia: Respondents who work in Asia had very similar priorities to the global results, though they are slightly reshuffled. Farmers: Farmers' priorities, however, are diverge more from the global average. In particular, the higher prioritization on agroforestry by farmers is notable (2nd for farmers, 6th globally). In addition, while sustainable intensification ranked top globally, farmers rank it 6th (37%).

For global priority 2: Asia: Again, overall the top 4 priorities are similar when comparing global responses with those from respondents working in Asia. Farmers: While climate information services are considered the top priority for practitioner by farmers and the global average alike, farmers consider early warning systems and risk management equally important, pointing to a clear theme in their priority setting as these three areas are closely linked.

For global priority 3: Asia: Slight reshuffling of the global top 4, but fairly similar overall. Farmers: Farmers' interest in analyses of productivity potential is not surprising – however, globally, this only

ranks 8th! Similarly, farmer's lower prioritization of identification of barriers to adoption (7th place for farmers, 1st place globally) is also to be expected. More surprising perhaps is their 2nd place ranking of environmental impact assessments, which, globally, ranks joint 8th with analyses of productivity potential.

For global priority 4: Asia: Prioritization identical to global results. Farmers: Prioritization almost identical to global results, except that raising the capacity of extension services is ranked equally to strengthening farmer inclusion. It seems like there is wide consensus on priorities areas for this priority on inclusive knowledge systems for CSA.

For global priority 5: Asia: Once again, the top 4 priorities are very similar when comparing global responses with those from respondents working in Asia, though slightly reshuffled. Farmers: In this case, farmers ranked the top 3 priorities identically to the global average.

Respondents were also invited to submit qualitative inputs throughout the survey. The most frequently recurring remarks stressed the importance of the following issues:

- Direct collaboration with farmers and farmer-focused knowledge product development.
- Accurate and reliable measurement and verification protocols for long-term success.
- Capacity development specifically tailored to each stakeholder group.
- A holistic approach to the 5 knowledge priority areas.
- A rights, governance and gender approach to CSA.
- Sharing experiences across country contexts and between different approaches to CSA.
- The need to mobilize dedicated investment.

Shaping a common agenda for an effective CSA knowledge systems was showed. Current ongoing activities are:

- Results are discussed at different workshops and consultations.
- Recommendations for priority actions are identified.

For the end of 2014:

- Sub-working groups to deliver these priority actions are formed.

2015 onwards:

- Priority actions are undertaken.