

문서번호 APCC-출장-16-0605(2016-06-14)

TRAVEL REPORT FORM

출장보고서

결 재	선임연구 원	팀장	부서장	원장
	06/13 김광형	06/13 김옥연	06/14 김형진	06/14 정홍상
협 조				

I. Reporter 보고자

Department 소속	Position 직위(직급)	Name 성명	Travel Date 날짜	Note 비고
연구본부	선임연구원	김광형	2016/06/08-11	베트남 호치민 시

II. Major Activities 주요업무 수행내용

1. Main Contents and Activities 주요내용 및 활동

미 국무부 주관 APEC Policy Forum “Towards an APEC Partnership on Climate Change and Food Security” 참석 (6월9-10일, 베트남 호치민시)

2. Relevance to APEC Climate Center's Activities 결론 및 소감

- APEC CSA initiative의 향후 전략 및 우선순위를 정하고 APEC 기금확보를 위한 다
년도 과제의 콘텐츠를 정하는데 기여함
- 본 포럼을 통해 향후 initiative를 구성하고 수행하는데 필수적인 지역 전문가와 주요
이해당사자와의 인적 네트워크를 구축하고 추가적으로 필요한 인적 네트워크에 대한 가
이드라인을 제시함

(자세한 내용은 첨부된 출장보고서 “APEC CSA_Travel_201606_Report.docx” 참조)

III. References 참고사항

(with attachment of any information or report in case of attendance of conferences, workshops and meetings) 학술대회, 워크숍, 회의 등 참석 시 관련 정보 및 문서 첨부

1. Presented and Collected Materials 주요 수집자료

2. Suggestions and Remarks 건의사항

Travel Report: APEC Policy Forum

[2016.06.13. Prepared by Kwang-Hyung Kim @ Research Department]

☐ Travel Summary

1. Name and position of traveler(s): Kwang-Hyung Kim (Research Fellow, Research Department)

2. Destination and travelling period: Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam; 8 – 11 June, 2016

3. Purpose of Travel:

- Attending the APEC Policy Forum “Towards an APEC Partnership on Climate Change and Food Security” by US-APEC Technical Assistance to Advance Regional Integration (US-ATAARI)

4. Outcomes:

- Contributing the APEC CSA initiative to outline strategy and priorities for the initiative, and defining the components of the multi-year project to be submitted to APEC for funding

(Three activities that APCC can contribute were proposed at the meeting as shown in Travel notes section)

- Building a network of regional experts and key stakeholders that will be vital for implementing the initiative and helping to guide its development over the long-term

(CGIAR consortium, Asean-CRN, FAO, USAID, CSIRO, USDA, USDS, Stakeholders from the APEC economies)

□ Travel Notes

□ Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)

-Background: Climate change will have a profound impact on agriculture in every APEC economy, with developing economies likely to face the highest reductions in agricultural potential. Therefore, there is already movement to cultivate international cooperation on climate-smart agriculture (CSA) – or “climate resilient” or “environmentally sustainable” food security – at both the global and regional levels.

- CSA promotes the increase in agricultural productivity
- CSA builds greater resilience to climate change
- CSA reduces and removes greenhouse gas emissions associated with agriculture
- CSA increases renewable energy production from farms

□ Basic ideas from presentations

- There are many ongoing or well-established CSA related projects/programs in place. Therefore, connecting and making the best synergy with other ongoing programs like CCAFS by CGIAR Consortium, Asean-CRN, and FAO-led programs will be an important challenge for the APEC CSA initiative

- Information on CSA practices are already out there (easy to get access). There are many CSA related policies developed and implemented in each country in various forms. What then should be the APEC CSA initiative's role over the existing information out there?

- There should be a comprehensive, integrated information system created and common climate and agricultural information shared among economies

- Communicating with and outreaching to farmers through a form of climate information hubs (or climate field school) in each country (e.g. USDA climate hubs) can be an option for the CSA initiative. The climate information hubs, either an online or offline form, will act as an information and/or education center, where the climate information itself and the methodologies of utilizing the climate information in agricultural decision makings can be distributed to stakeholders, and CSA practices developed from many other projects are to be adopted by stakeholders in each country with some country-specific modifications

- In making climate information available to agricultural stakeholders, tailored climate information can be provided by National Meteorological Services (NMS). However each NMS has different capacity where the downscaling of climate change scenario or seasonal climate forecast data might be difficult to do by their own. This can be a possible area that APCC can step in and build the basic climate information and also agriculturally meaningful information by additional processing of the climate information for each economy
- Common issues for potential collaboration between economies
 1. Timely and tailored climate information for early warning
 2. Scientific data: Still many gaps to fill, downscaling to useful size, agro-ecological diversity
 3. Policy implementation: better policy impact model for different scale of stakeholders, integrated approach
 4. Information sharing: data, knowledge, experience
 5. Training for trainers: joint programs and partnerships
 6. Climate field school: developing sharing common curriculum, human resources
 7. Scientifically supported policy development
 8. Financial and physical resources needed
 9. Strengthening information and research resources
 10. Policy drop down from federal to local government units
 11. Involvement of different stakeholders for sharing information and training
 12. Insufficient insurance and few information on post-harvest handling
 13. Partnership with local, national, regional scales
 14. Platform to upload and download update info on the CSA practices and technologies
 15. Capacity building for relatively vulnerable economies through the dissemination of best practice case studies and technical trainings using the existing APEC centers/programs

□ Suggestions (What APCC can do)

- 1) Create a place for climate and agriculture experts to meet and work together.

Connecting climatologists from each national meteorological service with agricultural stakeholders will lead to increased availability of climate data (APCC is training staffs from national met services in the APEC region every year, which is an important asset we can utilize to make this happen). The climate data includes long-term weather observation data, climate change scenario data from multiple GCMs, and also sub-seasonal to seasonal scale forecasts. Once we secure the observation data, we can generate downscaled scenario and forecast information from the observation data. These information can be delivered and shared through a web-based information system, if needed.

2) We can help downscale the climate forecasts and improve its predictability for specific agricultural use, and the climate information can also be translated into agriculturally meaningful information like agro-index, and early warning risks for cold and hot, wet and dry extreme weather events leading to crop damage. Early warning can be done with models from simplest to complex like crop model. Recently we developed a climate crop diary where extension workers and farmers record basic cropping activities, which then automatically related to climate information during the cropping season. This crop diary basically makes climate information into agriculturally meaningful data that you can utilize for your own decision making.

3) These information can be delivered in a regular basis to stakeholders through official bulletins, TV or radio, or regular meetings. For this, climate information hub (or climate field school) can play a central role to disseminate forecast and agro-met information, and also other successful CSA practices and policy development and implementation can be shared.

4) Due to uncertainty in the climate information, your CSA decisions based on the climate information may not always result in better result like increased yield or less reduction compared to conventional farming. But as the climate information is all about probability, in a longer term, it will generate sustainable productivity as it is combined with other CSA practices. So in this regard, generating successful story, in other words generating evidence is very important, which can also be accomplished through the climate information hub.

□ Three activities that APCC can contribute concerning “climate information and early warning system”

1) Forecasting

- Increase the accuracy of seasonal climate forecast for better confidence and risk management
- Long term forecasts for use by policy maker vs short term forecasts by farmer
- * It relates not only to improving forecast predictability, but also to forecasting agriculturally relevant information to stakeholders

2) Translation

- Translation of weather/climate information to various agricultural action
- Tailored translation by considering different parts of community (e.g. subsistence/market oriented/corporate farmers)
- * Required tools (various models and scientific/agronomic knowledge) should be first secured and validated based on agricultural ground-truth data before use
- * Translating the forecast information should generate simple and easy-to-understand agricultural information that stakeholders can easily utilize

3) Delivery

- Delivery of info to farmers especially in regional areas, which needs better understanding of community need
- Enhancing extension services: private and public
- * Method of the delivery of agricultural information should differ based on technical or social levels of community needs among economies.