



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ACCELERATE PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN CAMBODIA, INDONESIA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND VIETNAM

CEADIR

Contract No.: AID-OAA-I-12-00038, Task Order AID-OAA-TO-14-00007



April 18, 2018

This publication is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and was prepared by Crown Agents USA Ltd. and Abt Associates for the Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment, and Resilience (CEADIR) Activity.

Recommended Citation: Tulyasuwan, Natcha; Lindsay Foley; Mikell O’Mealy; and Sandra Khananusit. 2018. *Recommendations to Accelerate Private Investment in Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry Production in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam*. Washington DC: Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience (CEADIR) activity, Crown Agents USA and Abt Associates. Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development.

Front photo source: MAS Thailand Company Limited, on behalf of CEADIR

Crown Agents USA Ltd. | 1129 20th Street NW | Suite 500 |
Washington, D.C. 20036 | Tel. (202) 822-8052 |
www.crownagentsusa.com

With:
Abt Associates.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ACCELERATE PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN CAMBODIA, INDONESIA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND VIETNAM

CEADIR

Contract No.: AID-OAA-I-12-00038
Task Order AID-OAA-TO-14-00007

Prepared by:

Natcha Tulyasuwan (Crown Agents USA)
Lindsay Foley (Abt Associates)
Mikell O'Mealy (Abt Associates)
Sandra Khananusit (Crown Agents USA)

Submitted to:

Economic Policy and Global Climate Change Offices
Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment
U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20523

and

USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia

April 18, 2018

DISCLAIMER

This study/report (specify) is made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

CONTENTS

- List of Tables.....ii
- List of Figures.....ii
- Acronyms and Abbreviations.....iv
- Acknowledgmentsv
- Executive Summary 1
- 1. Introduction..... 3
- 2. Methods..... 5
- 3. Profile of Respondents..... 6
- 4. Key Findings by Country 8
 - 4.1 Cambodia 8
 - 4.1.1 Challenges..... 10
 - 4.1.2 Recommendations 11
 - 4.2 Indonesia..... 14
 - 4.2.1 Challenges..... 17
 - 4.2.2 Recommendations 18
 - 4.3 Philippines..... 23
 - 4.3.1 Challenges..... 25
 - 4.3.2 Recommendations 27
 - 4.4 Vietnam..... 31
 - 4.4.1 Challenges..... 33
 - 4.4.2 Recommendations 35
- 5. Summary..... 40
 - 5.1 Common Challenges in the Four Countries 40
 - 5.2 Recommendations and Priority Next Steps 41
- Annex A: Survey Questionnaire 44
- Annex B: List of Organizations that Responded to the Survey..... 52

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1. Priority Action Areas and Suggested Roles of Key Actors Identified at March 2017 Regional Workshop..... 4
- Table 2. Summary of Challenges and Recommendations to Improve Public-Private Sector Communication and Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Cambodia 9
- Table 3. Sample Responses on Communication and Coordination Challenges in Cambodia 11
- Table 4. Sample Responses Related to Expected Outcomes of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in Cambodia..... 12
- Table 5. Summary of Challenges and Recommendations to Improve Public-Private Sector Communication and Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Indonesia 16
- Table 6. Sample Responses on Communication and Coordination Challenges in Indonesia 18
- Table 7. Sample Responses Related to Expected Outcomes of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in Indonesia 20
- Table 8. Summary of Challenges and Recommendations to Improve Public-Private Sector Communication and Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in the Philippines 25
- Table 9. Sample Responses on Communication and Coordination Challenges in the Philippines 26
- Table 10. Sample Responses Related to Expected Outcomes of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in the Philippines 29
- Table 11. Challenges and Recommendations to Improve Public-Private Sector Communication and Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Vietnam..... 33
- Table 12. Sample Responses on Communication and Coordination Challenges in Vietnam 34
- Table 13. Sample Responses Related to Expected Outcomes of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in Vietnam..... 36
- Table 14. Communication and Coordination Challenges in the Four Countries..... 40
- Table 15. Priority Actions in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam (percent of respondents) 41
- Table 16. Key Expected Outcomes in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam 42

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Respondents by Type of Organization..... 6
- Figure 2. Private Sector Respondents by Type of Product 7
- Figure 3. Respondents by Country 7

Figure 4. Cambodia Respondents by Stakeholder Group	8
Figure 5. Cambodia Respondents by Type of Organization.....	9
Figure 6. Ranking of Communication and Coordination Challenges in Cambodia	10
Figure 7. Significant Challenges and Recommended Top Priority Actions in Cambodia	12
Figure 8. Preferred Communication Methods for Increasing Public and Private Sector Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Cambodia.....	13
Figure 9. Preferred Communication Methods in Cambodia.....	14
Figure 10. Preferred Conveners of Communications for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Cambodia.....	14
Figure 11. Indonesian Respondents by Stakeholder Groups	15
Figure 12. Indonesian Respondents by Type of Organization	16
Figure 13. Ranking of Communication and Coordination Challenges in Indonesia.....	17
Figure 14. Significant Challenges and Recommended Top Priority Actions in Indonesia.....	19
Figure 15. Preferred Communication Methods for Increasing Public and Private Sector Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Indonesia	21
Figure 16. Preferred Communication Methods in Indonesia.....	22
Figure 17. Survey Responses Related to Recommended Conveners of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in Indonesia	23
Figure 18. Philippine Respondents by Stakeholder Group	24
Figure 19. Philippine Respondents by Type of Organization	24
Figure 20. Ranking of Communication and Coordination Challenges in the Philippines	26
Figure 21. Significant Challenges and Recommended Top Priority Actions in the Philippines.....	28
Figure 22. Preferred Communication Methods for Increasing Public and Private Sector Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in the Philippines	30
Figure 23. Preferred Communication Methods in the Philippines.....	30
Figure 24. Preferred Conveners of Communications for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in the Philippines	31
Figure 25. Vietnam Respondents by Stakeholder Group.....	32
Figure 26. Vietnam Respondents by Type of Organization.....	32
Figure 27. Ranking of Communication and Coordination Challenges in Vietnam.....	34
Figure 28. Significant Challenges and Recommended Top Priority Actions in Vietnam	36
Figure 29. Preferred Communication Methods for Increasing Public and Private Sector Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Vietnam.....	38
Figure 30. Preferred Communication Methods in Vietnam	38
Figure 31. Preferred Conveners of Communications for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Vietnam.....	39

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APRACA	Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CEADIR	Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment, and Resilience
CSA	Climate-smart agriculture
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
E3	Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (USAID)
EP	Office of Economic Policy (USAID)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GAP	Good agricultural practices
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
SME	Small or medium enterprise
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was funded by the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia (USAID Asia) and the USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment Bureau (E3) Global Climate Change Office (GCC). It was managed by USAID Asia and the E3 GCC and Economic Policy Offices (EP). CEADIR would like to thank the Contracting Officer's Representative and Activity Manager, Eric L. Hyman (E3/EP); Activity Manager for Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes, Matthew Ogonowski (E3/GCC); and Suphasuk Pradubsuk (Program Development Specialist, USAID Asia). CEADIR is also grateful to the many development partners and public and private sector stakeholders who shared information and insights. This report was edited by Leah Quin (Abt Associates). James Carey (USAID E3/EP) also provided helpful editorial suggestions.

CEADIR is also grateful to the many development partners and public and private sector stakeholders who shared information and insights.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

At the regional workshop on “Convening Private Sector Investment in Climate-Smart Commodity Production in Southeast Asia,” held on March 29, 2017, 89 private sector leaders and government officials discussed regional needs, opportunities, challenges, and priority actions to accelerate investment in climate-smart, low-emission agriculture and forestry production. Private and public sector participants agreed that an important priority is to increase communication and collaboration. However, this one-day workshop provided limited time for participants to develop country-specific recommendations in this area. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience (CEADIR) activity, therefore, conducted analysis to identify country-specific public-private sector communication and coordination challenges and recommendations to scale up private investment in climate-smart agriculture and forestry in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

METHODS

CEADIR developed a questionnaire based on the key communication and coordination challenges identified during the March 2017 workshop. Between June and August 2017, the team used phone interviews and an online survey to collect responses from a sample of public and private sector stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. CEADIR received 31 responses to the online survey and conducted 24 phone interviews. Sixty-two percent of the respondents were men, and 38 percent were women. Approximately 51 percent of the respondents were from the private sector, 31 percent from the public sector, 9 percent from NGOs, 7 percent from development banks and development agencies, and 2 percent from public-private partnerships or other entities.

COMMON CHALLENGES

Between 41 and 56 percent of respondents in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam agreed that *insufficient common understanding of climate-smart practices* was among the most significant challenges. The real challenge goes beyond awareness and understanding of climate-smart practices. Low levels of interest in pursuing climate-smart agriculture and forestry actions and investments were underlying issues in all four countries. Many private sector entities in the region have not integrated sustainability into their core business processes. Governments are often concerned about tradeoffs between short- and medium-term economic development and environmental protection, which can result in less favorable policies and regulations to provide incentives for climate-smart investments.

Likewise, 40 to 55 percent of respondents in Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam felt that insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review is a significant challenge. Although some mechanisms and requirements for stakeholder input in policy formulation in Cambodia are available, and relatively more established and advanced mechanisms and requirements in the Philippines and Vietnam, the respondents did not think these mechanisms incorporate private sector inputs effectively. In all four countries, small-scale producers stated that they did not have sufficient time or resources to participate in policy dialogues that do not result in immediate outcomes.

PRIORITY ACTIONS AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES IDENTIFIED

Many respondents in all four countries recommended facilitating regular public-private dialogues. Between 27 and 34 percent of respondents in the four countries identified policy outcomes as the key objectives of effective public-private sector communications, particularly policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment. Twenty-six percent of respondents in the Philippines and Vietnam also identified finance outcomes as key objectives, especially facilitation of access to finance for small-scale producers.

PROPOSED DESIGN OF COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Between 46 and 56 percent of respondents in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam identified in-person meetings or workshops as the most effective method for public-private sector communications. Some private sector respondents noted the importance of smaller targeted group meetings for in-depth discussions on particular issues with relatively immediate and tangible results.

Approximately 48 percent of respondents in Indonesia and 43 percent in the Philippines recommended organizing meetings by geographic area (i.e., at the sub-national level), due to the distinct characteristics of different locations. Approximately 36 percent of respondents in Vietnam recommended organizing meetings by type of commodity, while about 34 percent in Cambodia suggested organizing meetings by geographic area and commodity.

RECOMMENDED ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS AND DONORS

Between 31 and 40 percent of respondents in each of the four countries identified national governments as the most appropriate entities to lead public-private sector dialogues. The national government has the convening ability to obtain participation from key stakeholders and responsibility for the policy and regulatory environment and national climate change commitments.

Many respondents noted the important roles of donors and other development partners in supporting communication between the public and private sectors. Donors can be neutral parties to help overcome distrust between public and private stakeholders and increase transparency on controversial issues. Support from donors and development partners can promote new dialogues and increase local capacity, but should not be assumed to remain available over the long term.

There are opportunities for governments, donors and other development partners, and the private sector to explore and leverage new or existing institutions and strengthen communication channels for climate-smart agriculture and forestry production in response to the recommendations identified in the four countries and in the region.

I. INTRODUCTION

On March 29, 2017, the USAID-funded CEADIR Activity organized a regional workshop in Bangkok, Thailand on “Convening Private Sector Investment in Climate-Smart Commodity Production in Southeast Asia.” At this workshop, 89 private sector leaders and government officials in the region discussed regional needs, opportunities, challenges, and priority actions to accelerate investment in climate-smart, low-emission agriculture and forestry production (Table I).¹ Participants included representatives from multinational corporations, financial institutions, investment firms, regional small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), commercial commodity certification platforms, and development partners, as well as senior government officials. All are working to align actions and accelerate investment and finance in the transition to greener and cleaner economies in Southeast Asia.

Private and public sector participants agreed that an important priority is to increase communication and collaboration to boost investment and meet national climate change and food security goals. However, this one-day workshop provided limited time for participants to develop country-specific recommendations in this area.

Based on the regional recommendations from the March workshop and on additional discussions, CEADIR developed country-specific recommendations for improving communication and collaboration to scale up private investment in climate-smart agriculture and forestry in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. These recommendations are intended to support and guide country governments, USAID missions and implementing partners, and other donors and development partners in the region. Examples of major donor activities for climate-smart agriculture and forestry in Southeast Asia include the USAID-funded Green Invest Asia; Vietnam Forest and Deltas Program, and Green Annamites Project; the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sustainable Agrifood Systems Project; the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Biodiversity and Agricultural Commodities Program; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO) Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme; the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)-funded Better Rice Initiative Asia; and the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 global partnership.

¹ More information about the regional workshop is available at www.asialeds.org/events/convening-private-sector-investment-in-climate-smart-commodity-production-in-southeast-asia-3/. The workshop report is available at http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MT5P.pdf.

Table 1. Priority Action Areas and Suggested Roles of Key Actors Identified at March 2017 Regional Workshop

Governments and Donors	
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement investment de-risking measures (e.g., loan guarantees and weather-indexed insurance). • Improve access to financing on affordable terms for SMEs and small-scale producers.
Donors	
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate regular dialogues among national and subnational policymakers, businesses, and farmers, as well as sharing of good practices and technologies with proven financial and technical feasibility. • Improve ability of private and public sectors to communicate and understand climate change actions.
Capacity Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support SMEs and smallholder farmers through data collection and measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV). • Support bank adoption of environmental, social, and governance standards, sustainability principles, and green lending. • Strengthen capacities to adopt improved practices that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and aggregate and verify GHG reductions.
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate information-sharing platforms or networks for farmers and forest product producers and processors. • Increase confidence in the technical and financial feasibility of climate-smart technologies by sharing experiences.
Governments	
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify, aggregate, and report on GHG emission targets and reductions.
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance and incentives to incorporate sustainability in company and bank policies and strategies. • Provide incentives to promote climate-smart approaches, as well as penalties and enforcement to deter unsustainable practices.

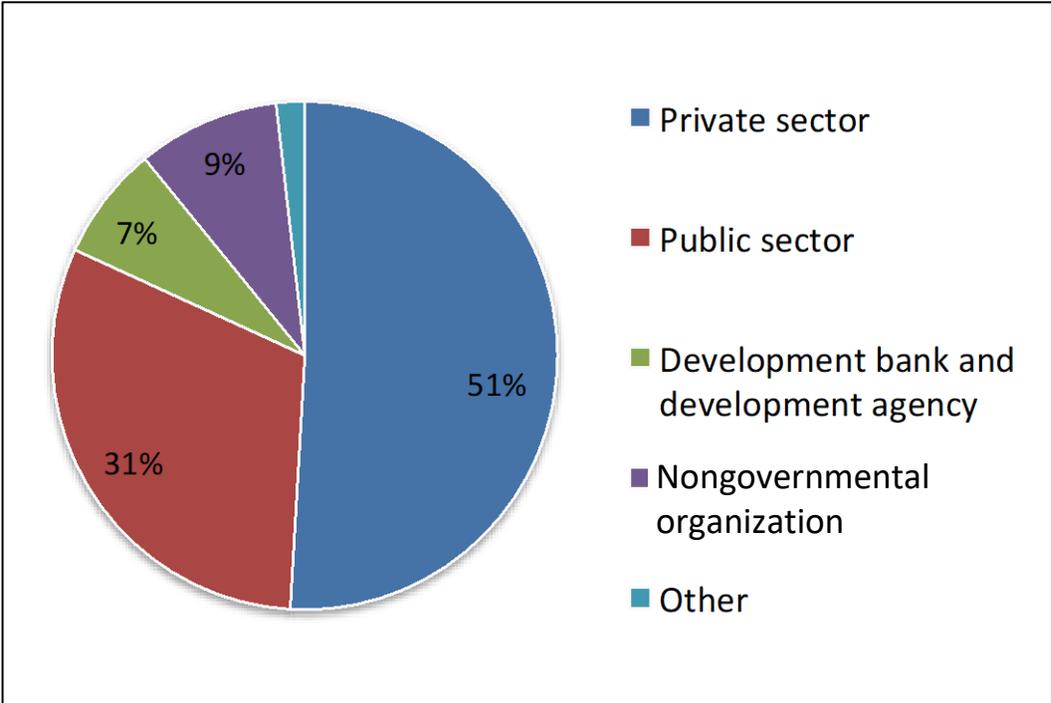
2. METHODS

CEADIR developed a questionnaire based on the key communication and coordination challenges identified during the March 2017 workshop (Annex A contains the questionnaire). Between June and August 2017, the team used phone interviews and an online survey to collect responses from a sample of public and private sector stakeholders in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. CEADIR also interviewed participants from the March workshop and other prior contacts who were unable to attend. USAID suggested additional respondents from governments, private sector associations and businesses, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and donors and other development partners.

3. PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

CEADIR received 55 responses to the questionnaire, including 31 responses to the online survey and 24 follow-up phone interviews. The online survey format allowed respondents could complete the survey at their own convenience. Follow-up phone interviews enabled CEADIR to clarify respondents' online feedback. Sixty-two percent of the respondents were men and 38 percent were women. Approximately 51 percent of the respondents were from the private sector, 31 percent from the public sector, 9 percent from NGOs, 7 percent from development banks and development agencies, and 2 percent from public-private partnerships or other entities (Figure 1).

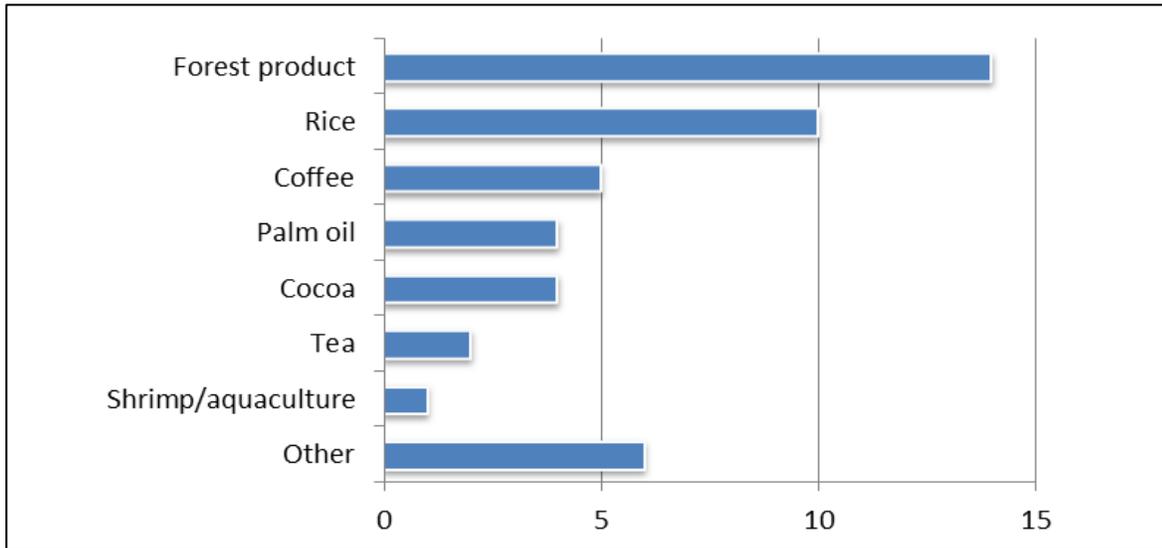
Figure 1. Respondents by Type of Organization



Ninety percent of public sector respondents were from national government agencies, and 46 percent of the private sector respondents were from SMEs. Annex B provides a full list of respondents.

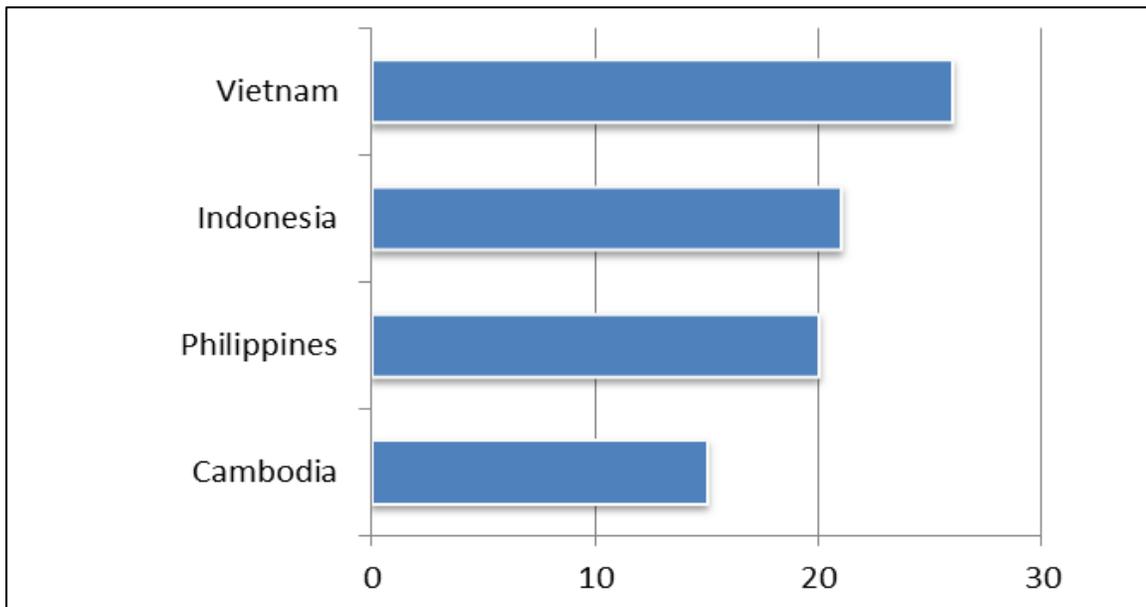
The majority of the private sector respondents were involved with forest products (14 responses) or rice (10 responses). Other products represented included coconut, nutmeg, pepper, clove, corn, soybean, sugarcane, and rubber (Figure 2). While some respondents worked solely with one commodity, others worked in more than two commodities.

Figure 2. Private Sector Respondents by Type of Product



Out of the 55 respondents, 26 worked in Vietnam, 21 in Indonesia, 20 in the Philippines, and 15 in Cambodia.² Some worked in more than one of these countries (Figure 3).³

Figure 3. Respondents by Country



² After breaking down respondents by stakeholder group and organization type, each country has a different composition of the sample. These variations may affect the differences in the findings across countries.

³ The total number of responses by country in Table 3 is greater than 55 because CEADIR included respondents in every country in which they work, and some work in more than one country.

4. KEY FINDINGS BY COUNTRY

4.1 CAMBODIA

This section provides an overview of key challenges and recommendations for improving public-private sector communication and collaboration to facilitate investment in climate-smart commodity production in Cambodia. It also gives profiles of 15 respondents in Cambodia. Figure 4 breaks down survey respondents by the type of stakeholder group they represent. Figure 5 shows the types of organizations they represent. These data show that 40 percent of respondents were from the private sector. This includes 13 percent from financial institutions and banks, 7 percent from SMEs, 7 percent from consulting firms, 7 percent from certification platforms, and 6 percent from multinational corporations in the country. Twenty-seven percent of respondents were from the public sector, including 20 percent from government agencies and 7 percent from state-owned banks. The remainder included 20 percent representing development banks and development agencies and 13 percent from NGOs.

Figure 4. Cambodia Respondents by Stakeholder Group

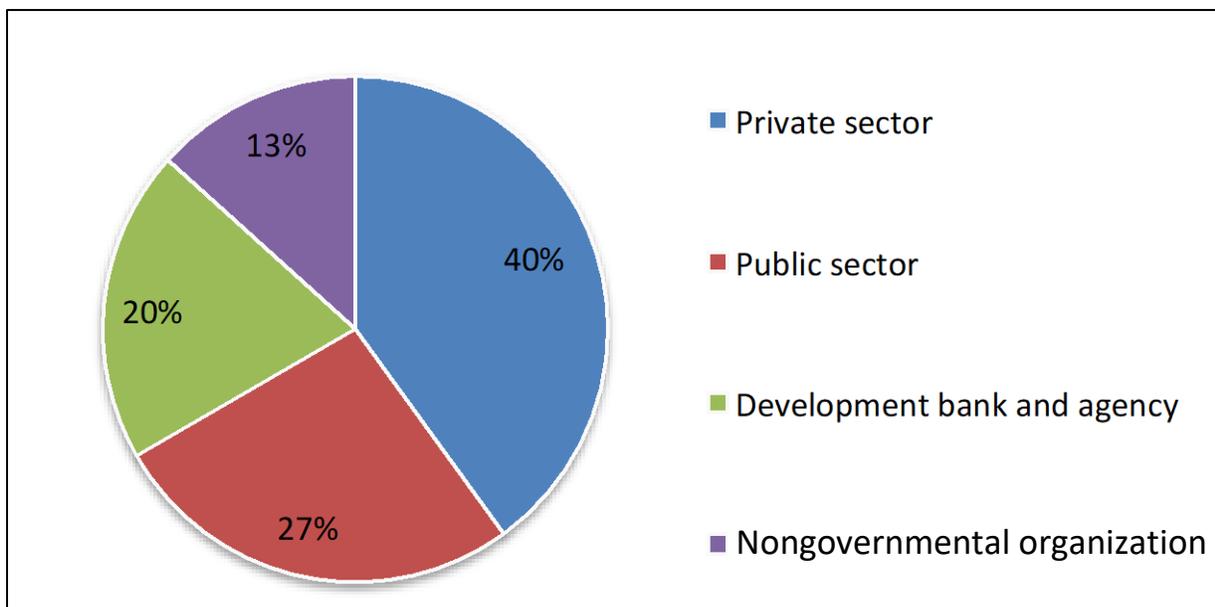
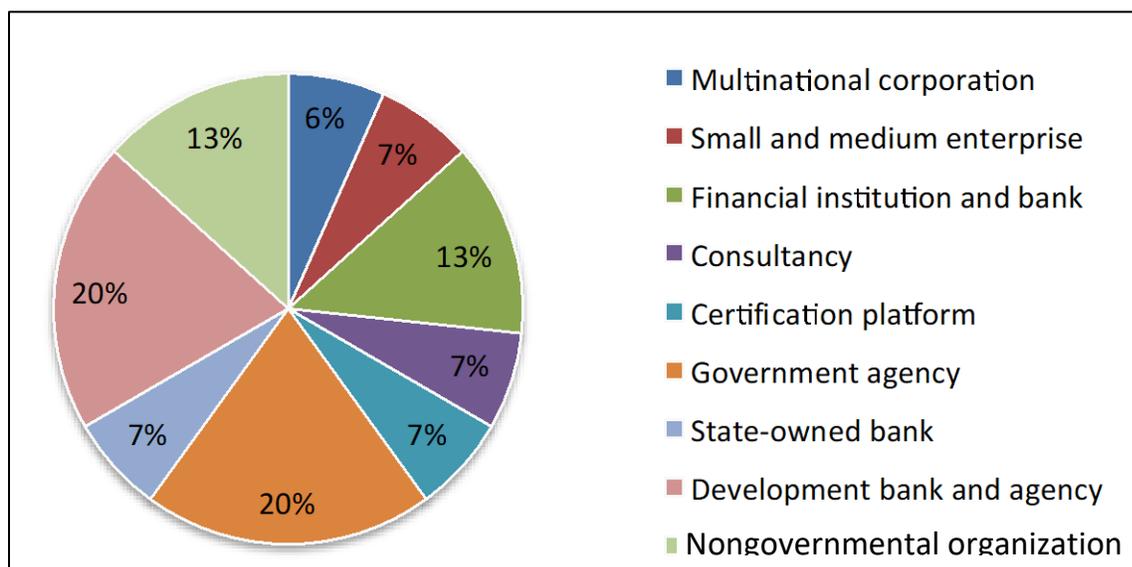


Figure 5. Cambodia Respondents by Type of Organization



Row 1 in Table 2 provides an overview of the key challenges and recommendations for improving public-private sector communication and coordination in Cambodia, as identified by respondents. Row 2 presents the top-priority actions for improving dialogue (those identified by at least 20 percent of survey respondents), while row 3 shows the most often cited expectation for the outcome of regular dialogue. Finally, the table highlights the recommended methods and formats for communication (row 4) and role for the government (row 5). Section 4.1.1 discusses the challenges in greater detail, while section 4.1.2 provides additional details about recommendations and the expected outcome.

Table 2. Summary of Challenges and Recommendations to Improve Public-Private Sector Communication and Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Cambodia

Topic	Description
1. Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review; • Lack of common understanding on climate-smart practices; and • Limited channels to exchange views on the policy or regulatory environment.
2. Recommended top-priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate regular dialogue on policy or regulatory environment; and • Facilitate regular dialogue on sharing of technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices.
3. Expected outcome of regular dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment.
4. Recommended communication methods and formats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold in-person meetings or workshops; and • Select participants by geographic area and commodity.
5. Recommended role for government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene communication channels to build momentum in regular public-private sector dialogue.

4.1.1 CHALLENGES

CEADIR asked respondents to identify the key challenges for public-private sector communication and collaboration related to climate-smart commodity production in Cambodia, starting with the regional challenges identified at the March 2017 workshop. CEADIR also invited respondents to identify additional challenges not addressed at the workshop. The questionnaire asked respondents to rank challenges on a scale ranging from “not at all a challenge” to “extreme challenge.”

Figure 6 shows that two categories stood out: “significant challenges” (shown in purple) and “challenges” (shown in green). Large portions of respondents in Cambodia ranked the following challenges as “significant”: insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review (55 percent), lack of common understanding of climate-smart practices (50 percent), and limited channels to exchange views on the policy or regulatory environment (43 percent). Large portions of respondents in Cambodia also classified the following topics as “challenges”: lack of awareness on how to engage with the government or private sector (54 percent) and limited channels to share evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices (42 percent).

Figure 6. Ranking of Communication and Coordination Challenges in Cambodia

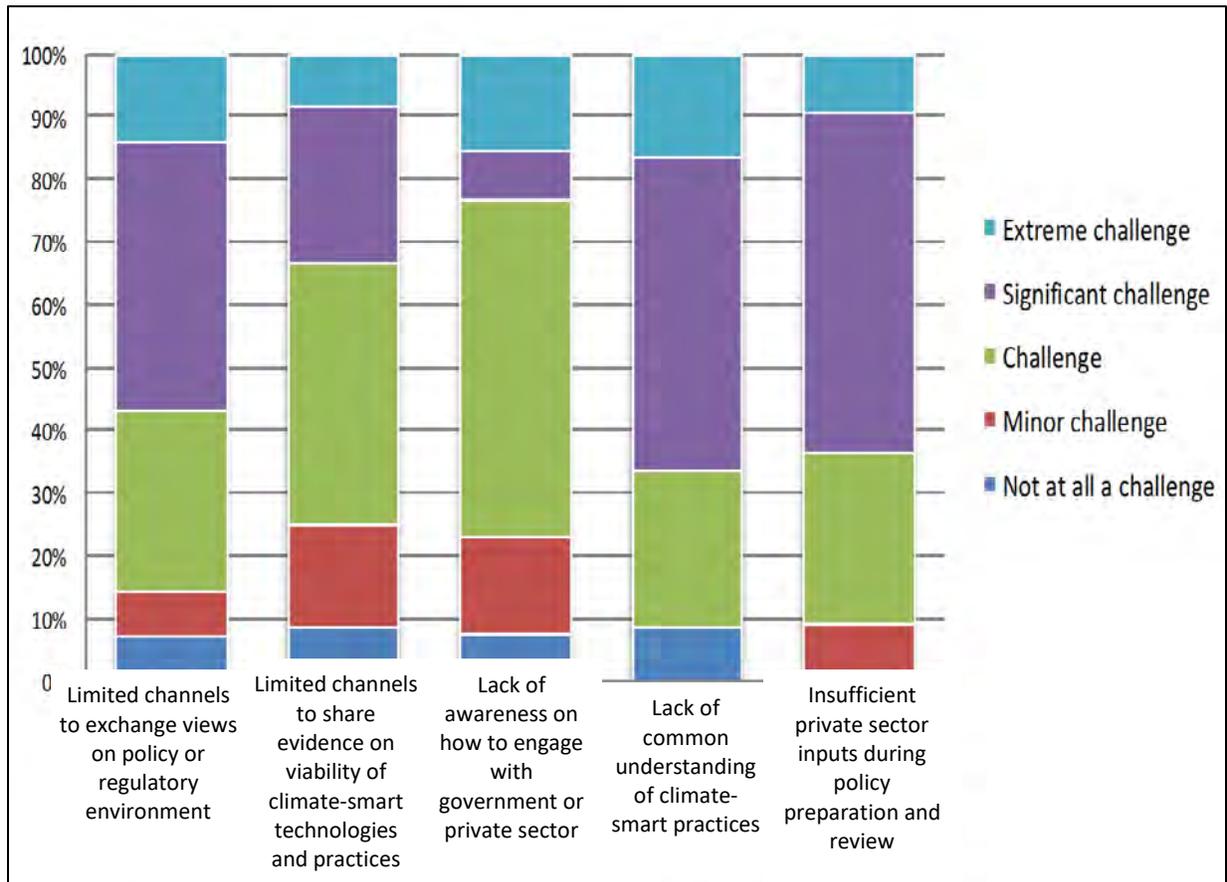


Table 3 expands on respondents’ views about challenges to improving public-private sector communication and coordination to facilitate investment in climate-smart commodity production. For each of the three challenges most often named “significant” by respondents, the table provides a sampling of survey answers.

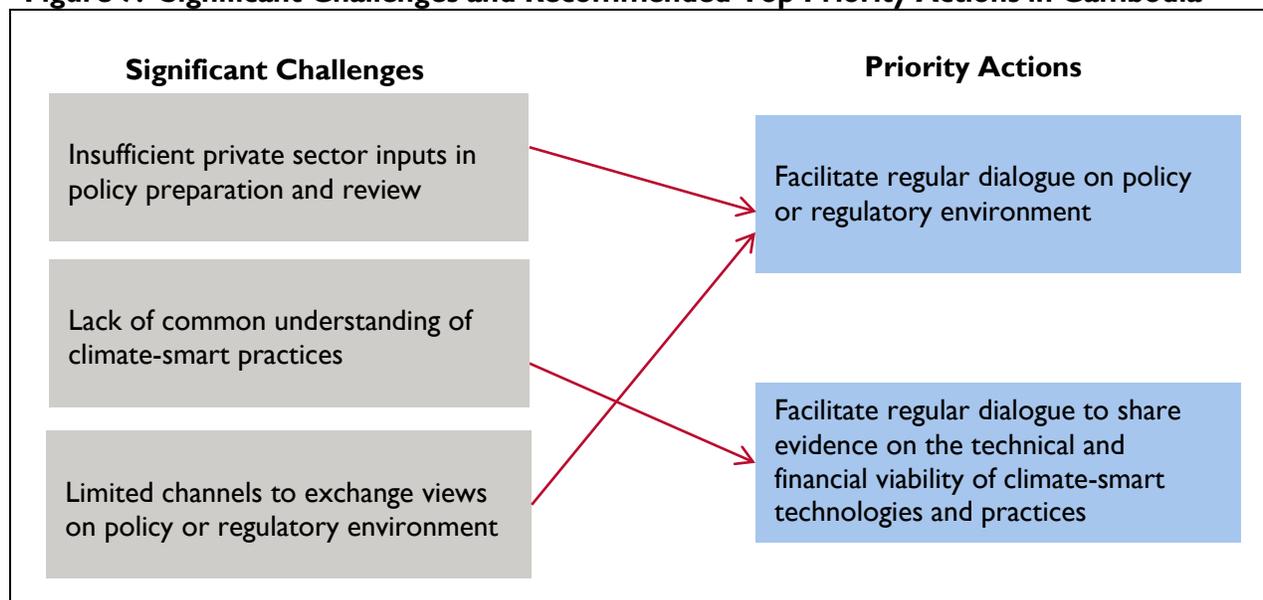
Table 3. Sample Responses on Communication and Coordination Challenges in Cambodia

Challenge	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
Insufficient private sector inputs in policy preparation and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is insufficient private sector consultation and feedback in policy preparation and implementation review. • Small-scale producers are generally not aware of new or existing government policies.
Lack of common understanding of climate-smart practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial constraints of climate-smart businesses (e.g., affordability and bankability) are not widely understood by the public sector. • Understanding of and expectations for forest product certifications differ between the public and private sectors. • There is insufficient understanding of climate-smart practices in the public and private sectors.
Limited channels to exchange views on the policy or regulatory environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult for the private sector to voice concerns on policies for various types of forest products. • Regional channels exist (including the Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association, ASEAN, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation), but there are inadequate channels for the national government and financial institutions to discuss financial inclusion, risk management, and climate-smart agriculture and forestry practices within the country. • Small-scale producers are generally not aware of information channels on policies, incentives, and practices for sustainable rice production.

4.1.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Figure 7 shows the highest priority actions to address communication and collaboration challenges in climate-smart agriculture and forestry in Cambodia and illustrates how they stem from the key challenges named by respondents. Twenty-five percent of Cambodian respondents recommended regular dialogue on the policy or regulatory environments, while 24 percent wanted to see information shared on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart production practices.

Figure 7. Significant Challenges and Recommended Top Priority Actions in Cambodia



Note: Priority actions were those identified by at least 20 percent of respondents.

4.1.2.1 EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR DIALOGUE

CEADIR asked respondents what they considered the key objectives or expected outcomes of more effective communication channels between the government and private sector for climate-smart agriculture and forestry. About 34 percent of the respondents identified improved policies or regulations as the primary expected outcome of increased public-private sector dialogues on climate-smart investment. An additional three items were each mentioned by 22 percent of respondents: greater access to financing, improved access to data or data-sharing, and increased capacity within the public or private sectors. Table 4 contains examples of responses on the desired outcomes of more effective public-private sector dialogue.

Table 4. Sample Responses Related to Expected Outcomes of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in Cambodia

Expected Outcomes	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
<p>Policy: Policy incentives developed to promote climate-smart investments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy incentives can be important to open up opportunities for climate-smart investments and to promote replication. • Limited policies to support organic and sustainable rice intensification in Cambodia should be addressed. • Policies that are disincentives for climate-smart practices (e.g., subsidies for chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides) should be removed. • Government capacities for monitoring and enforcement of regulations should be strengthened.
<p>Finance: Access to finance facilitated for small-scale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing should be scaled up for smallholder farmers to implement climate-smart and other environmentally beneficial practices.

producers and SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing should be increased for postharvest storage and processing (including community warehouses and grain mills).
Data: Increased confidence in climate-smart technologies through data-sharing and peer learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-smart technologies should be developed, adapted, and demonstrated before promoting widespread adoption by small-scale producers and processors.
Capacity: Strengthened capacity of small-scale producers and SMEs to adopt climate-smart practices and sustainability certification systems and to monitor GHG emission reductions; strengthened capacity of governments for MRV, to track progress toward national climate change commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to financing should be improved before or together with technical assistance for small-scale producers and processors. • Donors can play an important supportive role in capacity development. • Infrastructure improvements may be needed to make sustainability certifications viable. • The national government and firms or organizations in the value chain may need funding and technical assistance for MRV systems to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives, NDC targets, and license or permit conditions are being met.

4.1.2.2 COMMUNICATION METHODS

Respondents identified their preferred methods for improving public and private sector communication on climate-smart agriculture and forestry. Figure 8 shows that 50 percent of respondents identified in-person meetings or workshops as the most effective channel, while 22 percent wanted online networks and forums, and 14 percent preferred e-newsletters or emails. Two respondents recommended flexible communication methods to address emerging needs or allow more frequent information sharing.

Figure 8. Preferred Communication Methods for Increasing Public and Private Sector Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Cambodia

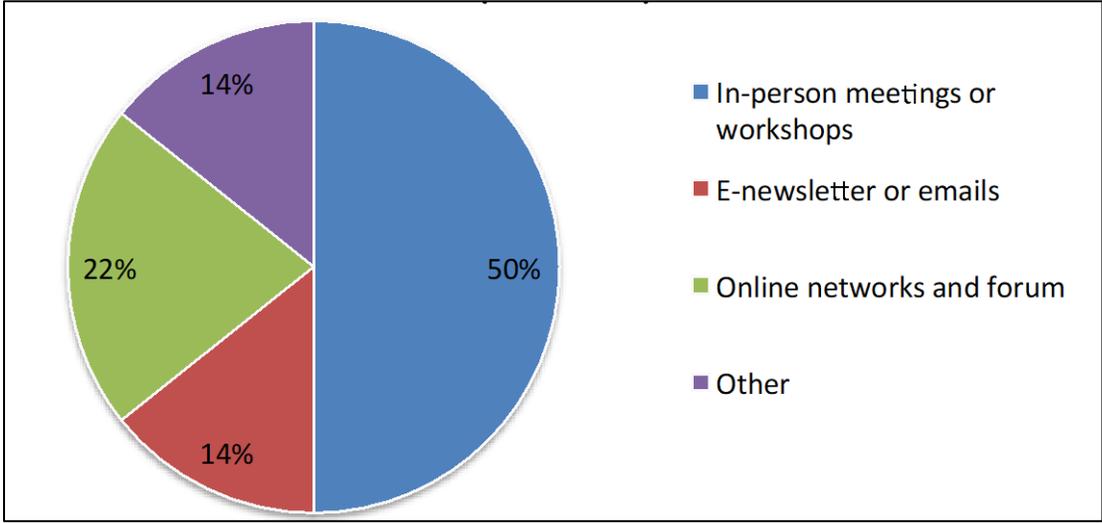
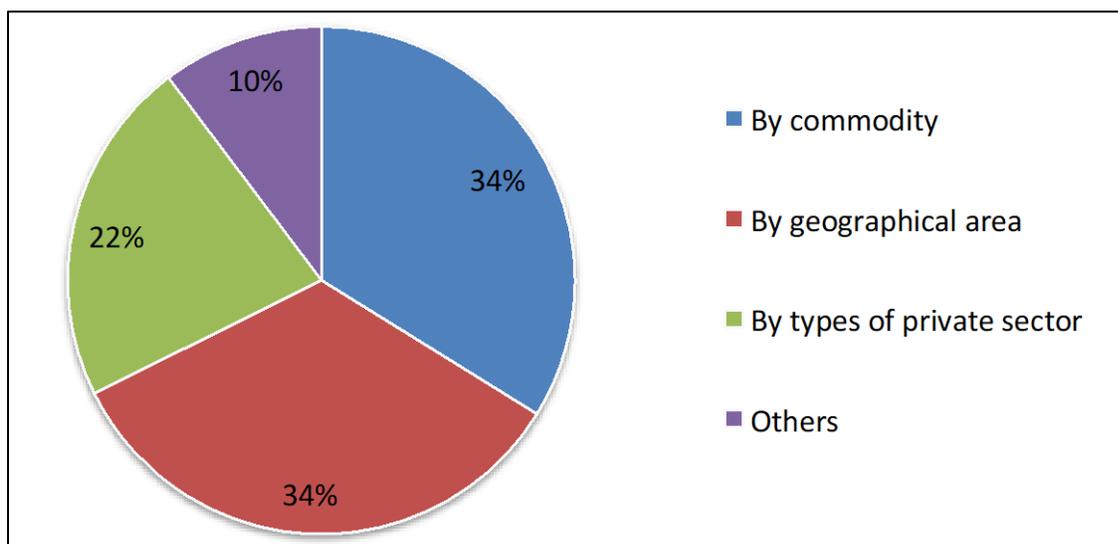


Figure 9 shows that 34 percent of respondents stated that communication methods should be selected based on commodity (since some issues pertain specifically to one commodity), and another 34 percent thought they should be based on geographic area (as other issues may be best addressed by location). One respondent suggested using a combined commodity-geographic focus.

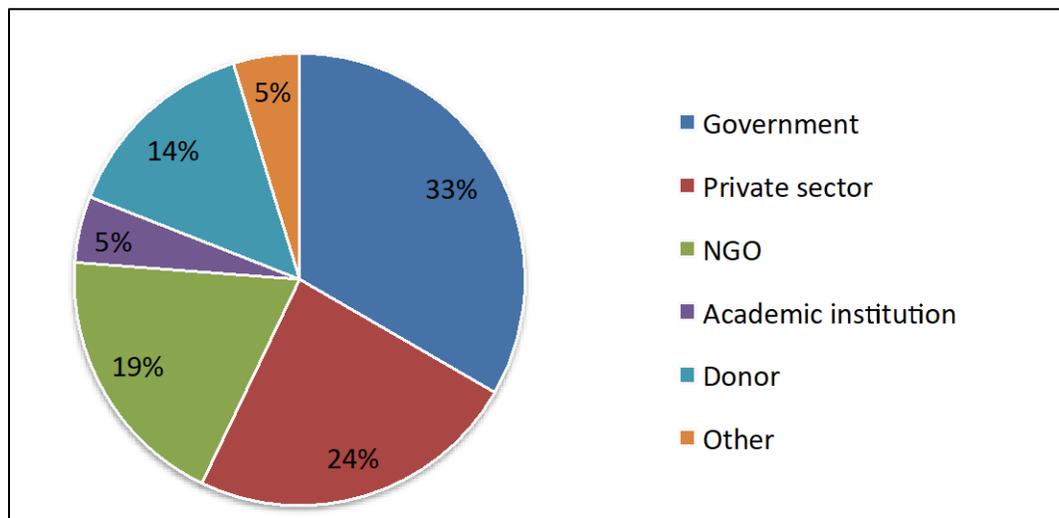
Figure 9. Preferred Communication Methods in Cambodia



4.1.2.3 Conveners of Communication Channels

CEADIR asked respondents to identify and explain their views on the most appropriate conveners of these communications. Thirty-three percent of respondents identified the government as the most appropriate convener, while 24 percent listed private sector entities or business associations, 19 percent listed NGOs, 14 percent suggested donors, and 5 percent recommended academic institutions (see Figure 10). Two respondents felt that only the national government has the capacity to ensure sufficient participation by public and private sector stakeholders.

Figure 10. Preferred Conveners of Communications for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Cambodia



4.2 INDONESIA

This section provides an overview of key challenges and recommendations for improving public-private sector communication and collaboration to facilitate investment in climate-smart commodity production in Indonesia. It also gives profiles of 21 respondents in Indonesia. Figure 11 breaks down survey respondents in the country by the type of stakeholder group they represent. Figure 12 shows which type of organizations they represent. These data show that 60 percent of respondents were from the private sector. This includes 15 percent from SMEs, 10 percent from financial institutions and banks, 10 percent from certification platforms, 10 percent from consulting firms, 5 percent from large domestic companies, 5 percent from multinational corporations in the country, and 5 percent from business associations. Fifteen percent of respondents were from the public sector, including 10 percent from national government agencies and 5 percent from state-owned banks. The remainder included 15 percent from NGOs and 10 percent representing development banks and development agencies.

Figure 11. Indonesian Respondents by Stakeholder Groups

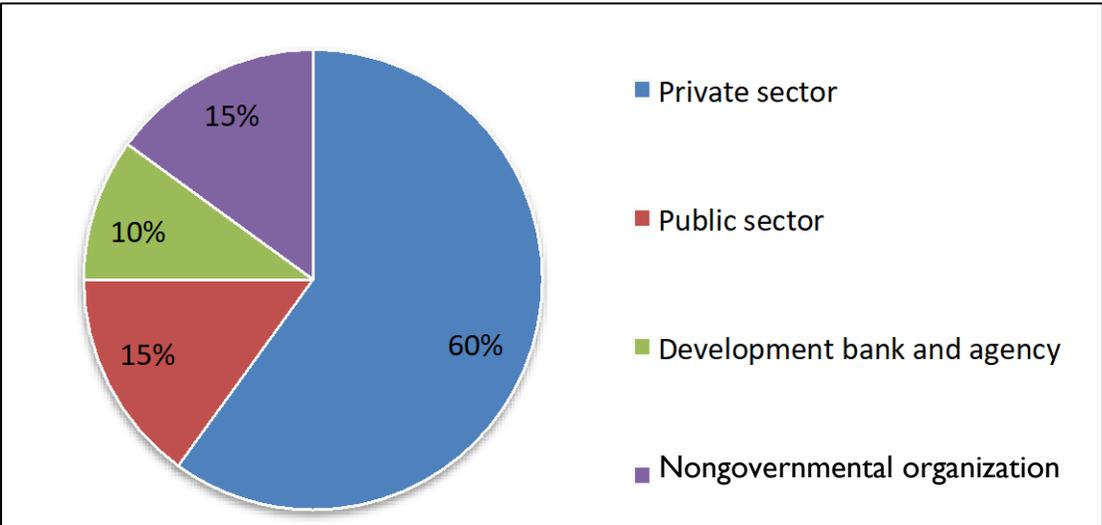
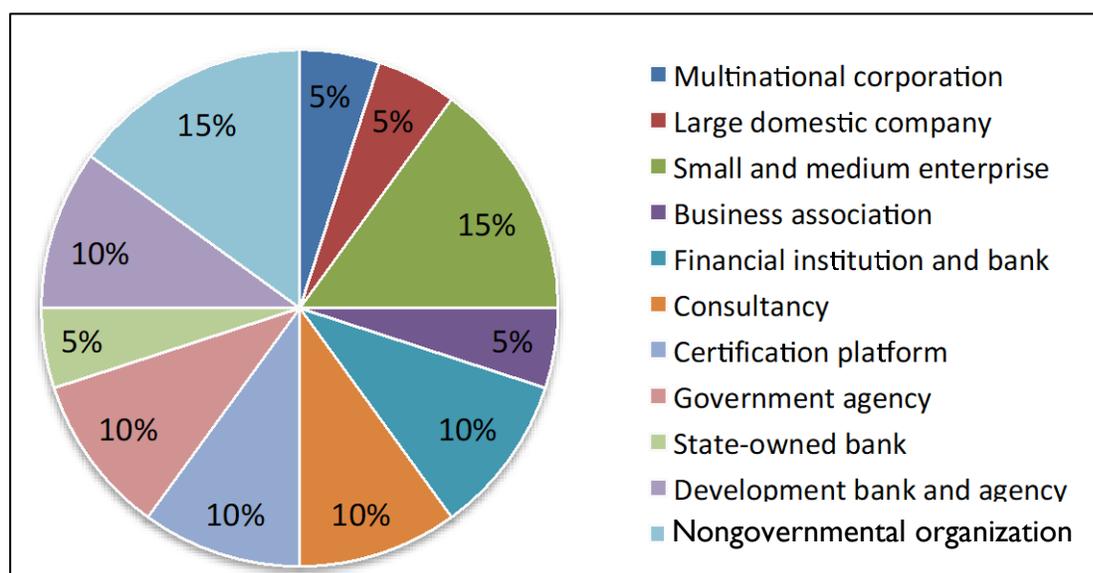


Figure 12. Indonesian Respondents by Type of Organization



Row 1 in Table 5 provides an overview of the key challenges and recommendations for improving public-private sector communication and coordination in Indonesia, as identified by respondents. Row 2 presents the top-priority actions for improving dialogue (those identified by at least 20 percent of survey respondents), while row 3 shows the most often cited expectation for the outcome of regular dialogue. Finally, the table highlights the recommended methods and formats for communication (row 4) and role for the government (row 5). Section 4.2.1 discusses the challenges in greater detail, while section 4.2.2 provides additional details about recommendations and the expected outcome.

Table 5. Summary of Challenges and Recommendations to Improve Public-Private Sector Communication and Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Indonesia

Topic		Description
1.	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of common understanding on climate-smart practices.
2.	Recommended top-priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate regular dialogue on policy or regulatory environment; Facilitate regular dialogue on sharing of technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices; and Improve common understanding on climate-smart practices.
3.	Expected outcome of regular dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment.
4.	Recommended communication methods and formats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold in-person meetings or workshops; and Select participants by geographic area.
5.	Recommended role for government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convene communication channels to build and maintain momentum in regular public-private sector dialogue.

4.2.1 CHALLENGES

CEADIR asked respondents to identify the key challenges for public-private sector communication and collaboration related to climate-smart commodity production in Indonesia. They were asked to start from the regional challenges identified at the March 2017 workshop. CEADIR also invited respondents to identify additional challenges not addressed at the workshop. The questionnaire asked respondents to rank challenges on a scale ranging from “not at all a challenge” to “extreme challenge.”

Figure 13 shows that two categories stood out: “significant challenges” (shown in purple) and “challenges” (shown in green). Fifty-six percent of the Indonesian respondents ranked inadequate common understanding of climate-smart practices as “significant.” In addition, large portions of respondents in Indonesia classified the following topics as “challenges”: low awareness of how to engage with the government or private sector (47 percent), insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review (40 percent), limited channels to exchange views on the policy or regulatory environment (33 percent), and limited channels to share evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices (31 percent).

Figure 13. Ranking of Communication and Coordination Challenges in Indonesia

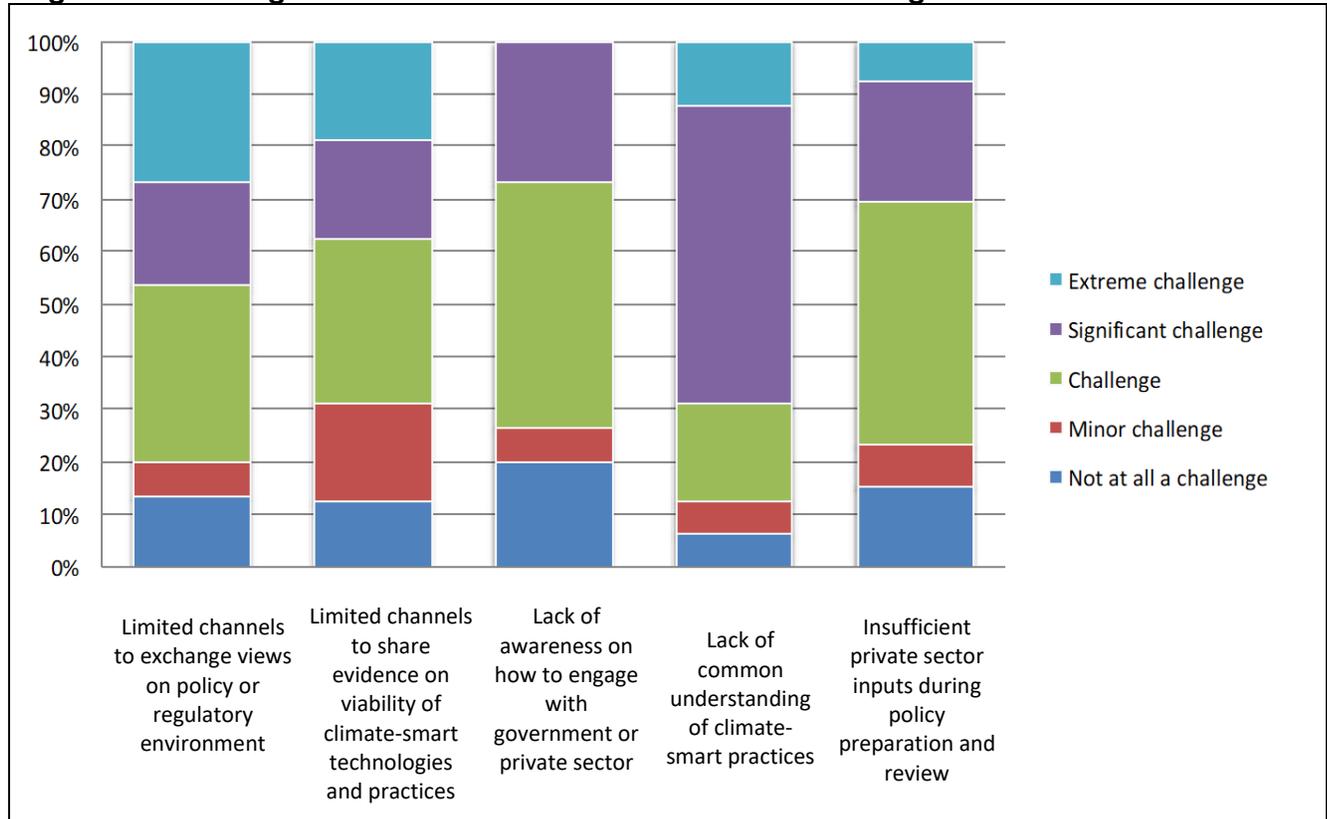


Table 6 on the following page shows a sampling of respondents’ views about the challenge most frequently identified as “significant.”

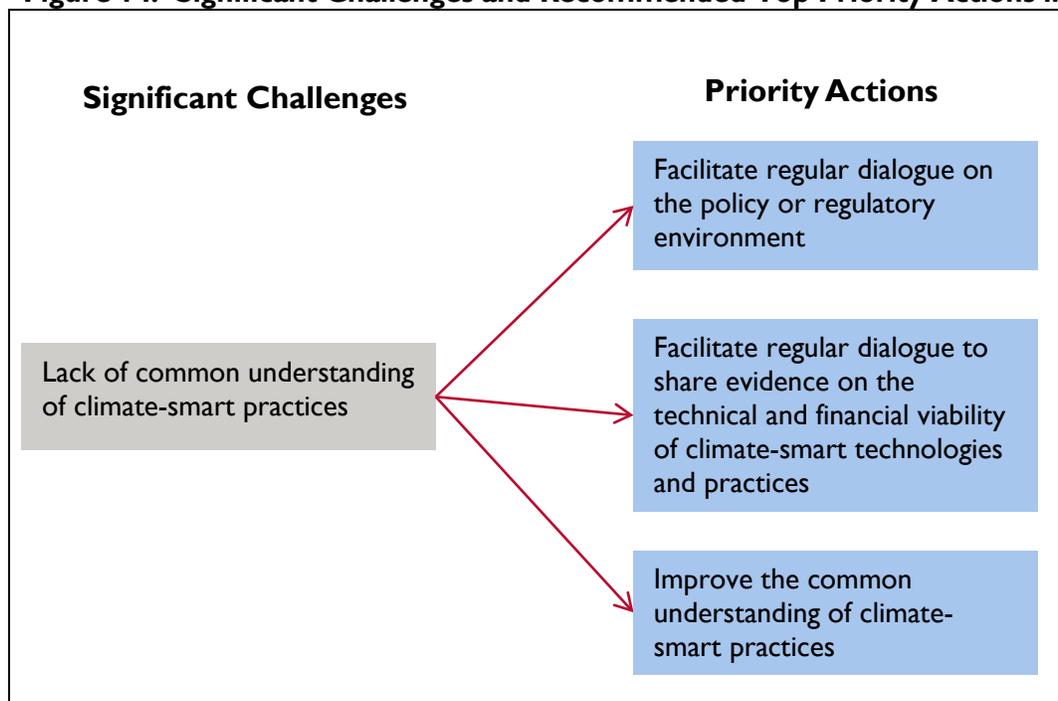
Table 6. Sample Responses on Communication and Coordination Challenges in Indonesia

Challenge	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
Lack of common understanding of climate-smart practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial constraints of climate-smart businesses (e.g., affordability and bankability) are not widely understood by the public sector. • Understanding and interpretation of climate-smart and sustainability concepts vary within the public and private sectors. There are diverse sustainability certification schemes (e.g., the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil and the Forest Stewardship Council) that can be adopted within the same landscape, most of which have different criteria and requirements even though they share the common goal of sustainable forest management. This creates significant confusion among relevant stakeholders. • The real challenge goes beyond understanding and awareness of climate-smart practices. For many private sector entities, sustainability concepts and actions are only a focus in public communications and corporate social responsibility, rather than being integrated in core business processes. Governments are challenged in balancing the trade-offs between sustainability and environmental protection, which bring long-term benefits, and economic development, which brings immediate benefits. This results in conflicting policy directions.

4.2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Respondents identified their top priority actions to address communication and collaboration challenges to climate-smart agriculture and forestry in Indonesia. Figure 14 shows the challenge selected as most significant, along with three corresponding actions deemed highest priority. Twenty-seven percent of respondents recommended regular dialogue on the policy or regulatory environment. Another 27 percent named sharing evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices, while 24 percent wanted to see efforts to foster a common understanding of climate-smart practices.

Figure 14. Significant Challenges and Recommended Top Priority Actions in Indonesia



Note: Priority actions were those identified by at least 20 percent of respondents.

4.2.2.1 EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR DIALOGUE

CEADIR asked respondents what they considered to be the key objectives or expected outcomes of more effective communication channels between the government and private sector for climate-smart agriculture and forestry. About 32 percent respondents identified improved policies or regulations as the primary expected outcome of increased public-private sector dialogues, with a specific focus on the development of policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment. Other expected outcomes included improved access to or deployment of finance (24 percent), improved access to data (22 percent), and capacity development in the public or private sectors (22 percent). Table 7 contains examples of responses on the desired outcomes.

Table 7. Sample Responses Related to Expected Outcomes of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in Indonesia

Expected Outcomes	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
<p>Policy: Policy incentives developed to promote climate-smart investments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy incentives should be established to open up opportunities, capitalize on stakeholders’ willingness to accelerate climate-smart investments, and motivate replication. • Policy support and incentives should be established for forest concessions, to encourage and reward sustainable forest management, conservation of biodiversity and carbon stocks, and improvement of indigenous communities’ livelihoods. • Policies that are disincentives for climate-smart practices (e.g., subsidies for chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides) should be removed. • Coordination should be improved between central and local governments on development and enforcement of policies and regulations, particularly related to forest concessions and permits, to reduce confusion and delays in investment.
<p>Finance: Access to finance facilitated for small-scale producers and SMEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing should be scaled up for smallholder farmers to implement climate-smart and other environmentally beneficial practices. • Financing should be increased for postharvest storage and processing (including community warehouses and grain mills). • Additional support for financial institutions to de-risk lending to small-scale producers and processors, specifically for timber and palm oil, is detrimental to enabling long-term lending products on affordable terms. Currently, private sector financial institutions remain reluctant to provide loans with preferential rates to smallholder palm oil producers.
<p>Data: Improved access to data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although some data has been collected, much of it has not been shared in an accessible form. Climate-smart relevant data should be made more available in the public domain, such as through an information clearinghouse. The quality of the data should be improved. • Access to and sharing of private sector data is needed to enable enforcement of government regulations and requirements.
<p>Capacity: Strengthened capacity of small-scale producers and SMEs to adopt climate-smart practices and sustainability certification systems; strengthened capacity of governments for MRV, to track progress toward national climate change commitments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaling up the government-led capacity development initiative on sustainability certification systems (i.e., Good Agricultural Practices) should be considered. • Access to financing should be improved before or together with technical assistance for small-scale producers and processors. • Donors can play an important supportive role in capacity development. • Infrastructure improvements may be needed to make sustainability certifications viable. • The national government and firms or organizations in the value chain may need funding and technical assistance for MRV systems to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives, NDC targets, and license or permit conditions are being met

4.2.2.2 COMMUNICATION METHODS

Respondents identified their preferred methods for improving public and private sector communication on climate-smart agriculture and forestry. Figure 15 shows that 56 percent of respondents identified in-person meetings or workshops as the most effective channel, while 24 percent wanted online networks and forums, and 16 percent preferred e-newsletters or emails. Although respondents identified in-person meetings or workshops as an effective method, some also noted limitations on the ability of small-scale producers and SMEs to participate, given constraints on their resources and time (which they generally use for business growth). Two respondents recommended flexible communication methods, to address emerging needs or allow adjustments to the frequency of information updates or exchanges.

Figure 15. Preferred Communication Methods for Increasing Public and Private Sector Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Indonesia

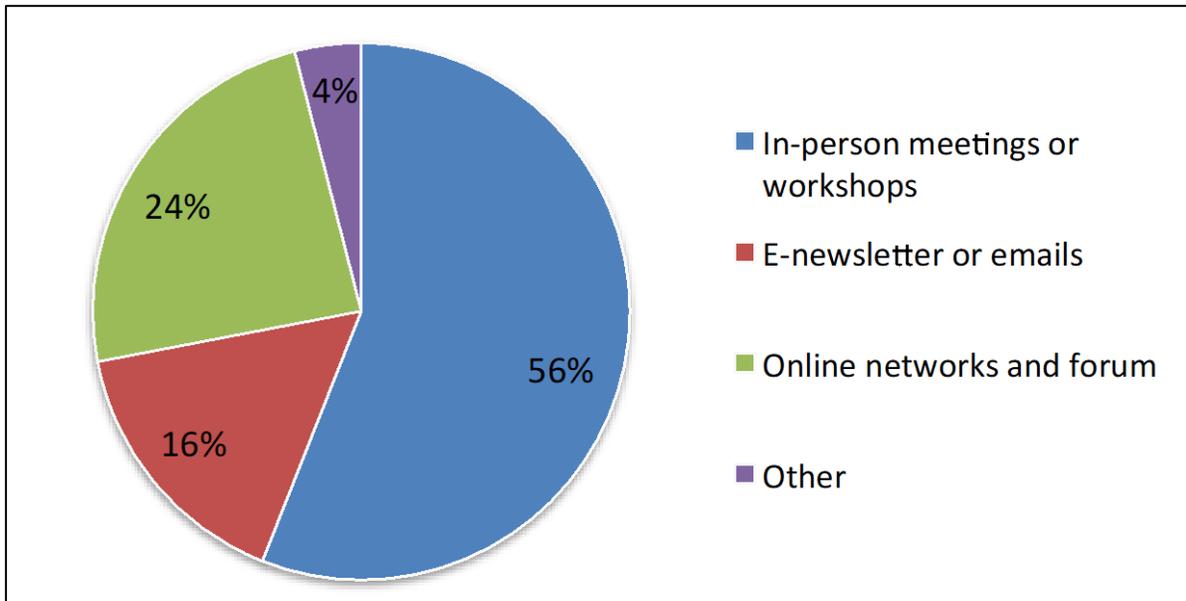
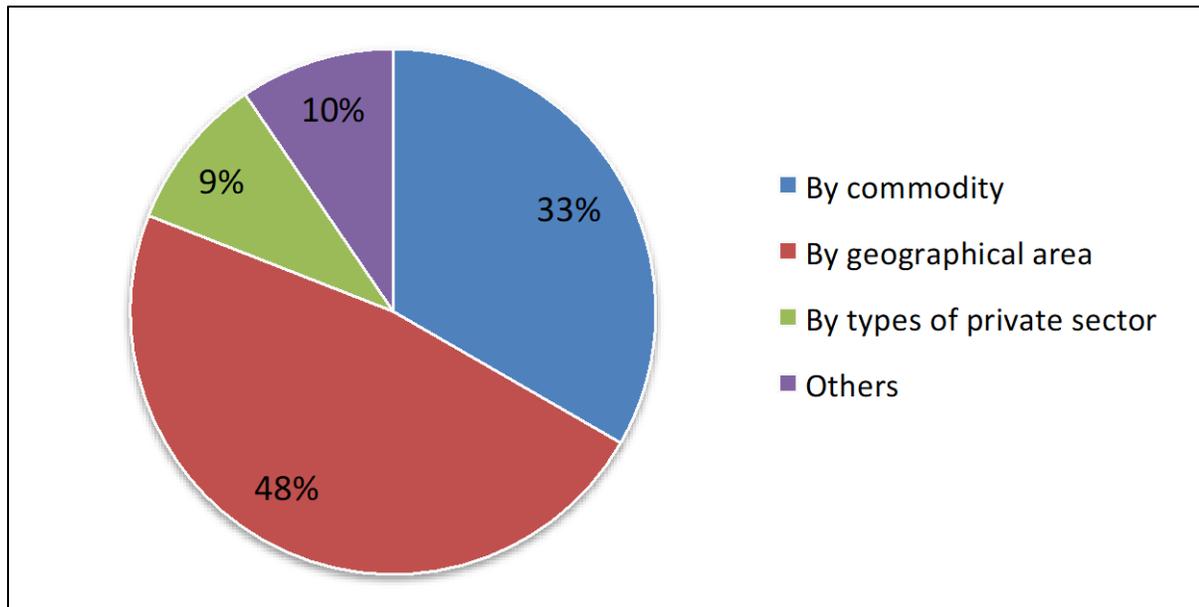


Figure 16 shows that 48 percent of respondents recommended organizing communication channels by geographic area (since some issues may be best addressed by location), and 33 percent suggested that communication methods be based on commodity (since some issues pertain specifically to one commodity). One respondent noted that Indonesia's diverse agro-climatic zones present distinct challenges and opportunities for public-private sector dialogues. Three respondents suggested a combined approach based on commodity types, geography, and types of private sector stakeholders.

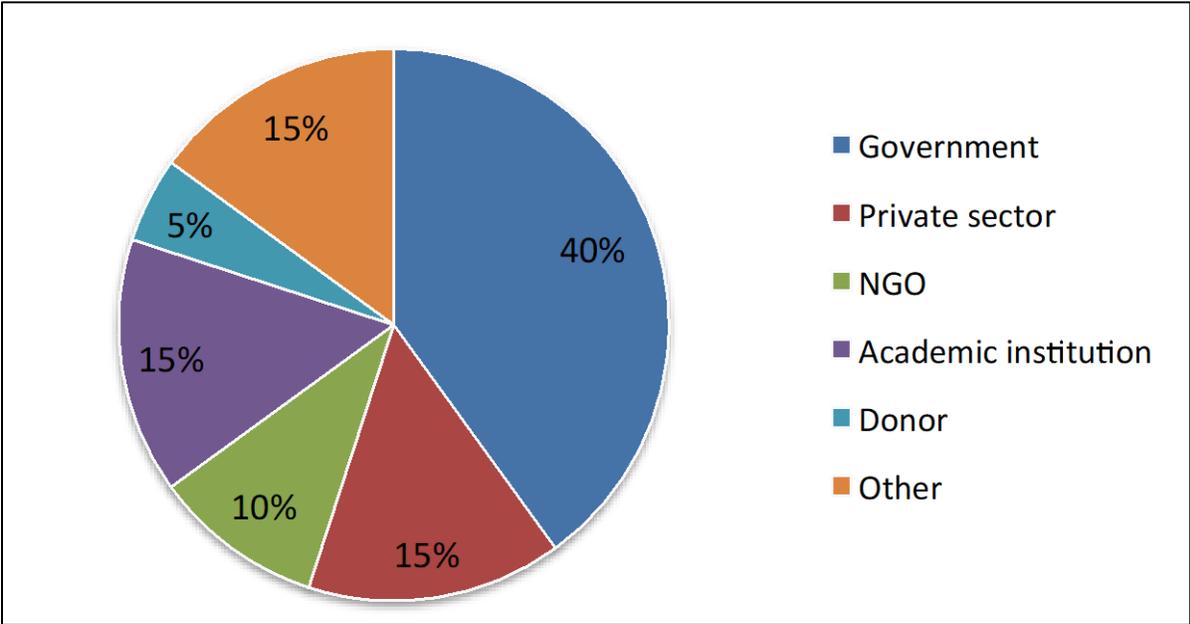
Figure 16. Preferred Communication Methods in Indonesia



4.2.2.3 CONVENERS OF COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS

CEADIR asked respondents to identify and explain their views on the most appropriate conveners of these communications. Forty percent of respondents identified the government as the most appropriate convener, while 15 percent suggested private sector entities or business associations, 15 percent listed academic institutions, 10 percent listed NGOs, and 5 percent recommended donor organizations (Figure 17). Fifteen percent of respondents suggested other conveners or indicated openness to any convener with sufficient credibility, neutrality, and acceptability among relevant stakeholders. Three respondents suggested that the government lead public-private sector dialogue, due to its policy-making authority and ability to attract participation from both the public and private sectors. Two respondents emphasized the importance of support from development agencies for credibility and neutrality. One stated that donor organizations can help convene and overcome distrust between the public and private sectors, particularly during the early stages of developing new communication channels. Another noted that donors and development partners can also help ensure continued momentum for communication channels over time.

Figure 17. Survey Responses Related to Recommended Conveners of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in Indonesia



4.3 PHILIPPINES

This section provides an overview of key challenges and recommendations for improving public-private sector communication and collaboration to facilitate investment in climate-smart commodity production in the Philippines. It also gives profiles of 20 respondents in the Philippines. Figure 18 breaks down survey respondents by the type of stakeholder group they represent. Figure 19 shows the types of organizations they represent. These data show that 71 percent of respondents were from the private sector. This includes 29 percent from SMEs, 9 percent from financial institutions and banks, 9 percent from consulting firms, 9 percent from large domestic companies, 5 percent from certification platforms, 5 percent from multinational corporations in the country, and 5 percent from business associations. Ten percent of respondents were from the public sector, including 5 percent from government agencies and 5 percent from state-owned banks. The remainder included 14 percent representing development banks and development agencies and 5 percent from NGOs.

Figure 18. Philippine Respondents by Stakeholder Group

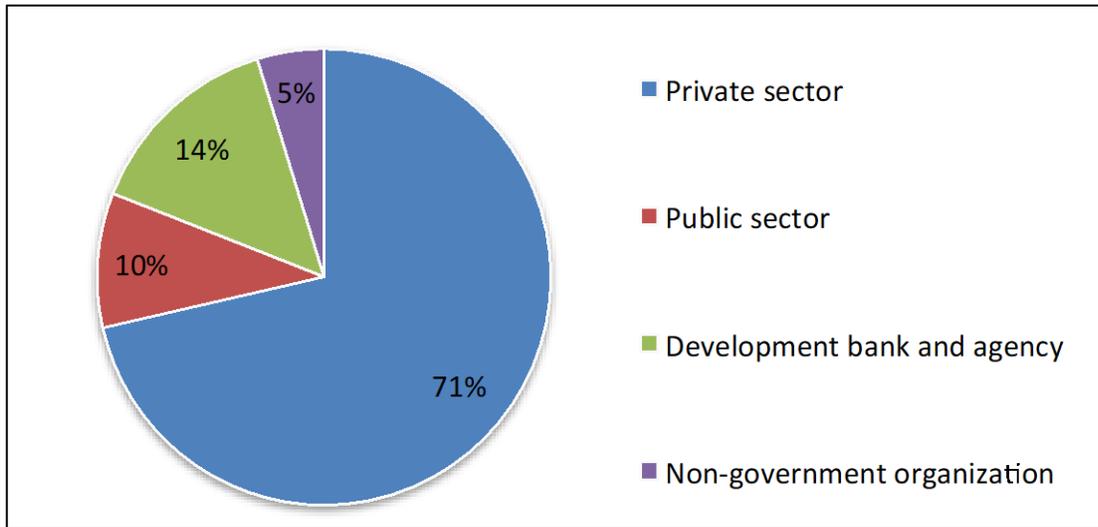
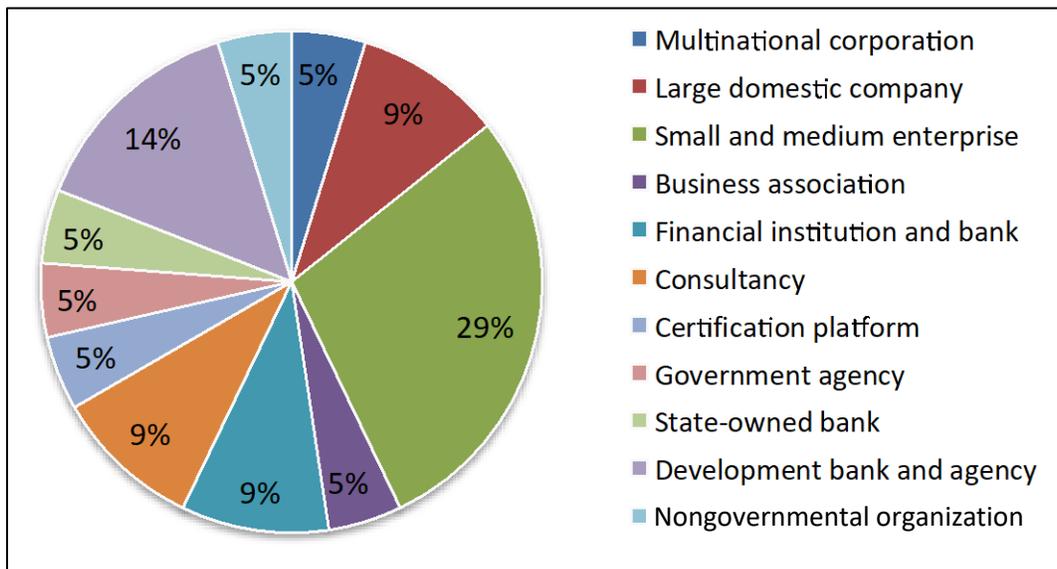


Figure 19. Philippine Respondents by Type of Organization



Row 1 in Table 9 provides an overview of the key challenges and recommendations for improving public-private sector communication and coordination in the Philippines, as identified by respondents. Row 2 presents the top-priority actions for improving dialogue (those identified by at least 20 percent of survey respondents), while row 3 shows the most often cited expectation for the outcome of regular dialogue. Finally, the table highlights the recommended methods and formats for communication (row 4) and role for the government (row 5). Section 4.3.1 discusses the challenges in greater detail, while section 4.3.2 provides additional details about recommendations and the expected outcome.

Table 8. Summary of Challenges and Recommendations to Improve Public-Private Sector Communication and Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in the Philippines

Topic		Description
1.	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of common understanding on climate-smart practices; • Insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review; and • Limited channels to exchange views on the policy or regulatory environment.
2.	Recommended top-priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate regular dialogue on policy or regulatory environment; • Facilitate regular dialogue on sharing of information about technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices; and • Improve common understanding about climate-smart practices.
3.	Expected outcomes of regular dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment; • Facilitation of access to finance for small-scale producers and SMEs; and • Improved access to data.
4.	Recommended communication methods and formats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold in-person meetings or workshops; and • Select participants by geographical area.
5.	Recommended role for government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene the communication channels to build momentum in regular public-private sector dialogue.

4.3.1 CHALLENGES

CEADIR asked respondents to identify the key challenges for public-private sector communication and collaboration related to climate-smart commodity production in the Philippines, starting with the regional challenges identified at the March 2017 workshop. CEADIR also invited respondents to identify additional challenges not addressed at the workshop. The questionnaire asked respondents to rank challenges on a scale ranging from “not at all a challenge” to “extreme challenge.”

Figure 20 shows that two categories stood out: “significant challenges” (shown in purple) and “challenges” (shown in green). Large portions of respondents in the Philippines ranked the following challenges as “significant”: lack of a common understanding of climate-smart practices (53 percent), insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review (40 percent), and limited channels to exchange views on policy and regulatory environment (38 percent). In addition, sizeable portions of respondents in the Philippines classified the following topics as “challenges”: lack of awareness on how to engage with the government or private sector (44 percent), and limited channels to share evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies (38 percent).

Figure 20. Ranking of Communication and Coordination Challenges in the Philippines

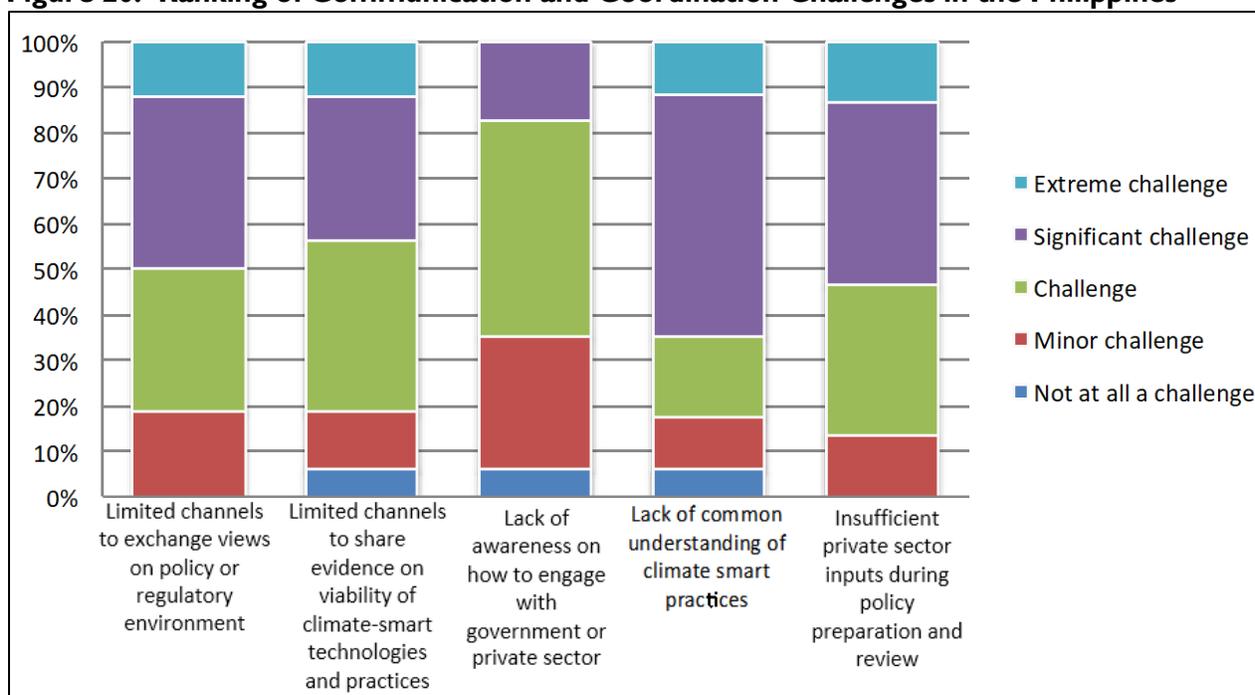


Table 9 expands on respondents’ views about challenges to improving public-private sector communication and coordination to facilitate investment in climate-smart commodity production. For each of the three challenges most frequently identified as “significant,” the table provides a sampling of survey answers.

Table 9. Sample Responses on Communication and Coordination Challenges in the Philippines

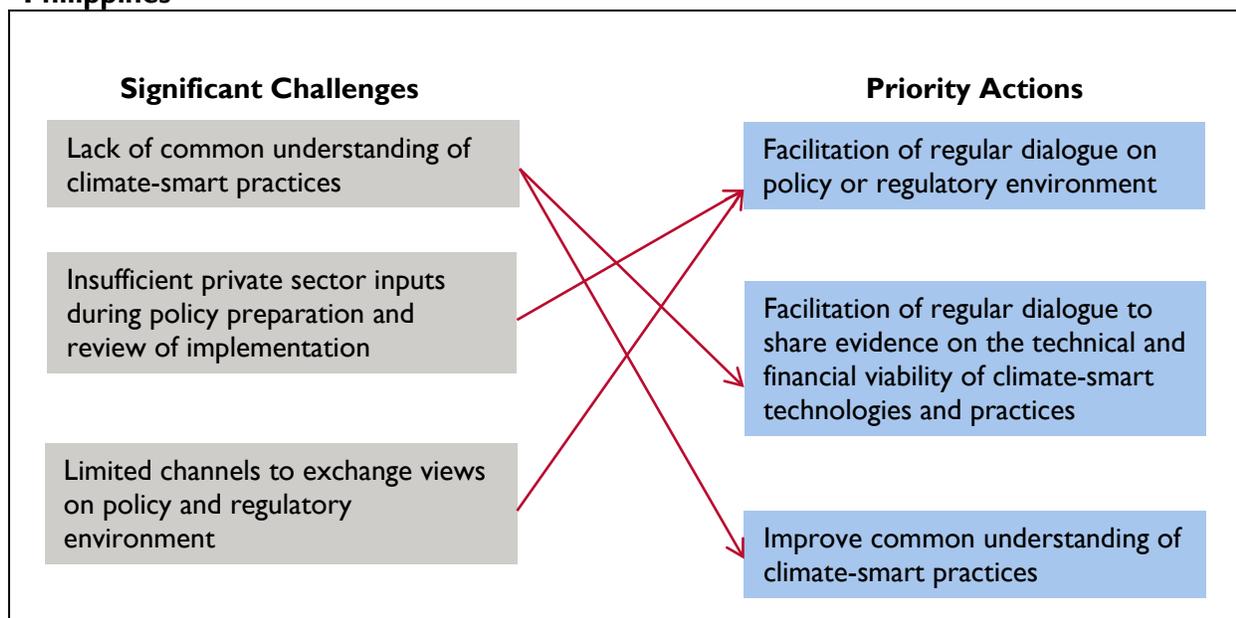
Challenge	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
Lack of common understanding of climate-smart practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial constraints of climate-smart businesses (e.g., affordability and bankability) are not widely understood by the public sector. • Understanding of climate-smart approaches and actions needed differs between the public and private sector. Private sector entities aim for long-term, result-oriented approaches to achieve sustainability through climate-smart practices. Governments often aim for short-term, broad-based, large-scale interventions. • Understanding and expectations of forest products certification differ between the public and private sectors. • There is generally a low level of private sector interest in pursuing climate-smart approaches. Lacking sufficient understanding of climate-smart and sustainability concepts, many businesses do not incorporate environmental considerations into their core processes. Distrust between the public and private sectors is also an issue.
Insufficient private sector inputs in policy preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This issue is particularly challenging for the Philippines’ forestry sector, where there is a low level of private sector involvement because the sector is perceived

Challenge	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
and review	<p>as in decline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to encourage or sustain private sector participation in policy dialogues. Without immediate results or outcomes, the private sector, especially SMEs and small-scale producers, often sees these dialogues as an opportunity cost, compared to focusing on day-to-day business operations. • There is insufficient private sector consultation and feedback in policy preparation and implementation review.
Limited channels to exchange views on the policy or regulatory environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For cacao, a national council and regional council were recently established to address this limitation. The councils are relatively new and require more time and support to build momentum. • There are many commodity-specific public-private sector channels to discuss regulatory issues, but they do not result in concrete actions or initiatives to promote climate-smart practices. • There are very limited country-level public-private sector channels to discuss climate-smart policies, particularly to engage financial institutions on topics such as financial inclusion and climate risk management. • The constant change in leadership within the Department of Environment and Natural Resources poses underlying challenges and at times disrupts the continuity of public-private sector exchanges on policy.

4.3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Figure 21 lists the highest priority actions to address communication and collaboration challenges in climate-smart agriculture and forestry in the Philippines and illustrates how they stem from the key challenges names by respondents. Twenty-four percent of respondents in the Philippines emphasized the need for regular dialogues on the policy or regulatory environments, while 22 percent recommended regular dialogue to share evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices, and another 22 percent recommended improving the common understanding of climate-smart practices.

Figure 21. Significant Challenges and Recommended Top Priority Actions in the Philippines



Note: Priority actions were those identified by at least 20 percent of respondents.

4.3.2.1 EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR DIALOGUE

CEADIR asked respondents what they considered to be the key objectives or expected outcomes of more effective communication channels between the government and private sector for climate-smart agriculture and forestry. Twenty-eight percent identified improved policies or regulations as the primary expected outcome of increased public-private sector dialogues, with a specific focus on policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment. In addition, 26 percent mentioned improved access to or deployment of finance, another 26 percent named improved access to data or data-sharing, and 20 percent selected capacity development in the public or private sectors. Table 10 contains examples of responses on the desired outcomes of more effective public-private sector dialogue.

Table 10. Sample Responses Related to Expected Outcomes of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in the Philippines

Expected Outcomes	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
Policy: Policy incentives developed to promote climate-smart investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy incentives can be important to open up opportunities for climate-smart investments and to promote replication. • Government capacities for monitoring and enforcement of regulations should be strengthened.
Finance: Access to finance facilitated for small-scale producers and SMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For cacao production, lending to small-scale producers is increasing (e.g., Land Bank’s Cacao 100 program). Finance programs such as these should be scaled up. • Financing should be scaled up for smallholder farmers to implement climate-smart and other environmentally beneficial practices.
Data: Improved access to data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although some data has been collected, much of it has not been shared in an accessible form. Climate-smart relevant data should be more available in the public domain, such as through an information clearinghouse. The quality of the data should be improved. • Based on experiences in Mindanao’s tea sector, increased sharing and linkages between public and private sector databases can support enforcement of government regulations and requirements and reduce work redundancy in both sectors.
Capacity: Strengthened capacity of small-scale producers and SMEs to adopt climate-smart practices and sustainability certification systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors can play an important supportive role in capacity development. • Infrastructure improvements may be needed to make sustainability certifications viable.

4.3.2.2 COMMUNICATION METHODS

Respondents identified their preferred methods for improving public and private sector communication on climate-smart agriculture and forestry. Figure 22 shows that most respondents (54 percent) identified in-person meetings or workshops as the most effective channel. Twenty-three percent wanted online networks, and 20 percent recommended e-newsletters or emails. Two private sector respondents explained that in-person meetings, such as workshops, networking events, or field trips, can provide opportunities to create and strengthen relationships between public and private sector stakeholders. Respondents suggested that while virtual meetings can enable people to share information, the absence of in-person interaction limits connection-building and knowledge-sharing. One respondent noted that methods should be flexible to address emerging needs or allow changes in the frequency of information updates or exchanges.

Figure 22. Preferred Communication Methods for Increasing Public and Private Sector Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in the Philippines

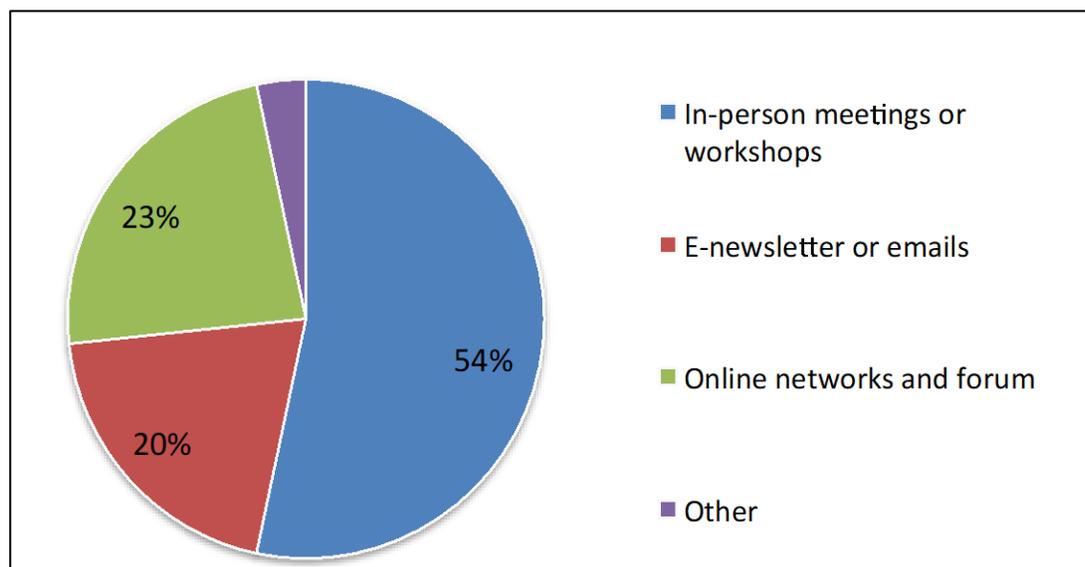
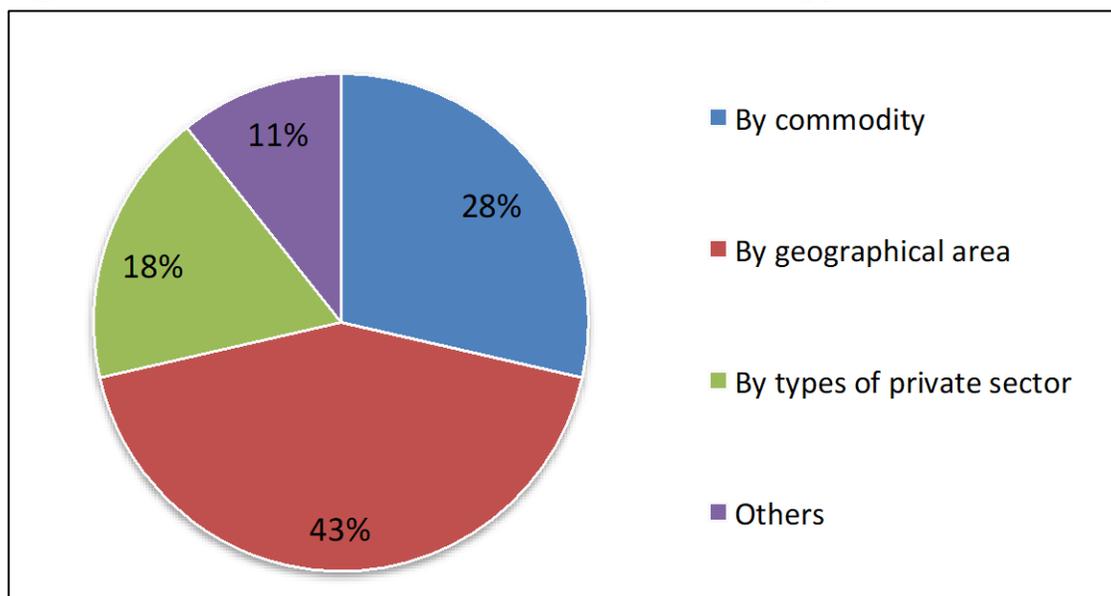


Figure 23 shows that 43 percent of respondents recommended organizing communication channels by geographic area (because some issues may be best addressed by location), and 28 percent suggested that communication methods be based on commodity (since some issues pertain specifically to one commodity). One respondent explained that the Philippines’ archipelago presents distinct challenges and opportunities for climate-smart commodity production, emphasizing the importance of public-private sector dialogue with a geographic focus. One respondent noted that focusing dialogue on specific commodities may align well with the division of responsibilities among relevant Philippine government agencies. Another respondent suggested that in addition to annual multi-stakeholder networking events, small, targeted group meetings can allow in-depth discussions of specific issues and foster progress.

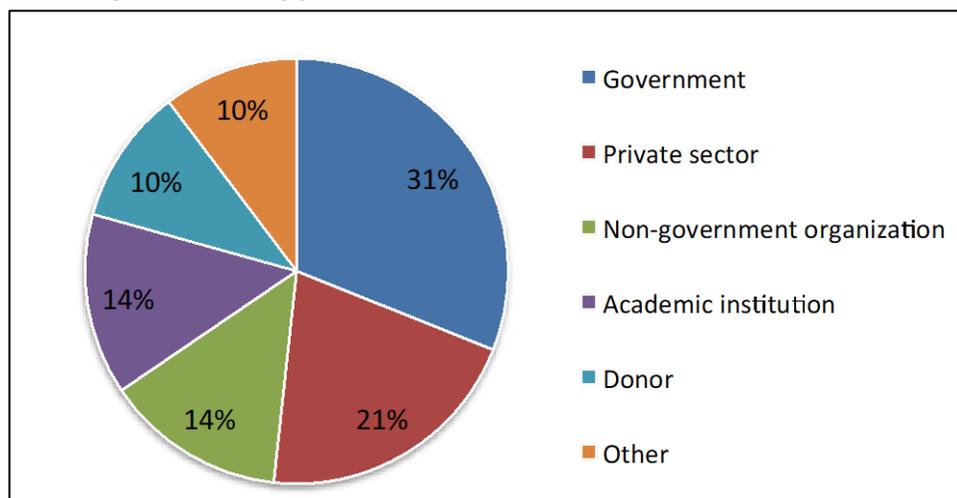
Figure 23. Preferred Communication Methods in the Philippines



4.3.2.1 CONVENERS OF COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS

CEADIR asked respondents to identify and explain their views on the most appropriate conveners of these communications. Thirty-one percent of respondents identified the government as the most appropriate convener, while 21 percent listed private sector entities or business associations, 14 percent named NGOs, 14 percent suggested academic institutions, and 10 percent recommended donors (see Figure 24). Three respondents felt that the government has the leadership, responsibility, and policy-making authority to ensure buy-in and participation from public and private sector stakeholders, as well as authority on national climate change commitments. Two respondents emphasized the importance of support from donors, NGOs, and research-based academic institutions to bring credibility and neutrality. Two respondents stated that donor organizations can help overcome distrust between the public and private sectors, build and sustain momentum for public-private sector dialogue, ensure transparency, and provide technical assistance as capacity development needs emerge. Another respondent noted the role of research institutions in providing evidence-based findings to facilitate discussions and help achieve the objectives of public-private sector dialogue.

Figure 24. Preferred Conveners of Communications for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in the Philippines



4.4 VIETNAM

This section provides an overview of key challenges and recommendations for improving public-private sector communication and collaboration to facilitate investment in climate-smart commodity production in Vietnam. It also gives profiles of 26 respondents in Vietnam. Figure 25 breaks down survey respondents by the type of stakeholder group they represent. Figure 26 shows the types of organizations they represent. These data show that 46 percent of respondents were from the private sector. This includes 27 percent from SMEs, 7 percent from financial institutions and banks, 4 percent from consulting firms, 4 percent from large domestic companies, and 4 percent from certification platforms. Thirty-five percent of respondents were from the public sector, including 31 percent from government agencies and 4 percent from state-owned banks. The remainder included 11 percent representing development banks and development agencies and 8 percent from NGOs.

Figure 25. Vietnam Respondents by Stakeholder Group

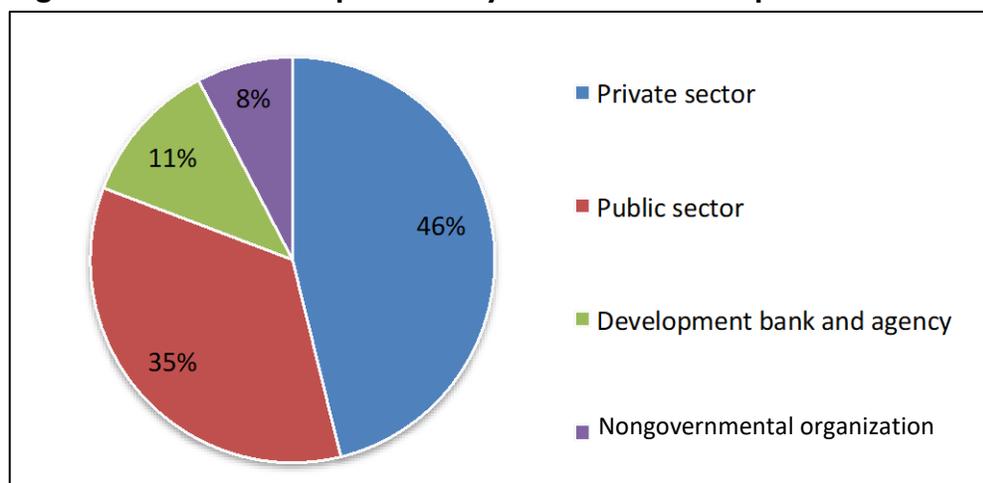
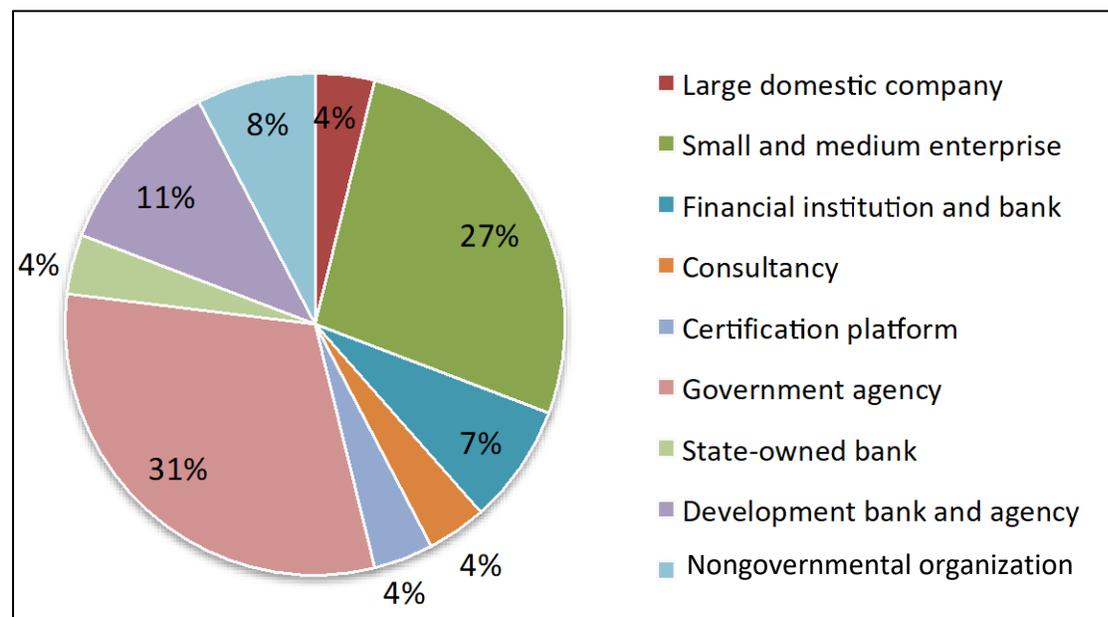


Figure 26. Vietnam Respondents by Type of Organization



Row 1 in Table 12 provides an overview of the key challenges and recommendations for improving public-private sector communication and coordination in Vietnam, as identified by respondents. Row 2 presents the recommended top-priority actions for improving dialogue (those identified by at least 20 percent of survey respondents), while row 3 shows the most often cited expectations for the outcome of regular dialogue. Finally, the table highlights the recommended methods and formats for communication (row 4) and role for the government (row 5). Section 4.4.1 discusses the challenges in greater detail, while section 4.4.2 provides additional details about recommendations and the expected outcome.

Table 11. Challenges and Recommendations to Improve Public-Private Sector Communication and Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Vietnam

	Topic	Description
1.	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited channels to share evidence on technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices; • Lack of common understanding on climate-smart practices; • Insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review; and • Limited channels to exchange views on policy.
2.	Recommended top-priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate regular dialogue on policy or regulatory environment; • Facilitate regular dialogue to share information on technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices.
3.	Expected outcomes of regular dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment; • Facilitation of access to finance for small-scale producers and SMEs; and • Strengthened capacity of small-scale producers and SMEs to collect and report data on climate-smart practices.
4.	Recommended communication methods and formats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold in-person meetings or workshops; and • Select participants by geographical area.
5.	Recommended role for government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene communication channels to build and maintain momentum in regular public-private sector dialogue.

4.4.1 CHALLENGES

CEADIR asked respondents to identify the key challenges for public-private sector communication and collaboration related to climate-smart commodity production in Vietnam, starting with the regional challenges identified at the March 2017 workshop. CEADIR also invited respondents to identify additional challenges not addressed at the workshop. The questionnaire asked respondents to rank challenges on a scale ranging from “not at all a challenge” to “extreme challenge.”

Figure 27 shows that two categories stood out: “significant challenges” (shown in purple) and “challenges” (shown in green). Large portions of respondents in Vietnam ranked the following challenges as “significant”: limited channels to share evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices (43 percent), lack of a common understanding of climate-smart practices (41 percent), insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review (40 percent), and limited channels to exchange views on policy and regulatory environment (38 percent). In addition, 32 percent of respondents in Vietnam classified a lack of awareness on how to engage with the government or private sector as a challenge.

Figure 27. Ranking of Communication and Coordination Challenges in Vietnam

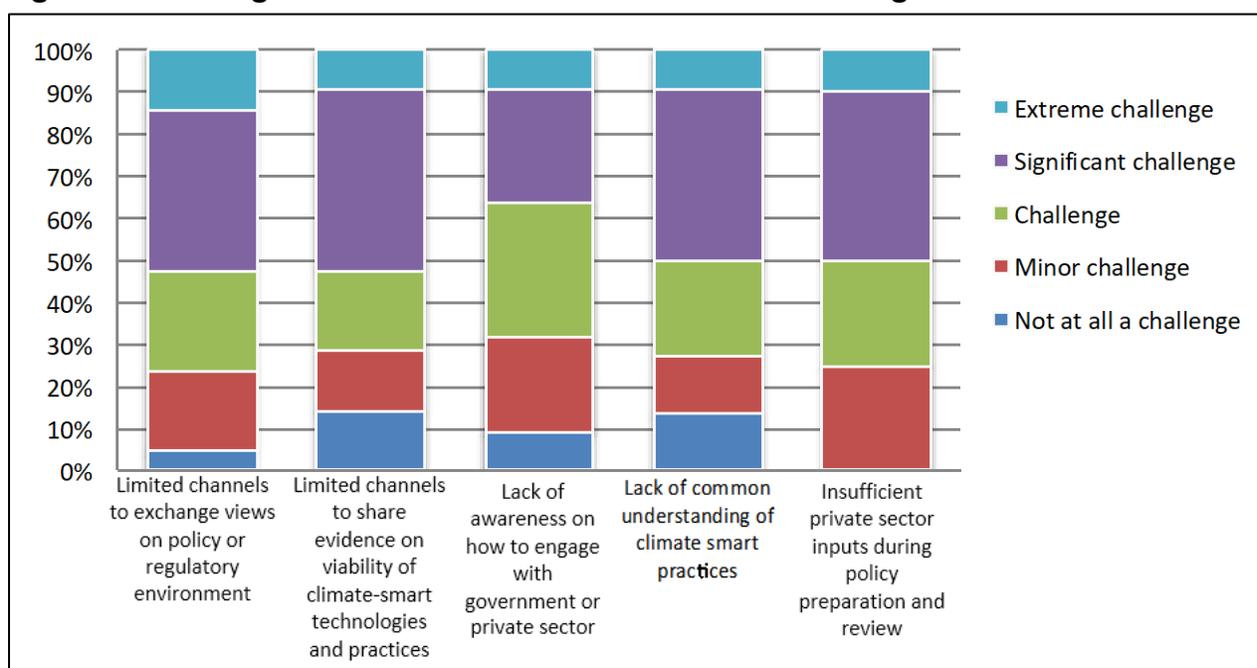


Table 12 expands on respondents’ views about challenges to improving public-private sector communication and coordination to facilitate investment in climate-smart commodity production. For each of the four challenges most frequently named “significant” by respondents, the table provides a sampling of survey answers.

Table 12. Sample Responses on Communication and Coordination Challenges in Vietnam

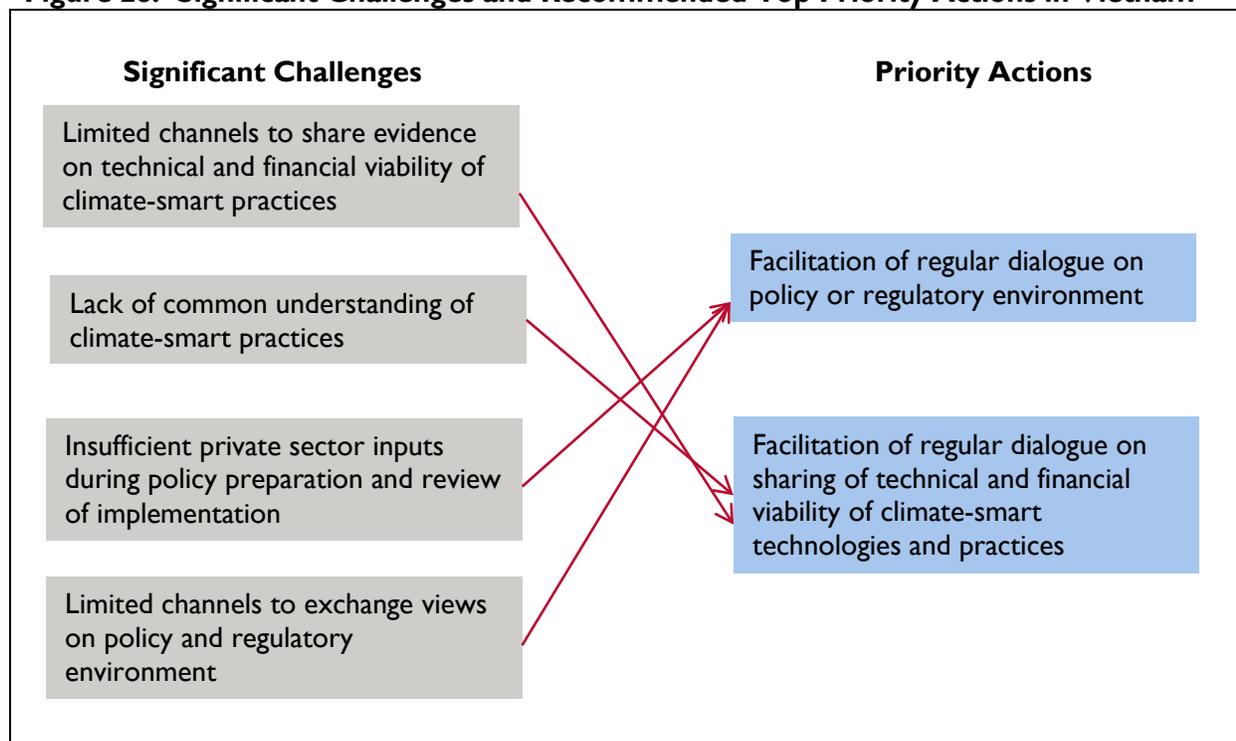
Challenge	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
Limited channels to share evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite ad-hoc short-term assistance from donors and development partners, (e.g., workshops offered by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security), there are no established national-level channels to systematically and comprehensively discuss or document the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies suitable for Vietnam. Even with support from research and development agencies, there is a lack of quality information on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart best practices. Existing information is not shared effectively. The private sector is reluctant to invest in pilot projects to demonstrate best practices, due to pilots’ risks and significant resource requirements. There is an absence of incentives to share information on best practices. When the private sector conducts pilots and gains information on best practices, most information remains confidential to provide a competitive advantage.
Lack of common understanding of climate-smart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The financial constraints of climate-smart businesses (e.g., affordability and bankability) are not widely understood by the public sector. The Vietnamese government has invested significant effort to promote climate-

Challenge	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
practices	smart concepts and create a common public-private sector understanding, particularly in forestry. However, the private sector has a low level of interest in pursuing climate-smart concepts and taking action.
Insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to encourage or sustain private sector participation in policy dialogues, particularly by SMEs and small-scale producers. Without immediate results or outcomes, the private sector, especially SMEs and small-scale producers, often sees these dialogues as an opportunity cost when compared to focusing on day-to-day business operations. • There is a requirement that draft regulations be published on public websites for 60-day comment periods, and there are other existing channels for private sector entities to voice concerns. However, there is no efficient mechanism to ensure that private sector feedback is integrated or considered in a meaningful way during policy preparation and review of implementation.
Limited channels to exchange views on policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite ongoing government attempts to create national-level exchanges to discuss climate-smart policies and regulations (e.g., climate-smart agriculture workshops conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development), significant misperceptions remain about policy and regulatory impacts on businesses and on the costs of doing business. • Very limited country-level public-private sector channels exist to discuss climate-smart policies, particularly on topics such as financial inclusion, climate risk management, and engagement of financial institutions. Policy incentives for the private sector to adopt or share climate-smart best practices are also lacking.

4.4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Figure 28 shows the highest priority actions to address communication and collaboration challenges in climate-smart agriculture and forestry in Vietnam and illustrates how they stem from the key challenges named by respondents. Twenty-six percent of respondents recommended regular dialogues on the policy or regulatory environments, while 22 percent wanted to see information shared on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices.

Figure 28. Significant Challenges and Recommended Top Priority Actions in Vietnam



Note: Priority actions were those identified by at least 20 percent of respondents.

4.4.2.1 EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR DIALOGUE

CEADIR asked respondents what they considered to be the key objectives or expected outcomes of more effective communication channels between the government and private sector for climate-smart agriculture and forestry. About 27 percent of respondents identified improved policies or regulations as the primary expected outcome, with a specific focus on the development of policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment. In addition, 26 percent named improved access to finance, 25 percent wanted to see capacity development in the public or private sectors, and 22 percent recommended improved access to data or data-sharing. Table 13 contains examples of responses on the desired outcomes of more effective public-private sector dialogue.

Table 13. Sample Responses Related to Expected Outcomes of Public-Private Sector Dialogue in Vietnam

Expected Outcomes	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
<p>Policy: Policy incentives developed to promote climate-smart investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy incentives should be established to open up opportunities, capitalize on stakeholder willingness to accelerate climate-smart investments, and motivate replication • Government capacities for monitoring and enforcement of regulations should be strengthened.

Expected Outcomes	Sample Survey and Interview Responses
<p>Finance: Access to finance facilitated for small-scale producers and SMEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing should be scaled up for smallholder farmers to implement climate-smart and other environmentally beneficial practices. • Procedures for obtaining loans and financial products for climate-smart investment should be refined and streamlined, particularly for small-scale producers. • Additional support for financial institutions to de-risk lending to small-scale producers and processors, specifically for timber production, is detrimental to long-term lending products on affordable terms.
<p>Capacity: Strengthened capacity of small-scale producers and SMEs to adopt sustainability certification systems for agriculture or forestry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure improvements may be needed to make sustainability certifications viable. • Donors can play an important supportive role in capacity development.
<p>Data: Improved access to data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although some data has been collected, much of it has not been shared in an accessible form. Relevant climate-smart data should be more available in the public domain, such as through an information clearinghouse. The quality of the data should be improved. • Increased sharing and linkages between public and private sector databases can support enforcement of government regulations and requirements and reduce work redundancies in both sectors.

4.4.2.2 COMMUNICATION METHODS

Respondents identified their preferred methods for improving public and private sector communication on climate-smart agriculture and forestry. Figure 29 shows that 46 percent of respondents identified in-person meetings or workshops as the most effective channel, while 28 percent wanted e-newsletters or emails and 23 percent preferred online networks and forums. One respondent explained that in-person meetings, such as workshops, networking events, or field trips, can provide opportunities to create and strengthen relationships between public and private sector stakeholders, fostering trust to enable greater public-private sector collaboration on key issues.

Figure 29. Preferred Communication Methods for Increasing Public and Private Sector Coordination for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Vietnam

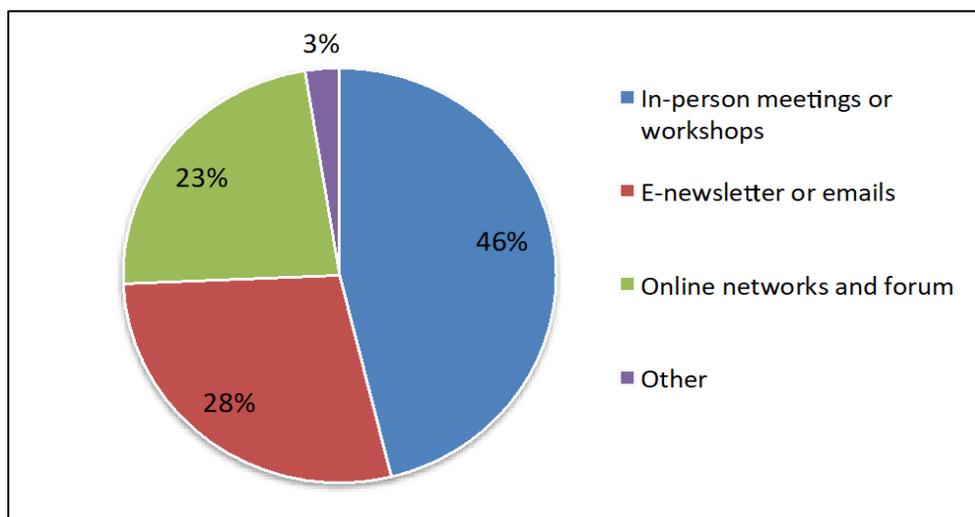
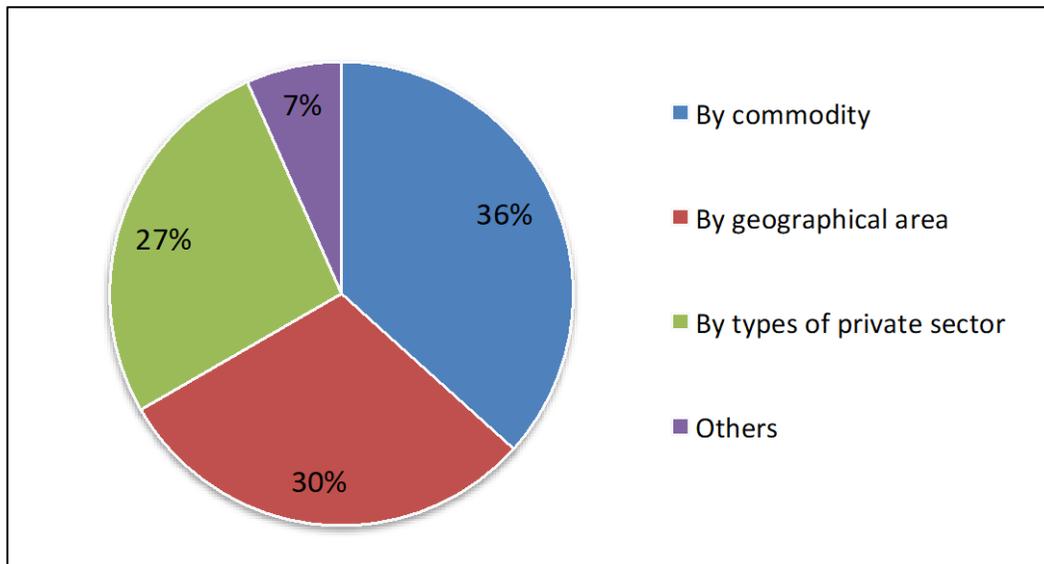


Figure 30 shows that 36 percent of respondents stated that communication methods should be selected based on commodity (since some issues pertain specifically to one commodity), and 30 percent thought they should be based on geographic area (as other issues may be best addressed by location). Three respondents suggested using a combined commodity-geographic focus, as some topics might be relevant across commodities and locations.

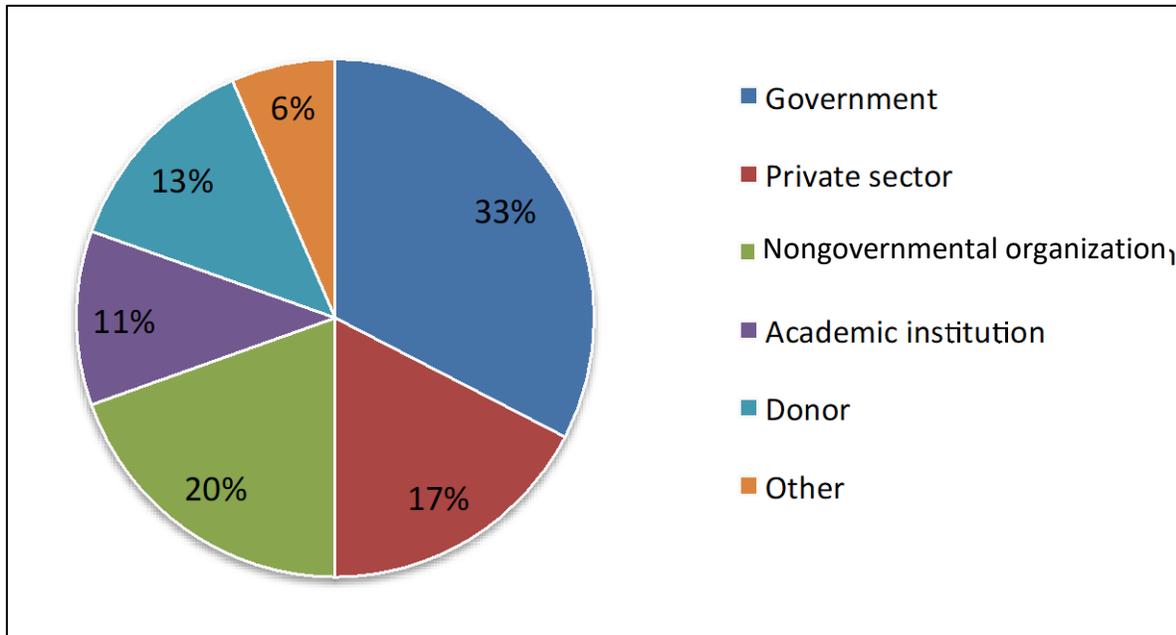
Figure 30. Preferred Communication Methods in Vietnam



4.4.2.3 CONVENERS OF COMMUNICATIONS CHANNELS

CEADIR asked respondents to identify and explain their views on the most appropriate conveners of these communications. Thirty-three percent of respondents identified the government as the most appropriate convener, while 20 percent listed NGOs, 17 percent suggested private sector entities, 13 percent listed donors, and 11 percent recommended academic institutions (Figure 31). Two respondents felt that the government has the capacity to ensure buy-in and participation from both public and private sector stakeholders, and one respondent noted the authority of government in policy-making and national climate change commitments. Two respondents emphasized the importance of support from donors and development agencies to provide a neutral forum, help overcome distrust between the public and private sectors, build and sustain momentum for public-private sector dialogue, and ensure transparency.

Figure 31. Preferred Conveners of Communications for Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry in Vietnam



5. SUMMARY

5.1 COMMON CHALLENGES IN THE FOUR COUNTRIES

After asking respondents to identify the key challenges for public-private sector communication and collaboration related to climate-smart commodity production, CEADIR compiled a list of those that were most frequently named as “significant challenges.” For example, between 41 and 56 percent of respondents in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam agreed that the lack of common understanding of climate-smart practices was among the most significant challenges. Table 14 shows the results for all four countries: only one challenge was identified as most significant in Indonesia, while four challenges were selected as significant by large portions of respondents in Vietnam.

Table 14. Communication and Coordination Challenges in the Four Countries

Challenge	Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines	Vietnam
Lack of common understanding of climate-smart practices	50%	56%	53%	41%
Insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review	55%	*	40%	40%
Limited channels to exchange views on policy and regulatory environment	43%	*	38%	38%
Limited channels to share evidence on technical and financial viability of climate-smart practices and technologies	*	*	*	43%

*Some respondents in this country identified this challenge as “significant,” but because the portion of respondents who did so was smaller, the challenge was not considered top-priority in that country.

Analysis of the responses related to a lack of common understanding on climate-smart practices indicates that insufficient commitment to climate-smart agriculture and forestry was an underlying issue in the four countries. Many private sector entities in the region have not integrated sustainability into their core business processes. Governments are often concerned about tradeoffs between short- and medium-term economic development and environmental protection; this can result in less favorable policies and regulations to provide incentives for climate-smart investments.

Insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review poses a significant challenge in Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Although there are some mechanisms and requirements for stakeholder input in policy formulation in Cambodia, respondents did not think they have resulted in effective participation. In the Philippines and Vietnam, national government channels for public engagement are relatively new; they require further support to build momentum, and respondents felt that these channels do not have adequate mechanisms to incorporate private sector inputs effectively

during policy preparation. In all four countries, small-scale producers stated that they did not have the time or resources to participate in policy dialogues.

Respondents noted limited channels to exchange views on the policy and regulatory environment in Cambodia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, despite periodic opportunities at the regional level. There was a perceived need for more consistent public-private sector dialogues at the national level to build momentum and trust over time. These dialogues should include financial institutions and investors.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRIORITY NEXT STEPS

Many respondents in all four countries recommended regular public-private dialogues on the policy or regulatory environment and greater information-sharing on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart practices and technologies. Table 15 shows the priority actions recommended for each country and the percent of respondents that identified the action as a priority.

Table 15. Priority Actions in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam (percent of respondents)

Priority Action	Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines	Vietnam
Facilitation of regular dialogues on policy or regulatory environment	25%	27%	24%	26%
Facilitation of regular dialogues on sharing of technical and financial viability of climate-smart practices and technologies	24%	27%	22%	22%
Improvement of common understanding on climate-smart practices	*	24%	22%	*

Note: Priority actions were those identified by at least 20 percent of respondents.

*Some respondents in this country identified this action as important, but because the portion of respondents who did so was smaller, the action was not considered top-priority in that country.

As shown in Table 16, between 27 and 34 percent of respondents in the four countries identified policy outcomes as the key objective of effective public-private sector communications. Respondents also identified finance, data, and capacity building outcomes as key. Between 45 to 56 percent wanted to see policies to promote climate-smart investment.

Table 16. Key Expected Outcomes in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam

	Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines	Vietnam
TOPIC				
Policy	34%	32%	28%	27%
Finance			26%	26%
Data			26%	
Capacity building				25%
EXPECTED OUTCOMES				
Policy: Policy incentives developed to promote climate-smart investment	56%	45%	48%	45%
Finance: Access to finance facilitated for small-scale producers and SMEs			40%	46%
Data: Improved access to data			29%	
Capacity development: Strengthened capacity of small-scale producers and SMEs to adopt certification systems for agriculture or forestry commodities				23%

Note: CEADIR highlighted key topics with a minimum of 25% of responses received and highlighted key expected outcomes with majority of responses corresponding to the each of the key topics in respective countries.

Between 46 and 56 percent of respondents in the four countries identified in-person meetings or workshops as the most effective method for public-private sector communications. Some commented that in-person interactions and meetings can be more effective because they provide opportunities to establish or strengthen relationships, build trust and familiarity, and connect to a community of practice. Some respondents also recommended smaller, targeted group meetings for in-depth discussions on particular issues. A portion of private sector respondents noted the importance of relatively immediate and tangible results to justify the time spent in public-private sector dialogues.

Approximately 48 percent of respondents in Indonesia and 43 percent in the Philippines recommended organizing meetings by geographic area, due to the distinct characteristics of different locations. Especially in large countries or those with diverse environments, dialogues may be more useful at the subnational level than the national level. Approximately 36 percent of respondents in Vietnam recommended organizing meetings by type of commodity, while about 34 percent in Cambodia suggested organizing meetings by geographic area and commodity.

Between 31 and 40 percent of respondents in each of the four countries identified national governments as the most appropriate entities to convene and lead public-private sector dialogues on climate-smart agriculture and forestry. National governments have the convening ability to obtain participation from key stakeholders and responsibility for the policy and regulatory environment and national climate change commitments,

Many respondents noted the important roles of donors and other development partners in supporting communication between the public and private sectors. Donors are sometimes seen as neutral parties that can help overcome distrust between public and private stakeholders, especially in the early stages of developing new communication channels and increasing transparency on controversial issues. Financial support from donors and development partners can promote new dialogues and increase local capacity, but should not be assumed to remain available over the long term.

Some existing platforms support public-private sector dialogues on policy development and implementation or information-sharing on climate-smart technologies and practices. Examples include the Philippine Cacao Industry Council, the Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA), Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, and the Asia Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Partnership. These platforms have important roles, but they typically have a limited, specific focus. As a result, few opportunities exist for governments, donors and other development partners, and the private sector to leverage new or existing institutions and strengthen communication channels for climate-smart agriculture and forestry production in the four countries and in the region.

ANNEX A: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

ENABLING PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Introduction

Thank you for being part of this important survey exploring challenges and priorities to improve public-private sector coordination to accelerate investment in climate-smart, low-emission agriculture and forestry in Southeast Asia. Your thoughts and opinions will inform the development of country-specific recommendations to be shared with government officials and development agencies in the region.

This interview will take approximately 30 minutes to complete. All responses will be kept in strict confidentiality and will not be attributed to any individual without prior permission.

Climate-smart approaches in agriculture and forestry aim to increase productivity, strengthen resilience to climate change impacts, and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Interviewee profile

Survey participant name _____

Position _____

Organization _____

Gender: Female Male

Please select your organization type (check ✓)

- Private sector
- Multinational corporation (operation and production in more than one country)
- Large domestic company (over 250 employees)
- Small or medium-sized enterprise (less than 250 employees)
- Business association
- Financial institution or bank
- Consultancy, specify _____
- Certification platform
- Other, specify _____

- Public sector
- Government agency, specify _____ (Agriculture, Forestry, Environment, Trade, Investment, Economics, etc.)
- State-owned bank
- Other, specify _____

- Donor / development partner
- Bilateral or multilateral development bank
- Development agency, specify _____
- Non-governmental organization
- Other, specify _____

Please select commodities that you work with (check all that apply ✓)

- Forest products
- Rice
- Palm oil
- Shrimp/aquaculture
- Tea
- Cocoa
- Coffee
- Other, specify

Please select countries where you work (check all that apply ✓)

- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Vietnam

Other, please identify _____

Interview questions

1. Please describe an instance when communication or coordination – between the public and private sectors – was a barrier to you in advancing an action or investment related to climate-smart agriculture or forestry production.

2. To what extent are public-private sector communication or coordination challenges a barrier to you in advancing action or investment related to climate-smart agriculture or forestry production? Please check the boxes that rate the challenges below for the countries where you work.

- Limited channels to exchange views on the policy or regulatory environment needed to increase climate-smart agriculture and forestry investments.

Please explain or provide examples _____

Not at all a Minor Significant Extreme

	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge
Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Limited channels to share evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices.

Please explain or provide examples

Not at all a	Minor		Significant	Extreme
Challenge	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge
Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lack of awareness on how to engage with government or private sector managers.

Please explain or provide examples

Not at all a	Minor		Significant	Extreme
Challenge	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge
Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lack of understanding on who to engage with in the government or private sector.

Please explain or provide examples

Not at all a	Minor		Significant	Extreme
Challenge	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge	Challenge
Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Lack of common language or understanding related to climate-smart agriculture or forestry practices between the public and private sectors.

Please explain or provide examples

Not at all a Challenge	Minor Challenge	Challenge	Significant Challenge	Extreme Challenge
Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Insufficient private sector inputs during policy preparation and review of implementation.

Please explain or provide examples

Not at all a Challenge	Minor Challenge	Challenge	Significant Challenge	Extreme Challenge
Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other challenges not included above: _____

Please explain or provide examples

Not at all a Challenge	Minor Challenge	Challenge	Significant Challenge	Extreme Challenge
Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vietnam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional comments on key communication or coordination challenges related to scaling-up climate-smart agriculture and forestry production:

3. What actions should be taken in order to address the challenges you rated as *challenge*, *significant*, and *extreme challenge* in Question 2?

Facilitate regular dialogue on the policy or regulatory environment needed in order for the private sector to increase investment in climate-smart agriculture or forestry production.

Please explain _____

Facilitate regular dialogue to share evidence on the technical and financial viability of climate-smart technologies and practices.

Please explain _____

Improve understanding on approaches to engage with government or private sector managers.

Please explain _____

Improve awareness on who to engage with in the government or private sector.

Please explain _____

Improve common language or understanding related to climate-smart agriculture or forestry practices between the public and private sectors.

Please explain _____

Enhance private sector inputs during policy preparation and review of implementation.

Please explain _____

Other priority action not included above _____

Please explain _____

Additional comments:

4a. When engaging with public or private sector entities related to climate-smart agriculture or forestry, what methods do you use to communicate, i.e. formal or informal?

- Informal, with personal contacts on an ad-hoc basis
- Formal, through established and structured public-private sector communication channels on a regular basis

If formal, how many channels do you engage with?

- 0
- 1-3
- more than 3

What are the methods of such communication?

- In-person meetings
- E-newsletter, emails
- Online networks and forums (e.g. Open Development Cambodia)
- Others, specify _____

4b. What are the key pros and cons of these channels from your view?

Pros _____

Cons _____

Additional comments:

5. What should be the key objective or expected outcomes of effective communication channels between government and the private sector in the countries where you work? (check all that apply ✓)

- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Vietnam

Improve policy or regulations,
specify _____

Examples include:

- Develop policy incentives to promote climate-smart investment
- Remove policies or subsidies that currently act as disincentives for adopting climate-smart practices
- Establish penalties and enforcement to deter unsustainable practices
- Others, specify _____

Improve access to or deployment of finance,
specify _____

Examples include:

- Facilitate access to finance for smallholder farmers, small-scale producers, and SMEs
 - Reduce transaction costs for banks through aggregation of small loans by cooperatives or farmer associations
 - Develop de-risking mechanisms to promote finance for climate-smart practices (e.g., loan guarantees, weather-indexed insurance, concessional finance)
 - Others, specify
-

Improve access to data or data sharing,

specify _____

Examples include:

- Strengthen the capacity of SMEs and small-scale producers to collect and report data on climate-smart practices
 - Improve the quality and coverage of data to inform climate-smart practices (e.g., weather forecasting, climate information services, data on technical and financial feasibility of climate-smart practices)
 - Increase confidence in climate-smart technologies through data sharing and peer learning
 - Others, specify
-

Strengthen public or private sector capacities, specify

Examples include:

- Strengthen the capacity of domestic banks to deploy climate-smart finance
 - Strengthen the capacity of small-scale producers to adopt practices that reduce GHG emissions and to monitor and report GHG reductions
 - Strengthen the capacity of SMEs and small-scale producers to adopt sustainability certification systems for agriculture or forestry commodities
 - Strengthen government capacity for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of GHG emissions to track progress toward national climate change commitments
 - Others, specify
-

Additional comments:

6. What types of private-public sector communication channels do you prefer?

- In-person meetings E-newsletter, emails Online networks and forums
 Others, specify _____

Additional comments:

7. What is the most effective format for convening such communication channels?

- By commodity, specify _____
 By geographical area (state, country, regional, global),
specify _____
 By types of private sector organizations (large corporations, small and medium enterprises, financial
institutions, etc.), specify _____
 Others,
specify _____

Additional comments:

8. Who should convene these types of communication channels and why?

- Government, specify _____
 Private sector entities, specify _____
 Non-government organizations, specify _____
 Academic institutions, specify _____
 Donors, specify _____
 Others, specify _____
-

Please explain your rationale for the selection above:

9. Are there any game-changing ideas related to communication or collaboration that you would like to share that could enable private sector investment in climate-smart agriculture and forestry production at scale in the countries where you work?

- Cambodia Indonesia Philippines Vietnam
-

ANNEX B: LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT RESPONDED TO THE SURVEY

PUBLIC SECTOR

Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero)

Cambodia Department of Science and Technology, National Council for Sustainable Development

Cambodia Ministry of Economy and Finance

Cambodia Ministry of Environment,

Cambodia Rural Development Bank

Indonesian Agricultural Environment Research Institute

Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resource Research and Development, Agency for Agricultural Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture

Philippines Department of Agriculture

Philippines Visayas State University

State Bank of Vietnam

Vietnam Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Vietnam Department of Credit Policies for Economic Sectors, Ministry of Planning and Investment

Vietnam Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Vietnam Ministry of Planning and Investment

PRIVATE COMPANIES

AmCham Philippines

AMRU Rice

Asia Pulp and Paper

Atkins Acuity

Blue Ocean Import-Export Company

Daviwood

Ecohub

First Coconut Manufacturing Inc.
Forest Stewardship Council Asia Pacific Regional Office
Forest Stewardship Council Indonesia
Franklin Baker Company of the Philippines
GEA Timbers
Gentraco Corporation
Golden Agri
Green Options Agricultural and Environmental Business Centre
Huong Son Ltd. Company
Kennemer Foods International
Kolsada Coffee
Loc Troi Group
Lotus Foods
Lotus Impact
MacNut Philippines
Matimco Incorporated
Net Energy Pty Ltd
Rocky Mountain
Syngenera
University of the Philippines Foundation Inc.

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
Borneo Initiative
Center for Environment Research, Education and Development
World Wide Fund for Nature

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Finance Corporation