



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WORKSHOP REPORT

ANGA Coordination Meeting and UNFCCC Negotiations Training
12-14 February 2020, Bangkok, Thailand

Abbreviations

AMAF	:	The ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
ANGA	:	ASEAN Negotiators' Group on Agriculture
AMS	:	ASEAN Member States
ASWGC	:	The ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops
ASEAN-CRN	:	ASEAN Climate Resilience Network
ATWGARD	:	The ASEAN Technical Working Group Agricultural Research and Development
BMZ	:	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CSA	:	Climate Smart Agriculture
COP	:	Conference of Parties
CSLU	:	Climate Smart Land Use in ASEAN
DOA	:	Department of Agriculture
FAF	:	Food, Agriculture and Food Security
FAO-ROAP	:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Office for Asia and the Pacific
GCF	:	Green Climate Fund
GIZ	:	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
KJWA	:	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
SBSTA	:	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
UNFCCC	:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Table of Contents

Abbreviations.....	2
I. Background.....	4
II. Workshop Objectives.....	4
III. Participants.....	5
IV. Workshop Schedule and Approach.....	5
Day 1 – ANGA Coordination Meeting.....	5
Day 2 – UNFCCC Training	9
Day 3 – UNFCCC Training	11

Photo cover:

Group photo of Participants of the ANGA Coordination Meeting and UNFCCC Negotiations Training, Bangkok, 12-14 February 2020. All pictures in this report are ©GIZ.

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WORKSHOP REPORT

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I. Background

In 2017, the ASEAN Negotiators' Group on Agriculture (ANGA) was established by the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN) in order to promote resiliency and the mitigation opportunities of agriculture under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Alongside its establishment, the group's Terms of Reference and Standard Operating Procedures were endorsed by the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF).

Since its establishment, ANGA has been very active in reaching a number of important milestones that have contributed to discourse on agriculture and climate change under the UNFCCC, primarily through joint submissions and the group's active participation in in-session workshops for the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) during the climate conferences.

At the 25th Conference of Parties (COP) held in Madrid, Spain in December 2019, a number of activities under the KJWA Road Map took place, namely (1) an in-session workshop on improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems, and (2) the consideration of workshop reports on *(i) methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience, and (ii) improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management.*

In 2020, three (3) more workshops and three (3) submissions are to be undertaken by Parties to the UNFCCC under the KJWA Road Map. In addition, a report to the COP on the progress of the KJWA and the outcomes of this work are to be made in November 2020, in Glasgow, Scotland.

The visibility of ANGA as a cohesive negotiating group is generally deemed a political success and has sparked interest from other groups such as South Asia and the Pacific, for support and similar trainings to also be given.

II. Workshop Objectives

The ANGA Coordination Meeting and UNFCCC Negotiations Training was organized to meet the following objectives:

- Provide a debrief on the outcomes of UNFCCC COP 25, particularly in relation to the KJWA;
- Facilitate coordination between ASEAN Member States (AMS) to develop a negotiations strategy and joint positions for the UNFCCC negotiations, with a specific focus on the KJWA;
- Strengthen general UNFCCC negotiations capacities of ANGA, further AMS representatives, South Asia and the Pacific groups;
- Agree on next steps for preparing for and engaging in the 52nd session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and COP26; and
- Facilitate discourse between countries, with a view towards greater cooperation and coordination moving forward in relation to agriculture in the context of climate change.



*ANGA representatives on the first day of meeting.
Photo credit @GIZ*

III. Participants

The workshop participants were the ANGA Focal Points, as well as selected AMS representatives engaged in the 1) UNFCCC negotiations on topics related to land use and forestry and 2) ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change under the Environment Division. In addition, selected UNFCCC agriculture negotiators from South Asia and the Pacific were also in attendance.

A complete list of participants is attached as **Annex I**.

IV. Workshop Schedule and Approach

The ASEAN-CRN and ANGA are supported by the United Nations Food Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO-ROAP) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

The workshop was divided into two parts.

Day 1 was intended as a closed coordination meeting for ANGA Focal Points, to allow for a debrief on the outcomes of COP 25, and discussion on ways forward based on regional priorities and the KJWA Road Map.

Days 2 and 3 included the additional negotiators from other land use sectors and the Environment Ministries from the AMS, and representatives from the South Asia and Pacific island groups. The program for these days was designed as a general capacity-building activity on the UNFCCC negotiations, with a particular focus on agriculture and the KJWA.

Day 1 – ANGA Coordination Meeting

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- It is important for Parties to come to the meetings prepared, as this increases the chances of positive outcomes. It would also be ideal for Parties to not leave until the negotiations are over, so they can provide support to each other and participate in the informal sessions and conversations that take place over and above the formal meetings.
- It is important that Parties understand the process, particularly how workshop reports and SB conclusions later lead to COP Decisions.
- Submissions made by Parties are valuable, because these are positions that will be reflected in workshop reports, and will be considered even if no country delegate is available to attend the workshop.

PRESENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

Dr. Margaret Yoovatana, Department of Agriculture – Thailand

- ASEAN has been engaged in agriculture talks under the UNFCCC since SBSTA 44 in 2016.
- At the 38th AMAF in October 2016, it was agreed in principle that ANGA would be established. Thailand was designated as the Lead Coordinator. The TOR and SOP for ANGA were subsequently developed and endorsed by SOM AMAF in November 2017.
- To date, ANGA has crafted a submission on the modalities for the implementation of the outcomes of the five in-session workshops on issues related to agriculture and other future topics that may arise from this work.
- Regional meetings and training workshops on the KJWA contributed to ANGA's well-coordinated voice in the negotiation process on agriculture issues at SBSTA/SBI 50 in June 2019 and SBSTA/SBI 51 and COP 25 in December 2019.

1.2 Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: The Koronivia Roadmap, Achievements to Date and Outlook to COP 26¹

Mr. Dirk Nemitz -- UNFCCC Secretariat, MDA Programme

- UNFCCC Decision 4/CP.23 opened the joint work on Agriculture under SBSTA and SBI through the KJWA, and agreed on six broad and holistic focus areas to start the work. The Decision confirms that: 1) Agriculture is a sector that requires particular attention and 2) Parties agree to take on further work over three years, starting with identified focus areas.
- The Decision sends a strong signal to all Parties and implementing agencies to also put a stronger focus on the implementation of activities related to agriculture and climate change, taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.
- The Koronivia road map adopted at SB 48 in May 2018 covers work to be undertaken on identified topics until COP 26.



(Above) Dr. Margaret Yoovatana, Department of Agriculture – Thailand and (below) Mr. Dirk Nemitz – Secretariat, MDA Programme UNFCCC. Photo credit @GIZ

The basic layout for each topic consists of: 1) Submissions from Parties and observers; 2) An in-session workshop and 3) A report by the secretariat on the workshop for consideration at the next session.

- So far, submissions have been received, and workshops have been held on four topics under the KJWA. Workshop reports have been published and considered at intersessional leading up to COP 25. In-session workshops on the remaining KJWA topics have been scheduled throughout 2020.
- For COP 26, there are two major challenges, as follows: 1) Large amounts of workshop reports with technical details and underlying substance matter to be taken into consideration, as well as work undertaken by other constituted bodies and financing entities and 2) Time, given that two workshop reports will still be discussed at COP 26.

1.3 Way Forward in relation to KJWA: G77 and China perspective¹

Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz – Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and current G77 and China Agriculture Coordinator

- Several Adaptation pillars can be reflected in future ANGA submissions. The Sensitivity pillar, for example, can be reflected in identification of appropriate Early Warning Systems, while Exposure could be unpacked through a discussion of factors affecting agriculture.
- The term “Adaptation” can be broken down further into its elements and aspects. This could give positions a better chance of being taken up and adopted.
- Ideally, Parties should not leave until the negotiations are over and provide support to each other. It might be necessary to have a meeting to get delegates together to collate the outputs from previous workshops.

DISCUSSION HIGHLIGHTS

1.4 Panel Discussion - Mr. Dirk Nemitz and Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz. Moderated by Ms. Imelda Bacudo

A. Preparing for UNFCCC Sessions and Processes

- A hierarchy is usually involved as regards sessions at the UNFCCC, such that discussions at the informal usually go to the Contact Group meetings, and discussions at the
- Groups are elevated further. There are challenges for everyone when sessions run overtime.
- Workshop reports are written by the Secretariat, and so these do not have the same authority as decisions. Nevertheless, it is good to have ready the paragraphs in SB decisions that reflect the workshop reports. Since these reflect the power of agreed text, Parties can always fall back on, and build from these.
- It is important to understand the process, especially how workshops lead to reports, which inform SB conclusions and later, COP Decisions.



Ms. Imelda Bacudo with Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz (left) and Mr. Dirk Nemitz (right). Photo credit @GIZ

- Participants should send their submissions, even as individual countries, because these would be reflected in the reports and reflect the national stance, even if no delegate is available to attend the workshop.
- Participants should identify their respective national policies for agriculture and differentiate these clearly from practice. Participants consult with their colleagues from the Agriculture Ministries in this, to determine where they want to see agriculture in the end.

B. G77 and China coordination

- G77 and China arrive at common positions, through submissions are received from the Parties. From these, the least common denominator is extracted. This least common denominator usually revolves around means of implementation.
- The strength of ASEAN common positions is that these involve similar areas, features and biodiversity, making it easier to speak the same language and reflect positions in a coordinated way

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

1.5 Mapping Activity. Facilitated by Ms. Alaya de Leon and Dr. Wojtek Galinski

Prior to the workshop, the participants were sent a set of guide questions on Items 2(e) and 2(f) of the Koronivia Road Map, to facilitate the identification and formulation of common positions on the submissions due in April 2020.

Responses were received from the participants from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. From these, the workshop organizers identified the like-minded ideas across the submissions and presented these before the mapping activity.

The activity output was an ANGA position on Items 2(e) and 2(f) for submission in April 2020. The position highlighted:

On topic 2(e), *Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others:*

- Livestock in all ASEAN Member States is seriously affected by the change in climate patterns, and climate change is expected to decrease animal production unless adaptation measures are urgently undertaken. This includes economic and technical analyses of existing livestock systems to identify barriers to adaptation.
- The exchange of information should be an important part of the work; best practices should be further developed and advanced to the level of proven technologies that can be distributed to farmers.
- Financial support, technology transfer and capacity building from various climate change related sources are necessary to enable progress in the aforementioned matters.
- The Standing Committee on Finance should be instructed to identify ways to accelerate and expand finance for agriculture under the Convention's finance mechanism, and further develop mechanisms to leverage additional sources of financing for climate action and agriculture.
- The Technology Executive Committee should be instructed to improve access to technological innovations, through the prioritization of agriculture-related



Participants engaged in interactive discussion during the mapping activity. Photo credit @GIZ.

On topic 2(f), *Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector:*

- There is a need for capacity building, technology transfer and dissemination, and the promotion of an agricultural value-chain approach in order to enhance livelihoods among smallholder communities.
- The effective coordination of the support available at the international and regional levels can enhance the ability of national institutions to support farmer-led actions at the local levels. The Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC could promote actions to support efficient regional coordination in order to scale up implementation in relation to ensuring food security under climate change.

The common elements derived from AMS submissions of views, which formed the basis for the draft submission, is attached as **Annex V**.

Day 2 – UNFCCC Training

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- The UNFCCC is too big for one person to understand and follow. Because of this, it is important to coordinate with other agencies and representatives at the national level, to get the broadest and most comprehensive picture possible.
- It is important to understand the interests, policies and plans of other Parties and negotiating groups. This makes it possible to identify least common denominators with them, as well as be prepared for what positions and tactics they may take.
- Even this early, it is important to be forward-looking about the KJWA, and what it might mean for future COP decisions.

PRESENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

2.1 UNFCCC Structures and Procedures¹

Mr. Dirk Nemitz -- UNFCCC Secretariat, MDA Programme

- The UNFCCC is one of the three Rio Conventions created in 1992. It currently has 197 Parties. Its decision-making body is the COP. Decisions of the COP are made by a consensus, wherein not everyone says yes, but no one says no.
- The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. It requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.
- Technical-level negotiations under the SBSTA and SBI can only adopt conclusions, but not decisions. For SBSTA, although decisions are made in plenary, all the preparations happen in the Contact Groups. While the SBSTA and SBI Chairpersons can make decisions, the Facilitators and Co-Facilitators of Contact Groups are not able to do so.
- The Draft Rules of Procedure have not been adopted because Parties have not been able to agree on draft rule 42, which concerns voting.

2.2 Negotiating Blocs and Coordination within Groups (in particular G77 and China)

Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz – Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and current G77 and China Agriculture Coordinator¹

- To recap the negotiating blocs working on the UNFCCC, there are the EU and the Umbrella Group of Annex I countries. Under the G77, there is ANGA, a forthcoming group called SARC, and GRULAC, which would be brought together by Brazil. In the LDC, there are formal and informal groups.
- The EU is an economic, as well as a negotiating bloc. The African Union, however, is not registered, so countries must vote as individuals. G77 and China is already a formal group under the UN, and is widely accepted.
- Within regions, like-minded groups also form. This varies among countries, as they choose what groups they want to be affiliated with.
- Although the EU Member States have yet to agree on a common agriculture policy, this is expected within the year, as guidelines for this are already available. In addition, the European Green Deal could be a crucial guide on how to interact with the EU at the June SB sessions.
- African countries as closest to the G77 and China in terms of capacity building and technology transfer.
- As not all the members of G77 and China approach emissions from agriculture in the same way, it would be good to be careful in the selection of terms for the negotiations, so as to keep positions intact.
- It is important to look at agriculture in the context of climate change in the long term.
- Developing country Parties are not in the same position as developed countries, as some are also net importers of goods. G77 and China are always pushing for more financial resources to help pursue their goals, but developed countries are more conservative across all the sectors.



Participants engaged in interactive discussion during the negotiation simulation. Photo credit @GIZ.

2.3 Analysis of SBSTA/SBI 51 Conclusions the KJWA Presentation Summary – Analysis of SBSTA/SBI 51 Conclusions on the KJWA¹

Dr. Wojtek Galinski – Resource Person and Consultant

- The SBSTA/SBI 51 conclusions were informed by the two workshop reports prepared by the secretariat and the views presented by Parties during consideration of these workshop reports.
- Some Parties had forward-looking views on methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, as well as on improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility.
- For the post-2020 regime, the KJWA could result in no tangible outcome, or alternatively, tangible outcomes that may be the enhancement of existing programs, a new programme or something that is yet undefined.
- Koronivia results and their possible implementation in the region will depend on the ASEAN countries inputs to the process. The ASM have the power to shape the Koronivia outcomes and/or implementation in Southeast Asia.



Participants engaged during the UNFCCC negotiations and drafting exercise. Photo credit @GIZ

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

2.4 Negotiations and Drafting Exercise Dr. Wojtek Galinski – Resource Person and Consultant

Dr. Galinski provided two sets of negotiations mandates from hypothetical Prime Ministers and positions on the KJWA. The participants were divided in two groups, and were asked to negotiate based on these provided documents.

This exercise resulted in draft text that was agreeable to both groups. Dr. Galinski also guided a discussion on this text, to help the participants unpack the language that they used, and understand its potential implications.

Day 3 – UNFCCC Training

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- The KJWA workshops enabled the identification of gaps in knowledge and information. Because these gaps have started to close, Parties should start moving towards action in the post-2020 regime.
- GHG inventories and other quantitative studies are helpful tools. However, going deeper and deeper with these studies might not be the most cost-efficient approach.
- The KJWA is a Party-driven process. It would be helpful for Parties and negotiating groups to discuss how to use the information from the workshops and come to COP with a full range of negotiating options.
- Internal coordination at the national level is critical, so delegations can agree on the overall direction to be taken, and avoid outcomes that may be good for the agriculture sector but detrimental to other national climate change interests.



Break-out group discussion where participants engaged in interactive discussion. Photo credit @GIZ.

3.1 Panel Discussion -- Mr. Dirk Nemitz, Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz, Dr. Wojtek Galinski and Mr. Beau Damen. Moderated by Ms. Imelda Bacudo

- Agriculture is a complicated and difficult sector in which to demonstrate positive change, but the KJWA could make valuable contributions in this regard.
- GHG inventories would be a helpful tool to evaluate land through systems for policy and planning. But as this may be difficult to adopt for countries with many islands, other means of measurement are available. However, that it might not be cost efficient to go deeper and deeper with these studies.
- The KJWA workshops enabled the identification of gaps in information, and there is a general feeling that these gaps are closing. The time is now ripe for action, given the post-2020 regime.
- On the whole, the KJWA workshops have been important to the process and are not a waste of time. Rather, they bring the Parties together and increase engagement and participation. This is especially true for ASEAN in particular.
- The KJWA process is Party-driven, so documents will be written in the way that the Parties want. A challenge for agriculture negotiations, however, is that at least two people are needed – an agriculture person and a climate person. Because of this, it is important to have in-country talks to ensure that the delegation does not end up with an outcome that is good for agriculture, but is detrimental to other national climate change interests.

3.2 Future Opportunities for Collaboration. Moderated by Ms. Imelda Bacudo

- An effort will be made to include a presentation from ANGA in the agenda of the next meeting of the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC). This is so the AWGCC can be kept updated on ANGA's work.
- South and Southeast Asia have much in common, in that agriculture is important to both regions. Because of this, it is extremely important for these regions to work together, including under the G77 and China negotiating bloc.
- The Pacific islands group is planning to make a general submission on all topics following the June session. The group will also meet again after the June session, and a representative from ANGA may be invited to share their experiences.
- FAO will continue to work toward giving countries opportunities to better coordinate and discuss issues. GIZ will continue to closely coordinate with FAO to see how these meetings could be supported in the upcoming months and beyond.

ANNEX

ANNEX I. Complete list of participants

Country	Name/Designation and Office
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	Mr. Mohammad Izzannudin Bujang Agriculture Officer, Department of Agriculture and Agri-food
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	Mr. Khaiulnasrin Besar Agriculture Officer, Department of Agriculture and Agri-food
FIJI	Dr. Tekini Nakidakida Koronivia Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture
INDONESIA	Dr. Fahmuddin Agus Soil Scientist, Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development (ICALRRD), Ministry of Agriculture
INDONESIA	Mr. Setiari Marwanto Soil Scientist, Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development (ICALRRD), Ministry of Agriculture
INDONESIA	Mr. Wisnu Murti Head of Section for Non-UNFCCC Convention, Directorate for Sectoral and Regional Resources Mobilization, DG of Climate Change, MoEF
INDONESIA	Mr. Arief Rosadi Staff of Directorate for Sectoral and Regional Resources Mobilization
LAO PDR	Dr. Thavone Inthavong Agriculture, National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
LAO PDR	Mr. Alounxay Onta Deputy Head of Division, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MALAYSIA	Mrs. Norfaizah Omar Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
MALAYSIA	Mr. Mahammad Hariz Abdul Rahman Deputy Director, Climate Change Programme, Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
MALAYSIA	Mr. Nazar Azly Bin Zuberi Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Primary Industries
MALAYSIA	Dr. Mei Ching Law* Tropical Peat Research Unit, Biology Division, Malaysian Palm Oil Board

MYANMMAR	Dr. Khin Myo Thant Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MYANMMAR	Ms. Wint Wint Tun Deputy Director, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
SINGAPORE	Ms. Bee Ling Poh* Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation
SRI LANKA	Prof. Buddhi Marambe Chairman, National Experts Committee on Climate Change Adaptation (NECCA), Ministry of Environment; Professor - Weed Science
THAILAND	Ms. Margaret Yoovatana (PhD in Crop Science) Senior Policy and Plan Specialist, Planning and Technical Division, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
THAILAND	Ms. Jainta Chomtoranin Economist (Professional Level), Office of Agricultural Economics
THAILAND	Mr. Napat Ouicharoen Economist (Professional Level), Office of Agricultural Economics
VIETNAM	Dr. Dai Nghia Tran Director, Department of Natural Resource and Environmental Economics Studies, IPSARD, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
VIETNAM	Mr. Duy Hai Ngo Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
	Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz Deputy Director of the Department of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Mr. Dirk Nemitz Programme Officer, Mitigation, Data and Analysis, UNFCCC Secretariat
	Mr. Beau Damen FAO Asia and the Pacific
	Ms. Srijita Dasgupta FAO Asia and the Pacific
	Ms. Liva Kaugure FAO Rome
	Ms. Hanna Reuter Climate Smart Land Use in ASEAN (CSLU) - GIZ
	Ms. Fitra Aidiella Dachian Climate Smart Land Use in ASEAN (CSLU) - GIZ
	Ms. Imelda Bacudo Senior Adviser to ASEAN CRN, FAO and GIZ
	Ms. Alaya de Leon Chief Executive Officer, Parabukas

	Ms. C. Therese Guiao Chief Financial and Operations Officer, Parabukas
	Ms. Sophia Mae Caralde Administrative Officer and Research Specialist, Parabukas
	Dr. Wojtek Galinski Consultant, GIZ

* Attended the workshop via Skype call

ANNEX II. Final workshop program

Day 1: ANGA Coordination Meeting

Debriefing on COP25, and planning for upcoming workshops and submissions

Time	Agenda	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:15	Welcome Remarks	Mr. Surakitti Sirikul <i>Acting Chief Senior Expert in Crop Production Systems, Thailand</i>
	Opening Remarks	Mr. M. Izzanudin Bin Haji Bujang <i>Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, Brunei</i>
		Mr. Beau Damen <i>Natural Resources Officer, FAO Asia and Pacific</i>
9:15 – 9:30	Introduction of Participants	
9:30 – 9:45	ANGA in Brief	Dr. Margaret Yoovatana <i>ASEAN Climate Resilience Network representing Thailand as Chair</i>
9:45 – 10:00	HEALTH BREAK AND GROUP PHOTO	
10:00 – 10:20	KJWA Under the UNFCCC: The Koronivia Roadmap, Achievements to Date, and Outlook to COP26	Mr. Derk Nemitz <i>UNFCCC Secretariat</i>
10:20 – 10:40	Way forward in relation to KJWA: G77 and China Perspective	Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz <i>Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, G77 and China Agriculture Coordinator</i>
10:40 – 12:00	ANGA at COP25	ANGA Representatives at COP25 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei • Indonesia • Malaysia • Thailand <i>Moderator:</i> Ms. Imelda Bacudo
12:00 – 13:00	LUNCH and NETWORKING (After lunch break, the sessions are only for ANGA and organizers)	
13:00 – 13:15	Energizer	
13:15 – 13:30	KJWA Roadmap: From now to COP26	Ms. C. Therese Guiao
13:30 – 14:30	Discussion and Mapping Exercise: KJWA March Intersessional Workshop	Ms. Imelda Bacudo

14:30 – 14:45	HEALTH BREAK	
14:45 – 16:15	Discussion and Mapping Exercise: KJWA April Submission for the June Workshop	Ms. Alaya de Leon
16:15 – 16:30	Summary of Day 1	

Day 2: UNFCCC Negotiations Training

Understanding UNFCCC structures and processes for effective negotiation

Open to AWGCC and other ASEAN working groups, South Asia and Pacific island groups

Time	Agenda	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:15	Opening Remarks	Mr. M. Izzanudin Bin Haji Bujang <i>Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, Brunei</i> Mr. Beau Damen <i>Natural Resources Officer, FAO Asia and Pacific</i> Ms. Hanna Reuter <i>Climate Smart Land Use in ASEAN – GIZ</i>
9:15 – 9:25	Introduction of Participants	
9:25 – 9:40	Recap: ANGA Coordination Meeting on Day 1	Ms. Imelda Bacudo
9:40 – 10:10	UNFCCC Structures and Procedures	Mr. Derk Nemitz <i>UNFCCC Secretariat</i>
10:10 – 10:40	Negotiating Blocs and Coordination within Groups (in particular G77 & China)	Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz <i>Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, G77 and China Agriculture Coordinator</i>
10:40 – 11:00	HEALTH BREAK AND GROUP PHOTO	
11:00 – 11:30	Analysis of SBSTA/SB 51 conclusions on KJWA	Dr. Wojtek Galinski
11:30 – 12:00	<i>Reflection Activity:</i> Why do we negotiate? Whom do we negotiate for?	
12:00 – 13:00	LUNCH BREAK	
13:00 – 13:15	Energizer	

13:15 – 15:45	<i>Drafting Exercise:</i> Engaging more effectively in the negotiations, and influencing outcomes	Dr. Wojtek Galinski
15:45 – 16:00	Summary of Day 2	
16:30 – 17:30	Cocktails and Networking	

Day 3: UNFCCC Negotiations Training

Understanding agriculture further in the context of climate change and the UNFCCC

Open to AWGCC and other ASEAN working groups, South Asia and Pacific island groups

Time	Agenda	
8:30 – 9:00	Registration	
9:00 – 9:20	Energizer	
9:20 – 9:35	<i>Video Presentation:</i> The KJWA	
9:35 – 10:00	Evolution of Agriculture in the UNFCCC	Mr. Derk Nemitz <i>UNFCCC Secretariat</i>
10:00 – 11:00	<i>Panel Discussion:</i> Agriculture: journey to Durban to Glasgow and Beyond	Mr. Ayman Abdel Aziz Dr. Wojtek Galinski Mr. Dirk Nemitz Mr. Beau Damen Moderated by: Ms. Imelda Bacudo
11:00 – 11:15	HEALTH BREAK	
11:15 – 12:15	Further Opportunities for Collaboration and Sharing Experiences	<i>Representatives from</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Working Group on Forestry and Climate Change • ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change • Sri Lanka • Fiji
12:15 – 12:25	Evaluation	
12:25 – 12:30	Closing Remarks	
12:30	LUNCH	

Closed Meeting		
13:30 – 14:00	Special FGD with ANGA on reflections and lessons learned	