ANGA Engagement with UNFCCC through Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)

The ASEAN Common Positions on KJWA was a joint-regional submission outlining the shared views of ASEAN member states on the modalities of the KJWA implementation, submitted to the call on topics related to KJWA in October 2018.

ASEAN Member States Representatives appointed by Senior Official Meetings – Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) held a meeting on the 16th of October 2018 to finalize the submission. Vietnam, being the current chair of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF), forwarded the submission on behalf of ASEAN to the UNFCCC in November of 2018.

ANGA’s work pioneered the engagement between ASEAN agriculture sector and UNFCCC. The KJWA was adopted at the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 23). This was a landmark agreement for the negotiations on agriculture under the climate convention as it emphasized the key role of agriculture and food security in the international climate change agenda.

AMAF Endorsement

- ANGA and its ToR was endorsed by the 38th ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry Meeting in 2016.
- Thailand designated as the Lead Coordinator.
- AMAF chair appointed as the rolling chair of ANGA.

ANGA Milestones

- ASEAN-CRN produced the first ASEAN common position in agriculture as a basis of submission to the UNFCCC SBSTA 44 in 2016.
- ANGA’s first official activity was the joint-regional submission on KJWA work area 1 “result of the last five-in session workshops” prepared by ASEAN Member States in 2018.
- ANGA was formally recognized as a new negotiations group under G77 and China in Bonn, Germany, June 2019.
- ANGA’s continued engagement, submissions, and interventions in negotiations in climate conferences and KJWA workshops.
Process of Developing ASEAN Common Submission

How ANGA Works?

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) relay the priorities of ASEAN countries and act as basis for regional dialogue on common interests and joint engagement with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Three success factors that allow for regional common submission:

1. Approved Scientific Basis
The content of the ASEAN common position on agriculture was based on
   1. Well-documented series of workshops;
   2. Ministerial guidelines on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA);
   3. Review of relevant documents, including focusing on adaptation measurement in agriculture and agricultural practices and technologies which bring multiple climate benefits

2. Leadership in Navigating Stakeholders
Effective process led by committed people to navigate the working groups within ASEAN and among member states, as well as consultative process of developing common submission.

3. Engagement with Stakeholders
   • Bringing expertise and scientific knowledge into the drafting process.
   • Sharing key messages and integrating feedback from the stakeholders, ASEAN Secretariat, Working Groups, and ASEAN member states.

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Key ANGA Documents Relevant to KJWA:

1. Two ASEAN submissions on issues related to agriculture in response to Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) decision FCC/SBSTA/2014/L.14 – Adaptation and Sustainable Productivity.
2. ASEAN Common position on issues related to agriculture for the 22nd Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP22).
3. One ASEAN submission on KJWA (decision 4/COP.23) on topic 2(a) Modalities for implementation, documents outline ASEAN agreed positions on key issues relevant to Koronivia.

Coordination and Capacity Development

Coordination through the Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN) and formalization through ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agriculture Research and Development (ATWGARD).

Capacity development support from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, in close cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat and the UN FAO Regional Asia Pacific Office.

Capacity Buildings

Coordination through the Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN) and formalization through ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agriculture Research and Development (ATWGARD).

2. Allowed for further reflection on shared positions and how to find common ground with other groups.
3. The common goal is to find a way to move towards implementation of KJWA.

For more information: www.asian-crn.org