



SUMMARY

ANGA Coordination Meeting & UNFCCC Negotiations Training 18 – 20 September 2019 | Bangkok, Thailand



Group photo of representatives from the ASEAN Negotiation Group on Agriculture (ANGA) in the Coordination Meeting & UNFCCC Negotiation Training

[Photo Credit: GIZ]

BACKGROUND

At the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 23), the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (decision 4/CP.23 hereto referred as KJWA) was adopted – a landmark agreement for the agriculture negotiations under the climate convention which emphasizes the key role of agriculture and food security in the international climate change agenda.

Under paragraph 2, this decision includes the potential for countries/regions to make submissions on six elements, which are,

- a. *Modalities for 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*
- b. *Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience*
- c. *Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility under grassland and cropland as well as integrated systems, including water management*
- d. *Improved nutrient use and manure management towards sustainable and resilient agricultural systems*
- e. *Improved livestock management systems*
- f. *Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector*

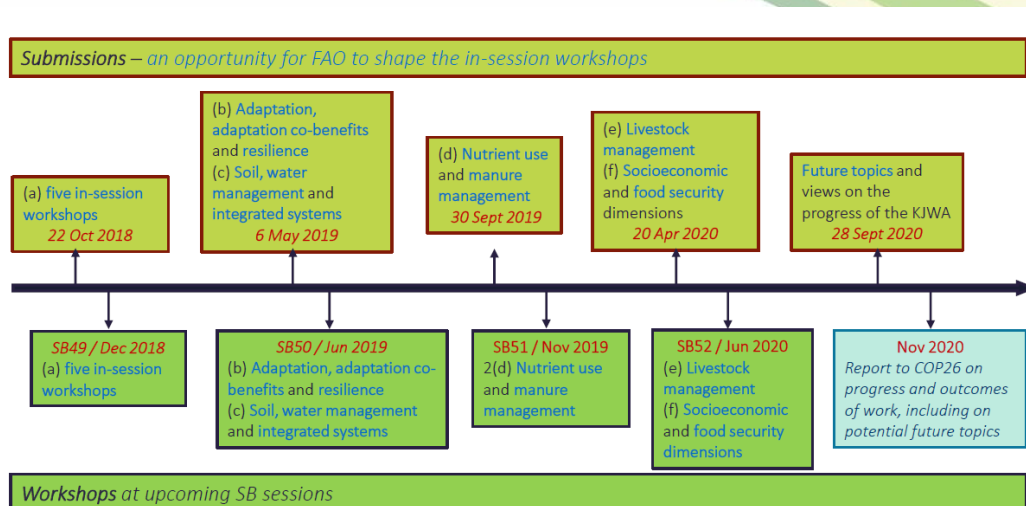


Figure 1: KJWA timeline

In response to the first of the six calls for submissions on topics, in October 2018, the ASEAN Member States (AMS) prepared a joint regional submission outlining shared views on the modalities for implementation of the KJWA. The submission was finalized at a preparatory meeting on 16 October 2018, attended by AMS representatives as appointed by the SOM-AMAF. Vietnam, as the current chair of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) forwarded the joint submission to the UNFCCC on behalf of ASEAN, in November 2018.

In 2017, the ASEAN Negotiation Group on Agriculture (ANGA) was established by the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN), along with its Terms of Reference and Standard Operating Procedures and was endorsed by the AMAF. Since then, ANGA has been very active in reaching a number of important milestones that have contributed to the work under the United Nations Framework Convention in Climate Change (UNFCCC) through joint submissions and active participation in the in-session workshops of the KJWA during the climate conferences.

While the joint regional submission was well received at the 24th Convention of Parties (COP24) of the UNFCCC in Katowice, Poland, and noted in several in-session workshops during the event, AMS have highlighted that there are still gaps in knowledge and understanding regarding the KJWA process and the benefits to ASEAN of engaging in this process. It was also mentioned that further support is required to strengthen capacities of AMS to ensure that the agriculture sector stakeholders can continue participation in the KJWA process, while also adhering to existing national and regional channels for involving with the UNFCCC.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

In view of the above and as preparation for the upcoming 25th Conference of Parties (COP 25) under the UNFCCC to be held in Santiago, Chile in December 2019, a regional workshop and training is being organized with the following main objectives.

- To strengthen capacities of ANGA representatives for negotiations at the UNFCCC and as well as of other representatives of ASEAN Member States (AMS) engaged in UNFCCC negotiations

- To facilitate coordination among AMS to develop joint positions for the UNFCCC negotiations, with a specific focus on the upcoming calls for submissions under KJWA
- To promote the creation of an “ANGA identity”
- To agree on next steps for preparing for and engaging in the COP25

PARTICIPANTS¹

The target participants were the ASEAN Member State (AMS) representatives involved in work and proceedings under the KJWA. In addition, there were selected AMS representatives who are actively engaged in UNFCCC negotiations, specifically on land-use related topics such as forestry, and resources persons from international development organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the GIZ. Participants during day 1 of the workshop includes only the representatives of the core ANGA while from day 2 onwards, the UNFCCC focal points and negotiators from other sub sectors under agriculture and land use will be invited to join the workshop.

WORKSHOP Summary and Discussions

1. ANGA Coordination Meeting

1.1 Opening

Dr. Margaret Yoovatana and Dr. Pham Quang huy welcomed the participants and thanked the FAO and GIZ for their continuous support to the ASEAN CRN. In their welcome remarks, it was noted how ASEAN through ANGA (as a new negotiating group) has reached several milestones and has made important contributions at the global climate negotiation platforms. They also acknowledged that the KJWA provides several opportunities for the AMS and highlighting common priorities through ASEAN common positions is important to keep up the drive for climate actions in the agriculture sectors.

Dr. Pham Quang Huy from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam, informed that Vietnam will soon hand over the position of the chair of SOM AMAF and ANGA to Brunei Darussalam and expressed his hope that the new chair will continue reaching bigger milestones and sustain the momentum for ASEAN to address issues related to agriculture and climate change.

This was followed by a short presentation by Dr. Margaret Yoovatana from the Department of Agriculture of Thailand, who gave a brief history of engagement of ASEAN and AMAF with the UNFCCC and most recently, ANGA’s participation at the climate conference in Bonn in June 2019.

1.2 UNFCCC General Structures and Procedures (with focus on COP and SB)

Imelda Bacudo familiarized the participants to the different Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) that help create national and international obligations for parties to abide by.

In Dr.Wojtek Galinski’s presentation, participants were introduced to the framework or skeleton of the UNFCCC, including the parties involved, the role of the secretariat, the COP, Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). In addition,

¹ Nominated participants representing all ASEAN member states (AMS), except Singapore, attended the workshop

there was a detailed discussion on the general process that needs to be followed in order for a topic (as submitted by a PARTY) to be considered in the draft conclusions of the reports. It was conveyed to the AMS representatives that a lot more can be achieved jointly than individually and this calls for more concerted efforts from ASEAN through ANGA to engage in the KJWA process at the upcoming COP 25 in Chile.

1.3. Elements of the ASEAN Common Positions & the Basis of ASEAN Negotiating Framework

1.3.1 Arriving at the regional common submission

This session aimed to inform the participants of the methodologies and approaches on how ASEAN formulated and prepared the prior submissions. Dhanush Dinesh from CGIAR program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) provided a brief snapshot of CCAFS engagement with ASEAN CRN and ANGA to formulate past positions. The basis for the common positions, as submitted to SBSTA, has mostly been derived from technical needs and priorities in terms of technology transfer, finance and capacity building support as indicated by member states in their national documents.

Arriving at the regional common submission requires:

- **Approved Scientific Basis**
The content of submission was based on
 - (1) Well-documented series of workshops;
 - (2) Ministerial guidelines on Climate Smart Agriculture;
 - (3) Review of documents that can also be of interest for the region.
- **Leadership in Navigating Stakeholders**
Effective process led by committed people to navigate the working groups within ASEAN and among ASM allows for consultative process of developing common submission. Keeping the common position broad enough is essential to enable countries to articulate its national context. In the case of ANGA submission, Thailand put forward the proposal while Vietnam delivered the submission on behalf of the region.
- **Engagement with Stakeholders**
Sharing key messages and getting feedbacks & comments from the stakeholders, including bringing expertise and scientific knowledge in to the drafting process.

1.3.2 History of Common Positions and Content Submissions

Beau Damen from FAO, through his presentation, conveyed that the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the AMS have several areas of common interests that can help to facilitate regional cooperation and develop regional programs and other interventions. Detailing on the NDCs to chart out gaps and opportunities can provide the pathway for countries and regions to identify entry points and roadmaps for KJWA. He also highlighted that by synergizing the efforts for the NDCs and the KJWA submissions through a regional common position, the potential to harness additional financial support for action in the agriculture sector can be enhanced. ASEAN, in the past, has made two submissions on issues related to agriculture to SBSTA 44 (Adaptation and Sustainable Productivity), *one submission* to the COP 22 and one submission to the KJWA (Modalities for Implementation). The ASEAN joint submissions and documents, which are endorsed by the AMAF, already provide a strong foundation for the ANGA Negotiating Framework.

Issues	SBSTA 44 - Adaptation	SBSTA 45 – Sustainable Practices	COP22 Common Position	KJWA - Implementation
Specific Practices & NDCs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Finance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Technology			Yes	Yes
Capacity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metrics & Transparency				Yes
Gender	Yes		Yes	
Regional Cooperation	Yes			Yes

Figure 2 Common elements in the ASEAN Common Positions submitted to SBSTA 44/45, COP 22 and KJWA
[Source: Beau Damen, FAO]

1.3.3 Receiving Ministerial Endorsement

Imelda Bacudo provided an overview of the process of receiving the ministerial endorsement for the submissions and emphasized that due to internal procedural, technical and technological requirements, the process can often be quite slow. Most formal submissions to the UNFCCC are usually through the Ministry of Environment and this can create challenges if coordination is weak between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, of any particular AMS. So far, Vietnam has been instrumental in facilitating the process and had been submitting on behalf of ASEAN.

1.4 ANGA Negotiating Framework

Beau Damen emphasized that having an ANGA Negotiating Framework, with a clear mandate, will empower and enable ANGA to put forward the common positions and act in the common interests of all AMS at the negotiation platforms. The framework will also provide clear and coherent guidelines to the AMS UNFCCC focal points on how the discussions on agriculture should be approached. The basis for the framework exists already with common areas of interests identified in terms of support needs for technology transfer, capacity building and finances. With further review, the framework can be streamlined and submitted to the AMAF for endorsement.

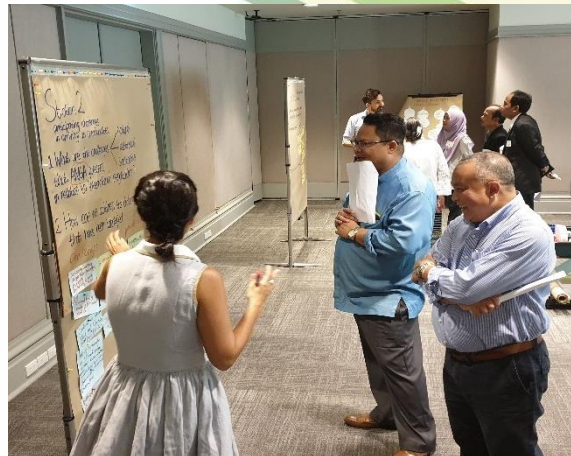
The presentation was followed by an interactive activity where the participants worked in groups to discuss and respond to a series of key questions under three broad themes.

Theme 1: The ASEAN/ANGA Identity

Theme 2: Anticipating challenges in arriving at commonalities

Theme 3: Reiterating policies and priorities

The main aim of the activity was to help identify gaps in information in the ANGA Terms of Reference and consolidate the negotiating framework. The product of this group work is referred to as the ANGA Negotiation Framework, herewith attached as Annex 3 and would need SOM AMAF endorsement.



Participants engaged in interactive discussions during the session

[Photo Credit: Srijita Dasgupta]

Key messages:

- Each AMS have their own national priorities based on the differential impacts of climate change but several regional commonalities can also be identified.
- A joint position creates more impact and gives stronger authority at the negotiations.
- ANGA is a relatively '*new kid in the block*' and needs more decision-making power, visibility and empowerment.
- Continuity of participation of the ANGA focal points is important for building capacities.
- ANGA requires more capacity building support to produce technical documents, information notes and publications regarding the outcomes of the negotiations, to create impact at the policy levels.
- There should be clearer guidance from the UNFCCC on the support available to implement the regional priorities.
- Stronger coordination is needed between the Ministries of Environment and Ministries of Agriculture in the AMS.
- Currently focus is mainly on crops, but livestock, fisheries and aquaculture should also be included.

2. UNFCCC Negotiation Training

2.1 Handbook to Support ANGA

C. Therese Guiao, a consultant from GIZ, presented the *Handbook to Support ANGA*, which is a guidance document with information for negotiators to support awareness and capacity building of negotiation skills for ANGA to engage in the KJWA and in other climate negotiation processes.

2.2 Actors, Bodies and Types of Meetings under the Convention

Dr. Wojtek Galinski, a former UNFCCC secretariat, then presented very briefly the different actors, bodies and types of meetings under the UNFCCC.

This was followed by an enactment by representatives from ANGA, on what an actual day at the UNFCCC negotiations (e.g. COP meetings) looks like and the different activities and meetings that entail throughout the event.

2.3 Use of Language at UNFCCC meetings

Using the SB 50 conclusions, Dr. Wojtek Galinski, then engaged with the AMS representatives in a session on the use of appropriate language to make an intervention during the negotiations and how to ensure that the elements of regional priorities are reflected in the draft conclusions. It was reiterated that consensus and uniformity in position is important for any negotiating group. The element being proposed should also be specific enough that highlights regional priorities but at the same time, it should be general enough so that other regional negotiating blocks are also in favour of it.

This was followed by an interactive exercise where member state representatives worked in groups to identify ANGA priorities and formulate in ways that they would have reflected in the SB 50 draft conclusion in Bonn 2019.





Participants engaged in interactive discussions during the session
[Photo Credit: Srijita Dasgupta]

Key messages

- Use of proper language mechanics and technicalities is important and more capacity building is required for ANGA to further understand, formulate and voice out regional priorities to be considered in the draft conclusions of the meetings under the UNFCCC.
- Not being native English speakers is not necessarily a disadvantage.

2.4 ASEAN Agriculture and Climate Change – good practices and needs

In this session, three initiatives shared their approaches to climate smart agriculture:

2.6 Mock Negotiations at the UNFCCC – Interactive Exercise

Facilitated by Dr. Wojtek Galinski, the main purpose of this mock negotiation exercise was to familiarize the member state representative with the actual negotiation process. Participants engaged very well in the activity and in the follow up discussions on the challenges they faced during the session.



Participants engaged in interactive group activity
[Photo Credit: Srijita Dasgupta]

Key messages

- Knowledge and information on the topic of discussion and the negotiation process is important to argue and counter argue.
- It is important to be familiar with own national/regional positions and also with other regions' priorities to be able to shape arguments at the negotiations.
- There needs to be uniformity and consensus within the negotiating group.
- All negotiation groups should have a clear strategy on how to act and react during the negotiations.

3. UNFCCC Negotiation Training

3.1. The Koronivia Experience: Lessons from Fiji Islands

Tekini from the Ministry of Agriculture of Fiji Islands connected via video conferencing with the AMS representatives to share information on the KJWA decision and how the experience has been for the Fiji Islands at the UNFCCC negotiations. Fiji has been the only country that has been fully engaged in the KJWA process since the decision has been made at COP 23. Because the agriculture sector is still under represented in the convention in many ways, engaging in the KJWA process needs strong knowledge of the agricultural priorities, good planning and coordination. A key question has always been the availability of funding to implement activities under KJWA but a lot still needs to be done and can be done without the support of additional funds.

3.2. Preparations from the KJWA Meeting in New Zealand, March 2020

Victoria Hatton and Jessica Anderson from the Ministry for Primary Industries of New Zealand informed about the New Zealand workshop. Government of New Zealand, with support from the UNFCCC Secretariat, is hosting a working on the KJWA decision in March 2020. The workshop is being organized with the main aim of highlighting the agriculture sector's contribution in the climate agendas and as well, to display some of New Zealand's actions on sustainable agriculture. The workshop will focus on two broad themes,

- Sustainable land and water management to ensure food security
- Strategies and modalities to scale up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances

The agenda for the workshop is still under formulation and parties have been invited to suggest topics for discussion. This provides a very good opportunity for ASEAN to engage in shaping the agenda and bringing to fore light some of the priority areas of the region.

3.2.1. Summarizing ANGA Action Plans – A Way Forward

Imelda Bacudo, the advisor of ANGA and a consultant to FAO and GIZ, facilitated the discussion among participants to come up with several key points.

- **New Zealand meeting :**

ANGA will participate and help the UNFCCC Secretariat shape the topics. A decision was made to focus on the topics of transformational agriculture and financing.

One month from the meeting, a group email will be sent to deliberate on the topics that ANGA wants to contribute to and prioritize. The organizers will support ANGA to jumpstart this email thread. Various level of support will be explored to help participants get to New Zealand.

- **Representation**

Participants shared ideas on how to convince their Ministries for permanent representation including diligent sharing of results; more coordination; and requesting to suggest 3 ANGA focal points per country on rotating basis; It was also suggested that this report be shared to show that organizers request continuity of representation.

- **Coordination with UNFCCC focal points**

Each participant will coordinate and engage more with the country UNFCCC focal points

- **Koronivia Joint Submissions**

A joint regional submission is being targeted to be made for April 2020 on the subject of livestock; and food security and resilience. Two topics compelling to the region

If unable to make common submissions, the group was reminded that during in-session workshops there should be interventions indicating support for individual ASEAN country submissions.

- **Bali CSA Conference**

Discussions can be continued here as ASEAN CRN organizes one side event and will be featured in one side event of the Global Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture.

3.3. Workshop Closing

Dr. Margaret Yoovaatana from the Department of Agriculture of Thailand wrapped up the workshop and ended on a hopeful note for more unified and strong position of ASEAN and ANGA in the future.

Take away messages from the workshop

- All AMS acknowledge that KJWA provides a very good opportunity for advance work in the agriculture sector and are in support of regional submissions under different climate frameworks.
- However, there is still a need for more concerted efforts, preparedness and capacity building for negotiators.
- ANGA is new, there is a need for mapping the activities and stakeholders under the constituted bodies in the UNFCCC.
- ANGA needs more empowerment, authority and visibility.
- Discontinuity of ANGA representatives or frequent changes of negotiators can hinder effective participation and outcomes.
- It is recommended that member states nominate and select a certain number of negotiators (3 or 4 negotiators from each AMS) who regularly participate in the capacity building activities.
- There should be a focal point from each AMS in the ANGA
- The ANGA Negotiation Framework should be formulated and receive endorsement at the upcoming AMAF meeting in October 2019.
- All participating AMS are in full support of making joint submissions. ASEAN joint submissions will be prepared for elements 2 (e) *Improved livestock management systems* and 2 (f) *Socioeconomic and food security dimensions of climate change in the agricultural sector* under KJWA (Deadline April 2020).
- There is a need to improve communication and coordination the Ministries of Environment in each AMS, as they are the focal points for the UNFCCC.
- The coordination with the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) is also very important as they are the ones to draft the joint submissions on climate change and improved communications can help to include the agriculture priorities as well.
- AMS through ANGA will coordinate with their UNFCCC focal points to explore the possibilities of availing support to attend the upcoming KJWA workshop in New Zealand in March 2020.
- Member states expressed need for support from international development organizations like GIZ & FAO for capacity building activities and for formulating draft submissions

ANNEX 1: Tentative Agenda

Day 1: ANGA meeting and training Understanding ANGA and how it can advance common positions to the UNFCCC structures and other MEAs		
Time	Agenda	Lead
9:00-	Opening & Welcome Remarks: -Vietnam as chair of ANGA -Thailand as host	Thailand
9:20 - 9:40	Introduction to the objectives of the meeting Introduction of participants	Facilitator
9:40 - 10:15	Review of ANGA: History, ToR and Milestones	Dr. Margaret Yoovatana, ASEAN CRN
10:15 - 10:40	GROUP PHOTO & COFFEE BREAK	
10:40 - 10:50	Introduction to Multilateral Environmental Agreements	Imelda Bacudo
10:50 – 11:30	A quick run through on UNFCCC general structures and procedures <i>with a focus on COP and SB</i>	Wojtek Galinski
11:30 – 12:30	Elements of the ASEAN Common Positions	Beau Damen, FAO Dhanush Dinesh, CCAFS Imelda Bacudo
12:30 – 13:30	LUNCH BREAK	
13:30 – 14:30	ANGA at SB 50 and beyond	Imelda Bacudo Wojtek Galinski
14:30 – 15:30	ANGA Negotiation Framework	Beau Damen C. Therese Guiao
15:30 – 15:45	COFFEE BREAK	
15:45 – 16:00	Presentation of results of ANGA negotiation framework	C. Therese Guiao
16:00-16:30	Next Steps: Preparation for COP25 and the New Zealand Meeting	Dr. Setiari Marwanto Dr. Margaret Yoovatana
16:30	Summary of Day 1	Facilitator
Day 2: General UNFCCC training Understanding UNFCCC structures and processes for effective negotiation		
9:00 – 9:30	Welcome and introduction of new participants and schedule	Facilitator
9:30 – 10:00	Brief recap of UNFCCC structures and procedures	Imelda Bacudo
10:00 – 10:30	Run through on the handbook to support ANGA	C. Therese Guiao
10:30 – 10:45	COFFEE BREAK & GROUP PHOTO	
10:45 – 11:15	Actors, Bodies and Types of Meetings under the Convention	Wojtek Galinski
11:15 – 12:00	Typical Day at the UN	Group drama
12:00 – 13:00	LUNCH BREAK	
13:00 – 13:45	How to effect changes to draft conclusions: Analysis of SB 50	Wojtek Galinski

13:45 – 14:30	Exercise on language utilization	Srijita Dasgupta
14:30 – 15:00	Use of language at UNFCCC meetings	Wojtek Galinski
15:00 – 15:15	COFFEE BREAK	
15:15 – 16:30	Exercises in negotiations	Group exercise
16:30 – 16:45	Summary of Day 2	Facilitator
18:00	Group Dinner in Hotel Restaurant	
Day 3 Way Forward		
9:00-09:15	Welcome and Review of Day 2	Imelda Bacudo
9:15-12:30	Continuation of exercises in practice of negotiations	Wojtek Galinski
12:30-12:45	Official closing by Thailand and Vietnam	
12:45	Lunch and Departure	

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Title/ Position	Department/ Ministry/ Project	Country/ Organization
Head of Soil Science and Plant Nutrient Unit	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
Horticulturist	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
Soil Researcher	Indonesian Soil Research Institute (ISRI)	INDONESIA
Researcher	Ministry of Agriculture	INDONESIA
Data Analyst for Non-UNFCCC Convention	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General of Climate Change	INDONESIA
Range Officer in Planning and Statistic Division of Forest Dept	Forest Department	MYANMAR
Research Officer/Head of International Relation and Planning	Department of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	MYANMAR
Deputy Director of Forest Industry and International Cooperation Dept	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	CAMBODIA
Director	REDD+ Division, Department of Forestry	LAO PDR
Deputy Director	National Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development Research Institute (NAFRI)	LAO PDR

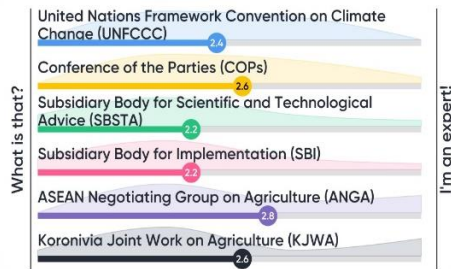
Director of Planning and Cooperation Division	National Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development Research Institute (NAFRI)	LAO PDR
Deputy Head of Division	Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	VIETNAM
Vice head of Division of Natural Resource and Environment Economic	Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development	VIETNAM
Principal Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry	MALAYSIA
Head of Conservation and Biodiversity Centre	Malaysia Palm Oil Board	MALAYSIA
Environmental Officer (Practitioner level)	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	THAILAND
Project Coordinator	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	THAILAND
Senior Policy and Plan Specialist	Department of Agriculture	THAILAND
Consultant	Consultant from GIZ	GIZ
Advisor	GIZ CSLU	GIZ
Expert	Consultant from GIZ	GIZ
Consultant	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	FAO
Natural Resources Officer - Climate Change & Bioenergy	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	FAO
Climate Change Consultant	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	FAO

ANNEX 3: WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Pre workshop evaluation

How familiar are you with these concepts?

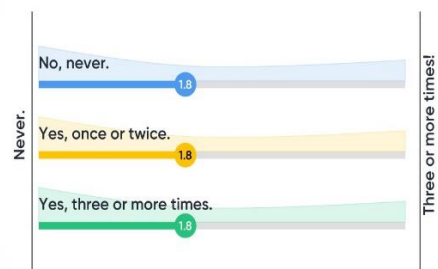
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Have you taken part UNFCCC COPs or SBs?

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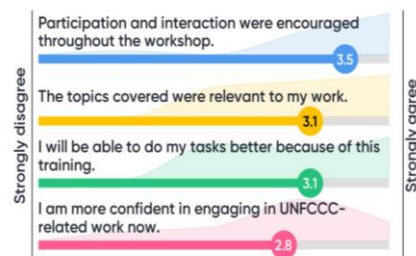


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Post Workshop Evaluation

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