



# MEETING REPORT

## The 7<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-CRN Annual Meeting

19 April 2022



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## List of Acronyms

ACRF	ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework
AMAF	ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
AMS	ASEAN member states
ANGA	ASEAN Negotiating Group for Agriculture
ASEAN-CRN	ASEAN Climate Resilience Network
ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
ASWGC	ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops
ATWGARD	ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agricultural Research and Development
AWGCC	ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change
AWG-SF	ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSA	Climate-smart Agriculture
EbA	Ecosystem-based Approach
GCF	Green Climate Fund
KJWA	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SOM-AMAF	Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
SOM-RDPE	Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
SPA	Strategic Plan of Action
SP-FAF	Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025)



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## Background

The 7<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN) Annual Meeting was conducted on 19 March 2022, chaired by Thailand's Department of Agriculture (DOA) and hosted by the Myanmar Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI). At the meeting, the ASEAN-CRN Chair reported on the activities and achievements of the Network since its last annual meeting. In addition, ASEAN-CRN focal points discussed the priority issues of climate change and agriculture. The discussions resulted in the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA), which was drawn up by the ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agricultural Research and Development (ATWGARD) and to the development of plans by other relevant working groups such as the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops (ASWGC) and the ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry (AWG-SF). Together, they help ASEAN-CRN contribute to overall frameworks such as the ASEAN Vision and Strategic Plan 2025 for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, and the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF) 2020.

## Meeting objectives

The aim of the meeting was to support the demands and needs of the ASEAN agriculture and land-use sectors and to contribute to the implementation of the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework (ACRF) 2021, which mentions sustainable agriculture and climate-smart agriculture as tools for ASEAN recovery from the pandemic. The meeting also aimed to discuss the contributions of the Network to several priorities set by ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF), such as the development of the ASEAN Sustainable Agriculture Guidelines and the compilation of Volume III of the ASEAN Guidelines on Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA).

Specifically, the meeting aimed to:

1. report on the activities and achievements of ASEAN-CRN since its last annual meeting hosted by the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI);
2. revisit the agreed 3-year work plan during the 6<sup>th</sup> annual meeting;
3. provide a platform for donors, development partners and implementers to meet and exchange views in order to achieve common goals and support implementation of the work plan;
4. identify partners and ways in which ASEAN-CRN can contribute to the overall ASEAN Vision and Strategic Plan of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Cooperation (SP-FAF 2016-2025), the ACRF, and several priority areas identified by the ASEAN AMAF, including the ASEAN Guidelines on Sustainable Agriculture, ASEAN decarbonisation of agriculture strategies, Volume III of the CSA Guidelines.

## Participants

The meeting was attended (online) by 38 participants (members and supporters of ASEAN-CRN) consisting of focal points from:

- ATWGARD
- ASWGC



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- the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC), Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (RDPE), gender and other relevant working groups
- regional and international development partners

The complete list of participants is attached in **Annex I**.

## Meeting organisers

The annual meeting is organised by ASEAN-CRN with support from the GIZ project on The Promotion of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in ASEAN (ASEAN AgriTrade), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UN FAO-RAP), and the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA), in close cooperation with the host, MOALI (Myanmar), the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), and Thailand's Department of Agriculture (DOA), which is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC).

## Meeting schedule

The final agenda and programme are attached in **Annex II**.

### 1. Welcome remarks

**Dr Margaret C. Yoovatana** (ASEAN-CRN Chair) opened the meeting by welcoming all the participants. This was the third year that the meeting was being held virtually because of the pandemic.

She encouraged all participants to enjoy themselves, speak freely and engage actively without in any way downplaying the seriousness of the endeavour or diluting the expertise required to develop solutions to address climate change. She believed that these are exciting and challenging times for everyone, as we gain a deeper understanding of the strong links between climate change and agriculture and food systems.

Dr Yoovatana also highlighted the importance of revising the ASEAN-CRN Terms of Reference (TOR) and requested the cooperation of focal points in mandating the ASEAN-CRN Secretariat or Coordination Unit to organise the revision on behalf of the Network. She mentioned that this will be communicated to the focal points through the ASEAN-CRN Secretariat.

Dr Yoovatana expressed her thanks to the ASEAN-CRN organising team - GIZ ASEAN AgriTrade, FAO/RAP, GACSA - and made special mention of the leadership of Dada Bacudo, to whom CRN is very grateful.

On behalf of MOALI and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, **Dr Aung Moe Myo Tint** (host, Myanmar), expressed his appreciation of the close cooperation between the ASEAN-CRN Secretariat and development partners on achieving the common goal and implementing the work plan.



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He drew attention to the goal of identifying all available options for implementing the SP-FAF (2016-2025). Dr Tint also expected the results and outputs of the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual ASEAN-CRN meeting to help significantly in implementing the ACRF for sustainable agricultural and to help with ASEAN's recovery from the pandemic.

## 2. Progress report delivered by the ASEAN-CRN Chair

**Dr Margaret C. Yoovatana** described some of the achievements of ASEAN-CRN in 2021- 2022. In 2021, the ASEAN-CRN Secretariat enabled members of the ASEAN Negotiating Group for Agriculture (ANGA) to support each other and appear united, both virtually and physically, during the UNFCCC COP26 Meeting in Glasgow, Scotland. In order to increase the capacity of ASEAN Member State (AMS) focal points for climate-related issues, ASEAN-CRN organised the ASEAN Climate Leadership Programme (ACLP) in 2021, which was supported by GIZ through the ASEAN Climate-Smart Land Use (CSLU) project. ASEAN-CRN also contributed to the regional Independent Dialogues for the 2021 UN Food System Summit.

In 2022, ASEAN-CRN co-organised a series of events on scaling up climate action to achieve resilient and low emission landscapes in Asia and Pacific, in the lead-up to COP27.

In conclusion, the Chair encouraged all ASEAN-CRN members, especially Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam, to get involved and to access the multi-country readiness and preparatory support proposal on 'Agriculture readiness for enhanced climate finance and implementation of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) priorities in Southeast Asia'. The goal is to seek financial support for the implementation of the common priorities submitted by ASEAN to KJWA.

The proposal has undergone several stages of review and feedback has been obtained from the countries and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The revised proposal will be submitted to GCF using the 2022 readiness allocations.

## 3. Highlights from COP26 on agriculture

**Ms Imelda Bacudo** (ASEAN-CRN Secretariat Coordinator) presented the highlights from COP26 that are relevant to agriculture. In the context of KJWA at COP26, ANGA suggested that the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) include the Koronivia views as priorities for financing entities such as the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), adaptation committee, and other relevant Constituted Bodies (CBs). In the longer term, ASEAN-CRN members can work on a separate stream of funding solely for agriculture to promote adaptation and mitigation measures that not only include the dissemination of information and capacity building, but also ensure that all the inputs, machinery, and infrastructure needed for these measures are available.



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The discussion at the 52<sup>nd</sup> to 55<sup>th</sup> session of the SBI at COP26 underlined the importance of the following agenda topics for climate-resilient and sustainable food production system for food security:

- 2(d) soil and nutrient management including organic fertilisers and manure management;
- 2(e) sustainable livestock management;
- 2(f) socioeconomic and food security dimensions as vital to meeting climate targets; the key messages brought by ANGA to COP26 included finding actionable items within the framework of the priorities identified on the basis of the Koronivia topics and roadmap.

A more significant challenge now lies ahead, as the government/Parties agreed on the need to continue working on agriculture under the UNFCCC process/KJWA, and to adopt a decision at COP27 to be held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, in 2022. In addition, a mid-year SB workshop is scheduled for June 2022. The workshop aims to enhance adaptation, take action, reduce emissions, integrate climate change actions into national action plans and discuss the results of intersessional workshops at the next SBSTA/COP. During the workshop, the development partners are expected to offer support in coordinating and bringing together ANGA members.

In terms of adaptation, which was at the forefront of COP26, the Nairobi work programme was tasked with scaling up its work to ensure that it remains responsive, especially to least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS). In addition, the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme was developed to define a global goal on adaptation ahead of COP27 and the Glasgow Climate Pact was forged to step up action and support, which includes finance, capacity-building and technology transfer in order to enhance implementation.

ASEAN-CRN therefore needs to:

1. understand the kind of support and investment needed by the agriculture sector for it to help a country fulfil its climate pledges;
2. organise more knowledge exchange events on best practices and on the need to scale up;
3. do more coordination work;
4. prepare for the SB workshop on Koronivia scheduled for June 2022;
5. urgently request Parties to earmark finance for climate action.

Question and answer session: Cambodia focal point, Dr Mak Soeun, suggested that ASEAN-CRN focus on the technical tools available, such as long-term strategies, as more countries such as Cambodia begin to weigh in on the contributions of agriculture to a country's climate pledges. Singapore focal point, Ms Poh Bee-Ling, also pointed out that it would be advisable for ASEAN-CRN to also pay attention to understand Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system.



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## 4. Overview of Vision 2050 for agriculture in Asia

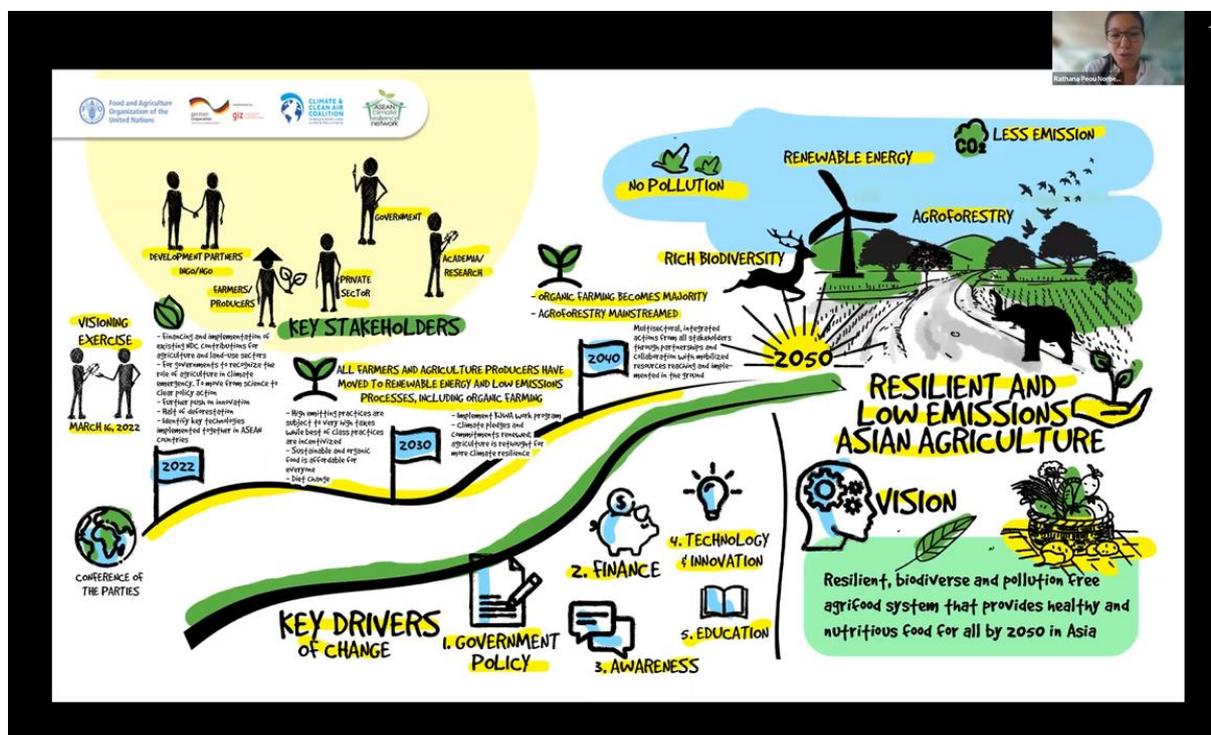
Dr Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns (Climate Foresight and Scenarios Development Expert, FAO) presented the Vision 2050 for agriculture. This was the outcome of a virtual workshop, which was held in March 2022 and attended by more than 65 regional participants, on Scaling up Climate Actions for Resilient and Low Emission Landscapes in Asia and Pacific: In the Lead up to COP27.

The workshop included an exercise to build a collective vision for 2050 of a resilient and low emission agriculture sector in Asia.

The exercise involved three steps:

1. identifying the key drivers of resilient and low emission agriculture in Asia;
2. identifying the key features of the future of resilient and low emission agriculture in Asia;
3. identifying transformative actions through backcasting that will pin actionable and timely intervention to achieve the vision.

The agreed vision is as follows: ‘Resilient, biodiverse and pollution free agri-food system that provides healthy and nutritious food for all in Asia by 2050’. Six pathways have been identified to achieve the vision: rich biodiversity, agroforestry, renewable energy, no pollution, zero emission, and reduced emission.





The exercise pinpointed five key drivers of change: government policy, finance, awareness, technology and innovation, and education. The key stakeholders identified were the government, academia/research institutions, the private sector, farmers/producers and development partners/NGOs.

## 5. Real talk (meeting each other and updates from ASEAN-CRN focal points)

This session allowed focal points to update one another on the progress of their food security and climate change initiatives, and, more importantly, to get to know one another again, as focal points keep changing.

**Ms Jormasita Jormasie and Ms Masjuwita Haji Muhin** of Brunei Darussalam explained that the Government of Brunei is also promoting a private sector initiative on recycling chicken manure. The initiative involves the private sector in starting and managing an organic chicken manure composting facility. This is currently one of the important activities related to climate action. Attempts are being made to incorporate the Brunei organic agriculture standard into the national agriculture policy.

**Dr Mak Soeun** of Cambodia spoke about the government's long-term strategy for carbon neutrality, which focuses on agriculture, forestry and land use. Cambodia therefore expects ASEAN-CRN to develop a new long-term strategy for agriculture that is aligned with Cambodia's framework in terms of governance policy, awareness, finance, technology and innovation and education. Perhaps ASEAN-CRN could act as coordinator and get support from dialogue partners such as FAO to develop the ASEAN long-term strategy for carbon neutrality. This would help Cambodia meet the indicators defined in the country's vision for 2050.

**Dr Adha Fatmah Siregar** of Indonesia explained that Indonesia, which holds the G20 presidency, will give due consideration to climate change and will promote climate resilient practices. The agriculture working group highlighted the importance of digital agriculture in supporting the agriculture sector. In the country context, Indonesia focuses on adaptation programmes. The government also expects to collaborate in the future, e.g. joint research.

**Mr Mohammad Hariz Bin Abdul Rahman** of Malaysia explained that Malaysia has 5-year research programme funded by the government. During 2016-2020, the government focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation in rice cultivation and production. From 2021 to 2025, the programme will conduct extensive research into crops, pests and diseases related to vegetable cultivation in highland areas. Malaysia has conducted research into ecosystem services as well as assisted pollination for durian production. The Malaysian Government also focuses on the livestock sector, on mitigation strategies in waste management and in smallholder cultivation. The government has collaborated with universities to learn about the effects of temperature increase and how to address the problem. Malaysia also has projects on developing a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, which will help establish the share of emissions that comes from agriculture.



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**Dr Aung Moe Myo Tint** of Myanmar pointed out that the Department of Agriculture and Research (DAR), MOALI, was fully aware of the challenge posed by climate change in Myanmar and in other countries. The Department has consequently revised the programme to respond to the effects of climate change on agriculture.

The programme has created public awareness of resilient and resistant/tolerant crop varieties, with special reference to rice and maize. Within the framework of the programme, DAR is also developing applicable and adaptable technologies. However, weak capacity and a limited number of researchers pose a problem. Through MOALI, the government has also devoted greater attention to livestock and fisheries research.

**Mr Jay Invisor Bermas** of the Philippines referred to a project on rice security and cassava cultivation for selected vulnerable communities. However, since the outbreak of COVID-19, the government has reallocated resources, both human and financial, to deal with the pandemic. In the R&D department, adaptation and mitigation initiatives are still under way, in addition to capacity building for vulnerable communities with a view to enhancing climate change adaptation and resilience.

**Ms Bee Ling** of Singapore highlighted the goals of the government's Green Plan 2030. The country aims to produce 30% of its nutritional needs by 2030. Singapore is currently implementing a sustainable urban food production programme to increase food production and ensure food security by improving resource use efficiency and lowering resource and operating costs. The government is considering options for reducing and reusing food waste. The indoor farming initiative seeks to make farming independent of climate. However, as indoor farming requires a significant amount of energy, this poses a problem and the country therefore relies on artificial lighting. Singapore expects ASEAN-CRN to support the endeavour to develop MRV capacity and thus enable each AMS to report on its respective GHG inventories and emissions.

**Ms Trang Truong** of Viet Nam was convinced that the programmes launched by the ministry are aligned with the green road map for the agriculture sector and will continue to implement the Prime Minister's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. The challenge lies in designing the incentive system. Since Viet Nam has more than 8 million small-scale farmers who are distributed throughout the country, it is difficult for them to adapt to climate change and contribute to the goal of net-zero emissions. It is therefore important for ASEAN-CRN to connect Viet Nam with relevant networks, or to facilitate the process, and to provide access to knowledge sharing, e.g. on private sector engagement and Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

**Dr Margaret C. Yoovatana** of Thailand stated that Thailand has improved coordination with the multi-stakeholder national committee on climate change and food security. All the relevant ministries are working together and dividing responsibilities. The government synergises all projects/research projects on the basis of national government policy. Thailand has also devoted more attention to the database. The relevant ministries run capacity building programmes for stakeholders, focusing on the database and analytical tools. In particular, MOAC promotes the 3S policy (safety, security and sustainability).



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The ministry promotes His Majesty's (King Rama IX) Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy, which is an NbS in principle. The ministry also focuses on stimulating the economy through the Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economic Model. The government has set up a national committee to ensure that ministries do not duplicate programmes.

## 6. Work plan review

Ms Imelda Bacudo presented and updated the agreed 3-year work plan (2021-2023). Some of the scheduled activities have been implemented, while there is room to develop other activities in some areas. A list of priority topics with a time frame can serve as a guiding document for ASEAN-CRN during 2022-2023. One of the priorities is to coordinate the activities involved in organising meetings/workshops on ASEAN-CRN strategy and sustainability. The Network also supports ANGA in developing a common position among ANGA members on UNFCCC engagement UNFCCC negotiation trainings were organised to build the capacity of ANGA members.

The ANGA strategy workshop is the upcoming event in preparation for COP27 to be held in Egypt at the end of this year. In supporting resilient and low carbon/sustainable food systems, the ASEAN Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practices Vol. III has been developed and endorsed by the Special Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF). In line with the ACRF, the Network promoted research and dialogue on COVID-19 impacts on agriculture supply chains and options for recovery in 2021. Related knowledge and expertise were widely shared. The topic of digitalisation was also promoted through research and dialogue on digital solutions in agriculture/land use. As of now, no MRV-related activities in terms of GHG emissions have been planned. According to the participants at this event, MRV will become a hot topic for which potential activities can be added. ASEAN-CRN also supports climate/sustainable finance. The activities include workshops for developing project ideas and increasing awareness of carbon footprints, assessing the Dutch Climate Fund and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) call for proposal, promoting implementation of regional GCF readiness project, and sharing knowledge on markets for sustainable products with inputs from experts and the private sector.

Some other topics and activities related to ASEAN-CRN will be moving forward. These include promoting CSA practices, upscaling NbS in the region, organising knowledge exchange events on risk management and disaster planning/response, and promoting climate foresight for resilience. Food production and agriculture competitiveness will be improved through joint training with Senior Officials Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOM-RDPE). The private sector has also been involved in the Network with stakeholders attending dialogues/round tables on topics such as digitalisation, technology upscaling, etc. Private sector engagement was also mentioned in the discussions between ASEAN focal points mentioned in Section 5. Specific activities with set time frames could be developed in this regard.





The matrix presented will be revised and converted into a work plan for 2022-2023 with a specific timeline. ASEC suggested that members should see the matrix as a living document. As activities would be added when necessary, it would be better not to include a time frame. The AMS need to reflect on and prioritise the activities to be advanced in 2022-2023 and then report to ATWGARD at the 16<sup>th</sup> ATWGARD meeting for its response/support. The topics were prioritised in a Mentimeter presentation and the results are described in Section 8 of this report.

## 7. Partnership building

GIZ and FAO as key ASEAN-CRN partners shared achievements and ongoing activities to illustrate their continuous support to ASEAN-CRN.

**Ms Pouchamarn Wongsanga** (Regional Component Lead, GIZ) gave a presentation of the achievements and ongoing activities of the ASEAN AgriTrade project, which supports the work of ASEAN-CRN.

The project conducted various technical events and policy dialogues during 2021-2022, including joint climate negotiation training between ANGA and AWGCC; ASEAN-CRN's Training on How to Host Virtual Meetings; and the Umbrella Initiative on Scaling Up Climate Actions for Resilient and Low Emission Landscapes in Asia and Pacific: In the Lead up to COP27. Moreover, the project coordinated activities and provided support for web hosting services and for the technical aspects involved in hosting the ASEAN-CRN website, including outreach and knowledge management. Support was also provided to ANGA during climate negotiations and ANGA coordination meetings/negotiation training. The project published knowledge products on the lessons learned from ANGA and videos about a story of change of the ASEAN Climate Leadership Programme (ACLP). The ASEAN Guidelines for Promoting CSA Practices Vol. III, NbS study of forests, bare land and coastal ecosystems, and the translation of selected ASEAN guidelines into eight languages are all the result of the ASEAN studies and the process of developing guidelines.

The project continued to provide support for representatives, enabling them to attend technical and policy events related to key topics for ASEAN-CRN and ANGA, also during UNFCCC climate negotiations. Support this year focuses on the ASEAN-CRN Secretariat Facilitator who in turn supports the work of the ASEAN-CRN Secretariat during 2022-2023. The project continues to build the capacity of the ASEAN-CRN focal points for optimising digital technology and fostering innovation and development in agricultural value chains through the Agrinnovation Fund in ASEAN. Scaling up NbS practices in ASEAN is also one of the key activities. Agroforestry will be mainstreamed through the ASEAN Guidelines on Agroforestry Development. Furthermore, GIZ, in partnership with FAO, has initiated the UNFCCC negotiation training and e-learning platform. Finally, the project recently supported ASEC in developing potential pathways towards decarbonising agriculture and forestry in ASEAN.





**Ms Srijita Dasgupta** (Climate Change Specialist, FAO-RAP) gave a presentation of the work done by FAO to enhance its climate portfolio in the Asia Pacific region which will also support ASEAN-CRN. The priority is to enhance climate action and partnerships. FAO has tried to strengthen capacity to implement national commitments under international agreements and frameworks on climate change. Key initiatives include supporting ASEAN-CRN and partners in capacity development work as well as providing training and facilitating AMS engagement with UNFCCC and KJWA.

Attempts are being made to press ahead with the multi-country readiness proposal with the GCF. Six ASEAN countries have shown commitment and are expected to obtain approval for their proposals this year.

FAO is working with the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) on the KJWA-Plus project and REDD+ projects that are being implemented in the Lower Mekong region. Moreover, there are other ongoing projects on scaling climate ambition in agriculture and land use. These projects coordinate activities with UNDP and BMU, and are being implemented in 12 countries globally and in Asia, including Thailand, Cambodia, Mongolia, and Nepal. They are designed to support the implementation of activities directed towards achieving the targets under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Another focus area is climate services and agricultural decision support. Capacity for the transparency initiative has been developed in Cambodia and Mongolia. FAO has done significant work on climate foresight and scenario planning for agri-food systems in the context of climate change. This is related to the work initially presented by Dr Rathana on the visioning exercise for 2050. FAO is developing NbS for agriculture. While this will be a global framework, much work has already been done in this regard in Viet Nam and in other Asian countries. Moreover, FAO has also initiated anticipatory action for disaster risk management, including a regional shock-responsive social protection and anticipatory action programme, and a green and resilient recovery from COVID-19. Scaling up access to environment and climate finance is also one of FAO's priorities. The organisation is currently facilitating access for countries to climate finance and resources to enable them to implement activities. FAO worked in Viet Nam recently to press ahead with a proposal to the Adaptation Fund on climate change adaptation.

**Ms Imelda Bacudo** mentioned other agencies that emerged from the last Umbrella Initiative event. The international development organisations and networks that could be in partnership with ASEAN-CRN include GACSA, the New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre (NZAGRC), the Japan Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, CCAC, Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC), Grow Asia, and ASEAN Access, one-stop service platform for SMEs in ASEAN. The science group constitutes the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The last mentioned is a government initiative and includes AMIA (Philippines), MARDI (Malaysia), and MOAC (Thailand). These organisations are also willing to partner ASEAN-CRN and with other organisations that have similar activities and initiatives. Please see *Annex III* for the summary table.



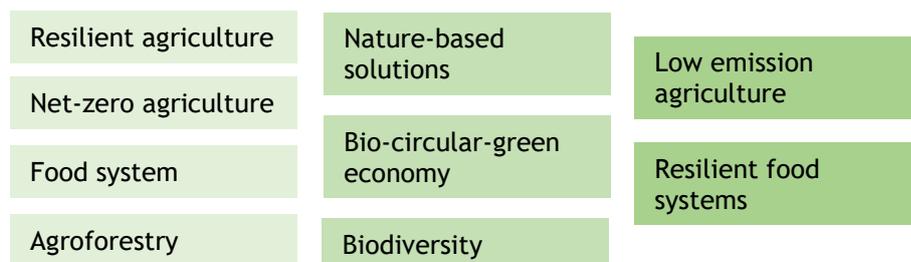


## 8. Priority topics

Ms Srijita Dasgupta facilitated discussions on the identification and consolidation of ASEAN-CRN priorities. According to participant rankings, by 2025 the focus of ASEAN-CRN will be on:

1. supporting the scaling up and implementation of best practices;
2. organising technical knowledge exchange events;
3. accessing climate finance;
4. supporting the development of ASEAN policy guidelines;
5. networking and building partnerships;
6. legitimising a unit for coordination or facilitation, or a secretariat.

Participants also identified some of the topics that they are interested in:



In terms of partnerships, the ASEAN-CRN focal points were interested in:

- Knowledge sharing
- Research collaboration
- Technical institutes
- Regional projects
- Agroecology
- Access to climate finance
- Partnerships between countries
- Smart farming
- Partnership with FAO
- Scaling up implementation
- Multistakeholder collaboration
- Private financing
- Funding for priority areas
- Climate finance project
- Grow Asia
- IRRI
- MRV
- Promotion of CSA
- GCF
- Technical knowledge



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Network members therefore expect support from ASEAN-CRN for:

Sharing knowledge	Building capacity	Brokering knowledge
Mentoring	Sharing technology and information	Collaborating on research
Coordinating and networking	Implementing regional cooperation focus on strengthening participation of smallholder food producers	Exchanging experts
Establishing links with donors, research organisations		Bringing out regular publications
Organising study visits		Joining a research collaboration or a project

## 9. Summary and next steps

The summary was delivered by Dr Aung Moe Myo Tint (host/MOALI). Firstly, it is beneficial if countries provide updates and share information, as this can help other countries to develop new ideas on dealing with climate change and to achieve their respective goals. Secondly, FAO and GIZ presented some key information, which should be considered in the context of a future programme for the AMS. However, each country needs to contextualize its local situation to fit the respective programme, which also means identifying programme priorities. ASEAN-CRN and its members therefore expect partner organisations, such as GIZ, FAO, and Grow Asia to continue supporting initiatives. The details of the ASEAN-CRN programme areas will be discussed further in a separate meeting.

After consultation with ASEC, the meeting considers the ASEAN-CRN Work Plan to be a living document. It will be circulated so that the priority areas identified can be inserted and all members can add any initiatives that are in the pipeline or that they are currently engaged in. It was agreed that the ASEAN CRN Secretariat or Coordination Unit will circulate the Work Plan in order to identify the priority topics and to allow members to comment and edit. The Chair agrees to circulate the Work Plan together with the proposed revision in the TOR.



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## 10. Closing remarks

**Dr Dian Sukmajaya** of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division (FAFD), ASEC, emphasised the importance of guidance from AMAF (based on a recommendation from SOM-AMAF), for instance on sustainable agriculture and the circular economy. Guidance would also be required for reducing the use of agrochemicals in agriculture practice, which is relevant to ASEAN-CRN in terms of reducing GHG emissions in the agriculture sector.

ASEC also believes that NbS or the ecosystem-based approach (EbA) have the potential to address agriculture and climate-related issues. Dr Sukmaja believes that the work of ASEAN CRN is highly valuable for these ongoing initiatives.

He further stated that he expected the output/outcome of this ASEAN-CRN dialogue to support the action plans of relevant working groups aiming to promote decarbonisation and climate-friendly agriculture. The meeting also supports ATWGARD in identifying recommendations for SOM-AMAF. He also encouraged ASEAN-CRN to step up dialogue and to interact directly with other members on several issues, in particular, on reviewing work plans to ensure that the work is more systematic and focused within the timeline that has been set. This can help strengthen the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).

**Dr Margaret C. Yoovatana** of ASEAN-CRN expects to continue collaborating with partners and creating synergy with ASEAN-CRN in the future. She encouraged everyone to remain actively engaged with the ASEAN-CRN family in order to maintain the momentum of the initiative started by ASEAN-CRN towards a climate-resilient and food secure ASEAN community.

**Dr Aung Moe Myo Tint** (host/MOALI), expressed his sincere thanks to the ASEAN-CRN Secretariat for organising the meeting. He also thanked the GIZ ASEAN AgriTrade project, FAO-RAP, and GACSA for their ongoing and invaluable support for the ASEAN-CRN meeting. He believed that the outcome of the meeting would be a positive contribution to ASEAN's regional goals and to the UN goals.



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## Annex I: List of participants

### Country representatives

Country	Name	Position	Organisation
Brunei Darussalam	Ms Jormasita Jormasie	Assistant Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood
	Ms Masjuwita Haji Muhin	Agronomist	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood - Rice Industry
Cambodia	Dr Mak Soen	Deputy Director-General	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
Indonesia	Dr Adha Fatmah Siregar	Researcher	Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD)
Malaysia	Mr Mohammad Hariz Bin Abdul Rahman	Researcher	Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)
Myanmar	Dr Aung Moe Myo Tint	Deputy Director-General	Department of Agricultural Research (DAR), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI)
Philippines	Mr Jay Invinsor Bermas		
Singapore	Ms Bee Ling Poh	Director	Singapore Food Agency (SFA)
Thailand	Dr Margaret C. Yoovatana	Director of International Agricultural Affairs Group	Department of Agriculture (DOA), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)
Viet Nam	Ms Trang Truong	Director of Center for Agricultural Policy	Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
	Ms Thi Thu Trang Truong		IPSARD, MARD

### Organising partners

Organisation	Name	Position
ASEAN-CRN Secretariat	Ms Imelda Bacudo	ASEAN-CRN Coordinator
ASEAN Secretariat	Dr Dian Sukmajaya	Senior Officer, Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division (FAFD)
	Ms Gemilang Haifa Khairinissa	Officer, FAFD
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Dr Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns	Climate Foresight and Scenarios Development Expert
	Ms Srijita Dasgupta	Climate Change Specialist
GIZ	Ms Pouchamarn Wongsanga	Regional Component Lead
	Ms Vivi Octavianty	Technical Advisor
	Ms Fitra Aidiella	Communication Advisor
	Mr Moch Taufiqul Mujib	Project Advisor
	Ms Saniwan Buaban	Project Advisor
	Ms Natasha Angsakulchai	Junior Advisor
Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)	Mr Simon Leiva	Coordinator
	Ms Jana Stankova	Communication Specialist



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## Annex II: Agenda and Programme

Time	Agenda/Topic	Resource Persons/Facilitators
08:30- 09:00 AM	Registration	Animation clip
09:00 - 09:20	<b>Opening ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opening remarks by Thailand as Chair of ASEAN-CRN</li> <li>- Welcome remarks by Myanmar as host country</li> <li>- Acknowledgement of participants and guests</li> </ul>	Thai DOA Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Myanmar Moderator
09:20 - 09:45	Presentation of objectives, meeting agenda and expected outcome of the meeting  Report from the Chair	Thailand as Chair
09:45- 10:20	Presentation of key messages from the recently concluded <b>Scaling up Climate Actions in Asia Pacific for Resilient and Low Emission Landscapes</b> a) Climate policies from COP26 b) Results of visioning exercise Including Q & A	Moderator and GACSA Co-Chair
10:20 - 10:50	Real talk: Greetings and updates from ASEAN CRN focal points	Moderator
10:50 - 11:00	Animation break and group photo	
11:00 - 11:30	Work plan review and partnership building (with presentations by GIZ and FAO)	Chaired by Thailand DOA
11:30 - 11:45	Mentimeter presentation and summary	Moderator
11:45 - 11:55	Next steps	
11:55 - 12:10	Closing remarks	



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## Annex III: Stakeholder groups

International Development Organisations and Networks	
Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)	Strategic Plan 2022-2032 focuses on: (1) Sustainable agriculture; (2) Resilience and climate change adaptation; (3) Innovation technology.
New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre (NZAGRC)	ASEAN climate-smart agriculture project on low emissions livestock
Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC), Japan	Decarbonised energy, social benefits of environmental energy, carbon credits
Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)	Global Methane Pledge and reduction of short-lived climate pollutants
Regional Community Forestry Training Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)	Community forests shifting to a broader landscape approach, piloting of a new landscape carbon standard starting in Nepal and attempts to increase impactful investment, all of which involve a multistakeholder partnership.
Grow Asia	Work to empower women farmers and promote gender equity in scaling climate-smart agricultural practices. ASEAN Green Recovery through Equity and Empowerment (AGREE) project which is part of the COVID-19 recovery; to produce evidence and test solutions in partnership with the private sector, to create business cases.
ASEAN Access	Supports SMEs in international business and trade in ASEAN. The platform facilitates partnerships between policy-makers, the private sector and universities and others who are willing to contribute to the internationalisation of business.
Science groups	
The Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)	A Philippines-based non-profit organisation, which is mandated to build capacities in agriculture and rural development in the 11 Southeast Asian countries. Accelerating transformation for agricultural innovation
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MRV in rice production</li> <li>collecting relevant data and identifying how to fill the data gap</li> <li>creating a tool to aggregate the data and support the focus</li> </ul>
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Reflects the important role of science and data because they are guiding the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) targets and implementation. In 2017, TNC quantified the mitigation potential of 21 natural climate solutions pathways.



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Government initiatives	
<p><b>Philippines Adaptation and Mitigation Initiatives in Agriculture (AMIA)</b></p>	<p>Mainstreaming climate change actions in all its plans and programmes. The Department of Agriculture (DA) has developed a number of decision support tools to be used for planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) National Agriculture Guide Map</li> <li>2) Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment map: All provinces in the country currently use this map to draw up a community investment plan.</li> <li>3) Typhoon incidence guide</li> </ul>
<p><b>Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)</b></p>	<p>2 platforms developed: 1) platform has been in place since the previous decade and focuses on methane emission from the agriculture sector. The platform provides mitigation approaches, national inventory estimation, improvement of emission measurement, and development of agriculture emission factors for methane emission, especially from rice and the livestock sector. 2) The agriculture platform is another tool that MARDI has developed. More efficient adaptation and mitigation in agriculture is a co-benefit. There is on-going discussion on important issues related to adaptation and food security to be implemented with strong support from the policy platform for addressing stakeholders and farmers directly.</p>
<p><b>Thailand's Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)</b></p>	<p>3S policy, namely, Safety, Security, Sustainability. MOAC is committed to mobilise the first UN action track for climate-resilient food systems. Another policy is the Bio-Circular-Green Economic Model (BCG). Thailand has established the National Committee on BCG. The country is taking the lead in the areas of biodiversity conservation, breeding of plant varieties, renewable energy, circular economy, and NbS.</p>



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