



# SUMMARY

## ANGA's Virtual Workshop for the Joint Submission to the Sharm el-Sheikh Koronivia Joint Work Implementation Programme



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



giz  
German Institute  
for International  
Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH



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## **Summary**

### **ANGA's Virtual Workshop for the Joint Submission to the Sharm el-Sheikh Koronivia Joint Work Implementation Programme**

March 9, 2023  
01:30 -05:00 pm (UTC+7)

#### **I. Introduction**

“The ASEAN Negotiating Group for Agriculture (ANGA)’s Virtual Workshop for the Joint Submission to the Sharm el-Sheikh Koronivia Joint Work Implementation Programme” was held via videoconference on March 9, 2023, under the chairmanship of Lao PDR.

The workshop was attended by 20 ANGA Focal Points from the 8 ASEAN Member States (AMS) except Cambodia and Brunei. The staff members from the Office of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Division (FAFD) of the ASEAN Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and experts from international organizations and the private sector were also in attendance. The List of Participants appears in **ANNEX 1**.

The meeting was chaired by Dr. Chay Bounphanousay, Director General, National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Lao PDR.

#### **II. Opening Session**

Dr. Chay Bounphanousay, Director General, NAFRI, MAF, Lao PDR delivered the Opening Remarks. She gave a warm welcome to all Workshop participants. She reiterated the decision of the 27<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC) 2022, which was “the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security”. It is a 4-year initial program that will support knowledge exchange and scaling up of climate actions, defined as “adaptation, adaptation co-benefits, and mitigation” in agriculture. In this connection, she introduced the objectives of the workshop, which were to:

- strengthen the engagement of ANGA with UNFCCC processes by ensuring that the 4-year plan reflects the views of ASEAN
- ensure ASEAN agrifood system needs and views are included in the 4-year plan for the benefit of the region
- facilitate ANGA members working together on a joint submission
- introduce the ASEAN/GIZ/FAO e-learning course on climate negotiations

She wished the meeting to have productive discussions and most of all, to identify key priority areas in support of preparing ANGA submission to UNFCCC.

#### **III. Setting the Scene of the Workshop**

The workshop moderator, Dr. Saniwan Buaban (ASEAN AgriTrade Project, GIZ), invited Ms. Imelda Bacudo, the longstanding technical expert of ANGA, to set the workshop scene, the

expected outputs, and the agenda. She explained the workshop's underlying purpose: to support the continuity of ANGA's engagement with UNFCCC negotiations and climate policy-making processes. Although each country might be preparing the national submission separately, she underscored the importance of the workshop to explore the possibility of a joint submission to create a more significant impact representing the regional coordinated position. Aside from it, she also affirmed that the discussion would guide and complement the national submissions to UNFCCC calls for views.

#### **IV. Discussion Sessions**

##### **Session 1: Report from ASEAN-CRN Chair and Lead Negotiator during COP27 for ANGA**

Dr. Margaret C. Yoovatana, Director of the International Agricultural Affairs Group, Planning and Technical Division, Department of Agriculture (DOA), Thailand, the ASEAN-CRN and ANGA Focal Point of Thailand, reported the experiences of ANGA's participation in COP27. She firstly showed her appreciation to the seven (7) AMS representatives who have actively participated during the agriculture negotiations and support of FAO and GIZ to ANGA. Dr. Margaret informed the meeting that the negotiators worked 16 days to produce a 6-page document for the COP Presidency decision on Joint Work on the Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security. Dr. Margaret then shared the key salient points and the important paragraphs in the document that could guide the drafting process of the submission. She finally highlighted Paragraph 17 and Paragraph 18, which invite parties and observers to submit their views on the implementation plan and the establishment of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal.

##### **Session 2: Panel discussion**

Before starting the panel session, Ms. Imelda explained that the workshop invited the panel members involved in preparing the submissions. She was optimistic that their discussions could guide ANGA to get perspectives in preparing its submissions.

**The UN-FAO insights on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)/Sharm-el Sheikh TOR:** The FAO-Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans (SCALA) Project team members kicked off the panel discussion. Julia Wolf, Natural Resource Officer, clarified that FAO is an observer in UNFCCC, providing technical support to the countries. Then, she laid out the key achievements of KJWA between 2017 and 2022 and detailed FAO's various supports to the countries in the form of knowledge and technical provision and strengthening networks by working with UNFCCC-constituted bodies, Financial Mechanisms, and communities.

Giulia Maria Galbiati, Climate Finance Expert, continuously presented the global climate-related development finance trend analysis in the agriculture and land use sector. Although the contribution of climate-related development finance has been increasing, the share of climate-related development finance allocated to the agriculture and land use sector has decreased from 45% in the early 2000s to 22% in 2022. Another notable trend she underlined was that the largest finance share is allocated to adaptation in the agriculture and land use sector, whereas the other sectors are in mitigation. The panel noted that it is essential for the countries to be aware of the numbers while looking at climate finance access.

Regarding the elements for the Koronivia Joint Work towards a Regional Joint Submission from ASEAN, Julia recommended having a SMART<sup>1</sup> implementation plan with a logical framework (LogFrame), adopting a holistic approach, increasing knowledge sharing, and promoting investment in Research, Development, Science, and Technology. Finally, Mirella Salvatori, Natural Resource Officer, shared the FAO Climate Change Knowledge Hub (CCK-Hub), a tool to convey, address and enhance the decisions expressed in the Sharm el-Sheikh Koronivia Joint Work Implementation Programme. As an online “one-stop-shop” portal, she explained how it responds to Paragraph 14 of the Joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security. She concluded the discussion by sharing that the support of FAO is not building from scratch; instead, it is reinforcing what has already been done by the countries.

**CSO And NGO Insights on the KJWA/Sharm el-Sheikh TOR:** Bernadette Fischler, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), shared two proposals that WWF is taking shape. The first proposal is that the next four years need more than another round of workshops. The analysis of previous submissions indicated that parties are ready to go beyond the workshops and put focus on a roadmap and action plans to implement the recommendations from the previous workshops. The WWF suggested having a forum to discuss the means of implementation through existing initiatives such as Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST). Additionally, there will be a recommendation to establish a platform for the parties to coordinate topics related to agriculture and food systems within UNFCCC and other parts of UNFCCC, like global stocktake and beyond UNFCCC.

The second proposal is to ensure all the works related to agriculture, land use, and food systems follow net-zero pathways to contribute to keeping global warming at 1.5 °C. As such, it must go beyond agriculture- covering sustainable agriculture, food loss, food waste, and healthy consumption and nutrients. The recommendation is to have the food systems approach. The rebuttal for the food systems approach is that no definition of food system is agreed upon in UNFCCC. Therefore, WWF also proposed the first workshop to discuss the definition of the food systems and how to apply them in the KJWA.

### **Questions and Discussion:**

The representative from Thailand commented that the Group of 77 (G77) and China raised concerns about including food systems as it is still new. However, since Thailand is already looking into the food systems, the question is if it is possible to insist on putting food systems in the submission to reflect the national policies. The representative from Singapore also raised a similar concern about using the food systems in the submission since the scope of food systems is broad, ranging from manufacturing, processing, and distribution.

Bernadette replied that it is the reason the proposal brings holding a workshop to identify the priority areas of the food systems for including in the next four years. The analysis from WWF showed that the priority areas should consist of the transition to sustainable agriculture, food waste and loss, and sustainable diet. Since the documents mentioned promoting a holistic approach, the countries could think about the interpretation of the holistic approach and what it should entail. In this way, the proposal could incorporate the inclusion of food systems.

The representative from Singapore sought clarification on the reasons that caused the decreased share of climate-related development finance allocated to the agriculture and land use sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound efforts

Giulia answered that the climate finance provided to the agriculture and land use sector is predominantly concessional and developmental. Climate finance flows to other sectors rely less on this financing type, which can attract diverse types of climate flows that are not concessional and not primarily developmental.

**Rural Development Organization perspectives:** Marlene Ramirez, Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (AsiaDHRRA), took her turn in sharing views from rural development organizations. She noted the last part of the ASEAN Master Plan on Rural Development (2022 – 2026), which explicitly mentioned “... climate change/shock resilient ASEAN Community” and the six (6) goals. She particularly emphasized Goal 4, which addresses resilience and capacity to contribute to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. She elaborated on each strategic thrust under Goal 4 and its related initiatives. She highlighted the initiatives like identifying platforms for integrating Grassroots/Community-based knowledge and capacity development for research and innovation with farmers to be factored in the joint work.

She recommended increasing investment in documenting existing good practices to support scaling up and mainstreaming them at the country and regional levels. She urged to mobilize partners and existing financing facilities platforms to support policy development, tools, and competency development to be more in sync with the Koronivia agenda. On the final note, she called attention to the inclusiveness of the Joint Work with the involvement of local organizations such as farmer associations and women and youth associations.

**Business/ Private Sector perspectives:** Duke Hipp, CropLife Asia (CLA), introduced his non-profit organization dedicated to promoting plant science. He shared the findings of the 2022 Policymaker Survey: Climate Change Impact on ASEAN Agriculture. The research is designed to understand better climate change's impact on agriculture, food production, and smallholder farmers in the ASEAN region. The research interviewed 35 ASEAN policymakers. More than half of regional policymakers believe climate change is the biggest obstacle facing regional food systems today. The top challenges include improving soil quality, pest management, and ensuring sufficient crop yields. The recommendations include growing the role of national farming cooperatives, capacity-building for smallholder farmers with innovation adoption that can mitigate climate change impact, improving farmer access to finance, and fostering greater partnerships among farmer organizations, government, private sector, and civil society organizations to equip regional farmers better. He also recommended that the ANGA members consider soil quality as a top challenge exacerbated by climate change impacts.

Ms. Imelda thanked the speakers for their rich discussions, which could guide the AMS representatives' views on what should be included in the KJWA/Sharm el-Sheikh TOR.

**Session 3: Workshop on views from AMS on major messages to be contained in the TOR**

**1. What do you think should be the main function of Sharm el-Sheikh "Joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security"?**

|   |                             |   |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Identify technologies that would be effective to mitigate GHG emissions | Clearing house for projects | Agriculture production is the key priority on the implementation through technology, standard, etc. |
|---|-----------------------------|---|

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Focus on implementation. Action rather than planning.</b> | <b>Work on improving soil health</b>                           | <b>Mobilizing resources for implementation and scaling up</b>  |
| <b>Sharing technology and supporting innovation</b>          | <b>Technology and innovation as an enabler for agriculture</b> | <b>Improving productivity</b>  |
| <b>Sharing best practices on agriculture technology</b>      | <b>Climate change adaptation strategy</b>                      | <b>Help convincing regional/national/country policymakers to enhance the climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technology transfer to end users (mainly smallholder farmers in ASEAN nations) implement and enforce the policy</b> |

**2. What topics should the "Joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security" focus on, or give priority?**

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Research needed to address the impact from climate change and reduce carbon emissions</b>             | <b>Development of climate resilient practices, technologies and innovations</b>                   | <b>Climate-resilient agriculture (CRA)</b> |
| <b>Low carbon emission transformation</b>  | <b>Climate finance</b>  | <b>Carbon neutrality</b>                   |
| <b>Food security</b>   | <b>Carbon market</b>  | <b>Policy (CSA) enforcement</b>            |
| <b>Agro-Climate Information Service</b>  | <b>New technology for pest and disease management</b>   | <b>Climate-resilient food systems</b>      |
| <b>Improving productivity</b>  | <b>Enforcement of 5 action tracks of United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS)</b> | <b>Policy framework on food safety</b>     |
| <b>Standardization on the terminology and implementation: productivity, adaptation, mitigation, etc.</b> | <b>Controlled environment agriculture as means to reduce impacts from climate change</b>          | <b>ASEAN Agriculture Vision 2050</b>       |
| <b>Research funding on CSA</b>   | <b>Assist in the transfer of technology to end users (farmers)</b>                                |  |

### 3. How do you expect ASEAN to engage with this implementation programme?

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| High expectation   | Inclusive participation of all AMS, no one country left behind                                       | More partners attracted to ASEAN climate actions     |
| Be the knowledge and technology Hub to ASEAN countries   | Ensure ASEAN to be aligned with the 4-year program   | More financial support for ambitious climate actions |
| Develop ASEAN level projects under the programme   | Joint Project Development  | As one voice   |
| Engagement   | Engagement of ASEAN in one common plan   | Climate change impact mitigation                     |
| Capacity building  | Engagement of ASEAN politically supported through ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) | Be endorsed by AMAF                                  |
| Engaging the AMS through joining agriculture climate project, agriculture climate action, sharing technology, finance, capacity building, etc. |  |  |

### 4. What do you see are benefits that the ASEAN or AMS in agriculture sector can get from COP decisions?

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Better access to technologies to address climate change impacts | Financial support                                     | Climate change impact mitigation  |
| Financial assistance in CSA technology transfer                 | Best practices and lesson learnt from regions         | Understanding of what other countries are doing in agriculture to adapt to climate change |
| Knowledge and technology transfer                               | Climate resilient and food secured agriculture sector | Ensured implementation and scaled up  |
| Capacity building   | More collaboration for climate actions                | Recognizing action on the implementation to achieve food security, adaptation, mitigation |
| Potential to work together to develop technology and innovation | More partnership                                      | Trends like carbon trading  |

|                                     |                                   |  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                     |                                   |  |
| <b>Develop innovative solutions</b> | <b>Aligned with global trends</b> |  |

**5. What stakeholders do you think should be given focus or capacitated by this implementation programme?**

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Farmers</b>   | <b>Donor agencies and climate experts</b>                 | <b>Local authorities/officials, farmers &amp; investors</b> |
| <b>4Ps – Public, Private sector, Producers, People</b>                   | <b>Smallholders</b>                                       | <b>Civil society organizations (CSOs)</b>                   |
| <b>Local communities</b>   | <b>Smallholder farmers</b>                                | <b>Research institutions</b>                                |
| <b>Universities</b>  | <b>Agricultural investors</b>                             | <b>Agriculture policy makers</b>                            |
| <b>ANGA Focal Points</b>   | <b>Research organizations, Academics &amp; University</b> | <b>Negotiators</b>  |
| <b>Those who will be engaged in the Sharm el-Sheikh 4-year programme</b> |   |   |

**6. Based on the presentations/related initiatives you know, which technical support program & resources should be referenced to inform the Joint Work?**

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>FAO CCK-Hub</b>  | <b>Global Partnerships/Alliance</b>                                    | <b>Financial mechanism under UNFCCC</b>  |
| <b>UNFCCC or other that already recognized and already standardized</b> | <b>Existing Platforms</b>  | <b>One Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres (CGIAR), World Bank, CARE International</b> |
| <b>Workshops beyond UNFCCC</b>  | <b>Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA)</b> | <b>Existing tools</b>  |
| <b>International organization donors</b>                                |  |  |



**7. How (if at all) should the Joint Work move 'beyond workshops' and towards implementation? Recall inputs from CSOs, private and rural development partners.**

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Real actions on the ground   | Communities adopting best practices     | Standardized the practices or implementation so it will be accepted |
| Joint project to look at specific technology that could make an impact, e.g. soil health | Stocktaking on what the real problem is | Working together with local farmers association                     |
| Screening & collecting information on going projects to exchange with others             |   |   |

**8. Do you think it will be useful to give a joint submission to the UNFCCC call for views?**

|                                   |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Yes, please.                      | No. It is very late to be doing joint submission, deadline 27 March 2023. | No, but better if there is any guideline/border/point for AMS.                              |
| Joint submission has more impact. | Joint submission is more powerful.  | Joint submission will be more useful, but for the record, AMS have different circumstances. |
| Yes                               | Joint submission is more general.   |   |

**Session 4: Discussion on the Drafting Process and Assignment on which AMS will submit on behalf of ANGA to the UNFCCC Portal**

- As the next step, Ms. Imelda and the organizers will prepare the draft using the representatives' inputs from the previous session. The draft would be sent to the Chair and the ASEC to be circulated for receiving comments. The countries could then decide if they will make a joint submission.
- Upon the agreement, the ANGA Chair showed a willingness to submit it through the UNFCCC portal on behalf of all AMS.
- For the protocol, the ASEC staff member explained that the draft would be forwarded to ATWGARD focal points, which would take around two weeks. However, it could be circulated among ANGA before sending it to ATWGARD. Once ATWGARD approves the draft, the ASEC will table it for the approval of SOM-AMAF. Once SOM-AMAF approves it, the ASEC will inform the ANGA Chair, Lao PDR, to coordinate with the focal point for UNFCCC to make the submission.

## **Session 5: Brief Launch of the e-Learning Course**

Mr. Moch Taufiqul Mujib from GIZ explained that the e-learning course development is a collaboration between the GIZ ASEAN-German Cooperation projects (ASEAN AgriTrade and CSLU in ASEAN), the Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and ASEAN with technical assistance from CAOS - Borboletas e Sustentabilidade, Lda., and FAO E-Learning Academy. The official launch will occur on March 28, 2023, during Bangkok's ASEAN-CRN Knowledge Exchange Event. The e-Learning course aims to onboard and enhance the ASEAN delegations' capacity to the negotiation landscape under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, particularly on agriculture and food security in the international climate change agenda. He went through the description of each module. After that, Mr Beau Damen from FAO shared how to access the learning course.

## **V. Conclusion**

The chair concluded the workshop by expressing her sincere appreciation towards the support and participation of ANGA Focal Points, the staff members from the Office of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Division (FAFD) of the ASEAN Secretariat, FAO, GIZ, and Ms. Imelda Bacudo.

## **ANNEX 1: List of Participants**

### **List of Delegates**

#### **INDONESIA**

- 1. Mr. Anggri Hervani**  
Head of Collaboration Officer  
Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development (ICALRRD), Ministry of Agriculture
- 2. Dr. Miranti Ariani**  
ICALRRD, Ministry of Agriculture

#### **LAO PDR**

- 3. Dr. Chay Bounphanousay** **ANGA Chair**  
Director General  
National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI)  
Nongviengkham, Xathany district Vientiane
- 4. Ms. Bounthanom Bouahom**  
Deputy Director  
NAFRI

#### **MALAYSIA**

- 5. Ms. Juliana Hii Li Li**  
Senior Principal Assistant Secretary (AB) ASEAN  
International Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Malaysia
- 6. Mr. Mohd Fairuz Md Suptian**  
Deputy Director  
Climate Change Programme  
Malaysian Agricultural Research & Development Institute (MARDI)
- 7. Mr. Azizi Ahmad Azmin**  
Senior Research Officer  
Agrobiodiversity and the Environment Research Center, MARDI  
MARDI Headquarters
- 8. Mr. Yee Chen Hua**  
Senior Principal Assistant Secretary  
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

#### **MYANMAR**

- 9. Dr. Than Than Lwin**  
Deputy Director  
Department of Fisheries
- 10. Dr. Syaw Wynn**  
Assistant Director  
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

**11. Dr. Pau Sian Kam**  
Senior Research Officer  
Department of Agricultural Research  
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

**12. Dr. Khin Myo Thant**  
Assistant Director  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

**13. Dr. Than Than Lwin**  
Deputy Director  
Department of Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

#### **PHILIPPINES**

**14. Dir. Alicia G. Ilaga**  
Director  
Climate Resilient Agriculture Office  
Department of Agriculture\

#### **SINGAPORE**

**15. Ms. Bee Ling Poh**  
Director  
Agri-tech & Food Innovation Department  
Urban Food Solutions Division  
Singapore Food Agency

**16. Ms. Lee Yueying**  
Manager  
Singapore Food Agency

#### **THAILAND**

**17. Mrs. Margaret C. Yoovatana**  
Director, International Agricultural Affairs Group  
Planning and Technical Division  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

**18. Ms. Chawee Lomlek**  
Senior Policy and Plan Specialist  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

**19. Ms. Phatthicha P.**  
Policy and Plan Analyst  
Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

**VIET NAM**

**20. Mr. Dinh Pham Hien**

Official  
International Cooperation Department  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

**ASEAN Secretariat**

**21. Mr. Dian Sukmajaya**

Senior Officer  
The ASEAN Secretariat

**22. Ms. Gemilang Haifa Khairinissa**

Officer  
The ASEAN Secretariat

**23. Ms. Somsanouk Khounthikoummane**

Attachment Officer  
The ASEAN Secretariat