



Transformation to Low Emissions and Resilient Agrifood System: A Knowledge Exchange Event and Climate Policy Negotiations Training

The Anvaya Beach Resort, Kuta, Bali, Indonesia

27 - 29 September 2022

Executive Summary

The national representatives as the focal points of the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN), ASEAN Negotiating Group for Agriculture (ANGA) and partners gathered in Bali, Indonesia for an event held during 27 – 29 September 2022 on the theme of “Transformation to Low Emissions and Resilient Agrifood System: A Knowledge Exchange Event and Climate Policy Negotiations Training”. The organization of the event was supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the GIZ “Promotion of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in ASEAN” (ASEAN AgriTrade) with support from Mekong Institute (MI); the FAO-Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO-RAP), and the Enhanced Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (E-READI). The Indonesia National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) as ASEAN-CRN partner in Indonesia, together with the Thailand Department of Agriculture (DOA) as Chair of ASEAN-CRN, hosted the event, which was organized in a hybrid format. The event’s objectives were for participants to: 1) learn more about net zero and low carbon emission concepts and their relevance for agriculture; 2) acquire basic knowledge and skills needed for the COP27; and 3) exchange knowledge and experiences among peers and network.

The event consisted of: 1) a public knowledge exchange event; 2) negotiations training for ASEAN-CRN and ANGA representatives; and 3) ANGA internal strategic meeting. A total of 51 participants joined the Day-1 knowledge exchange event to discuss net zero and carbon neutrality concepts and its feasibility for the region.¹ The discussion also led to the identification of technical and financial needs required to achieve climate-resilient agriculture in the ASEAN Member States (AMS). Mr. Beau Damen and Dr. Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns from FAO-RAP and Dr. Ciniro Costa Junior from the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) shared their insights on the respective topics. The session was reinforced by the live illustration of Mr. Eisen Bernardo who captured the transformative actions from the backcasting exercise and elaborated the visual vision map which was first developed in March 2022.

Afterward, Mr. Gonçalo Cavalheiro, experienced UNFCCC negotiator and trainer, led the negotiations training on the second day and the morning of the third day. In attendance they(?) were 20 ASEAN-CRN and ANGA representatives.² The training was simulation-based in which participants assumed roles as negotiators attending COP27. The training also invited Mr. Etienne Drieux from FAO Rome to introduce the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), and Dr. George Wamukoya, the lead agriculture negotiator under G77 and China, to immerse participants in the field of multi-lateral climate negotiations. A panel discussion led by Ms. Imelda Bacudo (ASEAN-CRN Coordinator) together with Mr. Azizi Ahmad Azmin (Malaysia), Dr. Margaret Yoovatana (Thailand), Dr. Alicia Ilaga (the Philippines), and Dr. Setiari Marwanto (Indonesia) discussed the development and background to ANGA, benefits of forming the group with regards to climate policy making, and future prospects. Lastly, the ANGA internal strategic meeting took place in the afternoon of Day-3.³ The strategic meeting determined the actions that ANGA members needed to undertake to engage effectively in the upcoming COP27.

¹ 24 participants (47%) were female.

² 12 participants (60%) were female.

³ 11 participants (69%) were female.

Drawing the event to a close, Ms. Imelda Bacudo underlined the important works of ASEAN-CRN and ANGA to continue to define ASEAN's vision and priority actions for shaping pathways to net zero and carbon neutrality in agriculture.

Both participatory evaluation and anonymous evaluation methods were employed to investigate the participants' satisfaction with the delivery of the training. The participants acknowledged knowledge and skills acquired from the 2.5-day event were timely and relevant in preparation to have a single regional voice in COP27.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMAF	:	ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
ANGA	:	ASEAN Negotiators' Group on Agriculture
AMS	:	ASEAN Member States
ASWGC	:	ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops
ASEAN-CRN	:	ASEAN Climate Resilience Network
ATWGARD	:	ASEAN Technical Working Group Agricultural Research
BMZ	:	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
COP	:	Conference of Parties
DOA	:	Department of Agriculture
FAF	:	Food, Agriculture and Food Security
FAO-RAP	:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Office for Asia and the Pacific
GCF	:	Green Climate Fund
GHG	:	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	:	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
KJWA	:	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
MI	:	Mekong Institute
NAP	:	National Adaptation Plans
NDC	:	Nationally Determined Contributions
SBI	:	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	:	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
UNFCCC	:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. Background

In Southeast Asia, the agriculture sector transition is gaining momentum. Many stakeholders are joining forces to ensure that the region is heading toward net zero and low carbon emissions and will achieve its national climate targets. As per the 7th ASEAN-CRN Annual Meeting in 2022, the top priority or interest of ASEAN-CRN focal points was expressed as enhancing understanding of net zero and low carbon emissions in the agriculture and land use sectors. During a prioritization exercise and follow-up discussions, the ASEAN-CRN members expressed the greater need to understand how agriculture can help achieve the country's climate pledges. This was also voiced by ANGA who attended the SB56 - the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) in Bonn, Germany, during 6-16 June 2022, with support from ASEAN-CRN. The experience from the sessions underscored the need for further trainings of new ANGA focal points to help strengthen their understanding and capacities in these key and emerging new topics. The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) was continually considered, to report and recommend a decision for adoption at COP27. In preparation for COP27, and the internal strategic meeting to support a unified engagement, it is necessary to organize an event to accommodate such needs mentioned.

Therefore, this multi-event that combined all the needs above was organized by ASEAN-CRN with support from GIZ under the "Promotion of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains in ASEAN" (ASEAN AgriTrade) project, FAO-Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP), Enhanced Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (E-READI), and Mekong Institute (MI) on behalf of the ASEAN AgriTrade project. Organizing partners also included the Thailand Department of Agriculture (DOA) as Chair of ASEAN-CRN and hosted by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Republic of Indonesia who is one of the founding members of ASEAN-CRN.

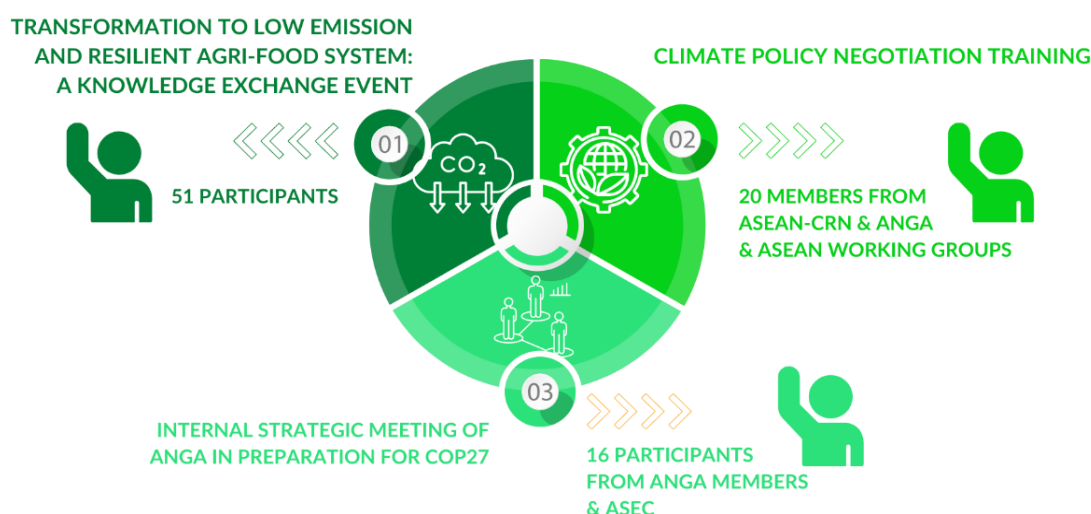
2. Objectives

The Knowledge Exchange Event and Climate Policy Negotiations Training was organized to meet the following objectives:

- To enhance understanding of net zero and low carbon emission concepts and their relevance for resilient and low emission agriculture, and their possible roles in achieving the national and regional climate action priorities;
- To provide basic knowledge on climate policy negotiations in the scope of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement with a view to support and encourage the onboarding and participation of new ANGA delegations; and
- To update the results from SB56 in Bonn, Germany, and prepare for the COP27 meeting in November 2022.

3. Participant Information

The first day of the event was attended by the ASEAN-CRN members, ANGA members and other selected ASEAN sectoral bodies, representatives of development agencies, and research institutions. A total of 51 participants joined the Day-1 event. Next, the Climate Policy Negotiations Training hosted 20 ASEAN-CRN members and ANGA members. Lastly, the ANGA Strategic Meeting took place with the participation of 16 ANGA members and the representative from ASEC. The list of participants is attached in Annex I.



4. Approach

The event was structured to provide multiple functions . Designed as a knowledge exchange event, the first-day event discussed net zero and low carbon emission concepts and its feasibility to the region. It also defined the technical and financial needs required to achieve climate resilient agriculture in AMS. Afterwards, the targeted climate policy negotiations training for ASEAN-CRN and ANGA focal points and representatives was organized in the second day and the morning of third day. The substantial inputs and interactive learning activities including simulation exercises over the course of the training harnessed participants with knowledge on UNFCCC and skills needed for negotiations. Finally, the coordination meeting for ANGA focal points, to discuss their preparation of COP27, was held in the Day-3 afternoon.

5. Day 1: Knowledge Exchange Event

Opening Session

On behalf of the ASEAN-CRN Chair, Mr. Rapibhat Chandarasrivongs, Director General of Department of Agriculture, Thailand, Dr. Margaret Yoovatana (ASEAN-CRN and ANGA Focal Point of Thailand) delivered the opening remarks. Dr. Margaret stressed the importance of advancing low emissions and resilient agrifood system in AMS in line with the changing global trends. Dr. Margaret expressed her sincere

appreciations towards the concerted efforts of the development partners, the ASEAN Secretariat, and Ms. Imelda Bacudo (ASEAN-CRN and ANGA Coordinator) to make this 3-day event happen.

Next, on behalf of Dr. Pham Quang Minh, Assistant Director of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division (FAFD), ASEAN Economic Community Department (AECD), the ASEAN Secretariat, Ms. Gemilang Haifa Khairinissa, the Officer from FAFD, ASEAN Secretariat, expressed her cordial welcome to the training. Ms. Gemilang echoed that low emissions is one of the important issues in ASEAN, which was also explicitly mentioned in the 43rd meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF). She concluded her remarks by wishing the meeting to have fruitful discussions in preparation for COP27.

Dr. Satriyo Krido Wahono, Head of Research Center for Food Technology and Processing, under Research Organization for Agriculture and Food, Bureau of Research and Innovation (BRIN) expressed the commitment of BRIN to address net-zero emissions in agriculture to enhance food security and achieve climate resilience through research and collaboration and enhanced global communication. He emphasized the importance of technologies in addressing negative impacts of climate change towards sustainable agroforestry management. He wished the event would yield another important step towards climate-resilient agriculture and food systems in the region.

Thereafter, the representatives from GIZ, FAO-RAP and MI extended their welcome to the participants respectively.



Some of the organization's representatives delivering opening remarks

Introduction and Setting Expectation

Ms. Anusara Tanpitak, the facilitator from MI, rolled out a getting-to-know-each-other session. The participants were requested to write 1) NG or OG⁴, 2) Favorite hobby, and 3) Expectations from the event on the cards provided on the table. Then, the participants were asked to walk around the room to introduce themselves to as many people as possible carrying their own cards where the instructed information was written. From this session, the facilitator set the friendly environment among participants, trainers and the organizers.

⁴ NG = New Girl/Guy; OG = Old Girl/Guy to ASEAN-CRN or ANGA



Participants introducing themselves sharing their hobbies and expectations from the event

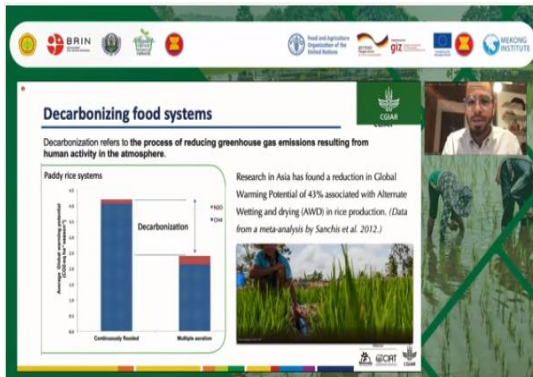
Session 1: Understanding Carbon Neutrality in Agriculture

Resilient & Low Emissions Agriculture: The Case for Transformative Actions

Mr. Beau Damen, Natural Resources Officer-Climate Change & Bioenergy, FAO- ROAP started the input session entitled “Resilient & low emissions agriculture: The case for transformative actions”. He cited examples of negative impacts which have already occurred in various places, for example, the shift in seasons, decreased crop yields, and decline in animal health due to heat stress, among others. He then went on to present a few cases for action, highlighting for example that short-term action to cuts in methane (CH₄) emissions could have a potentially transformational impact on longer term emissions growth trajectories due to methane’s relatively short atmospheric half-life and higher global warming potential”. To withstand future shocks, he suggested “Narrow window for action” that corresponded with the commitment period of the Paris Agreement Climate-resilient (and low emission) agrifood systems. Mr. Beau wrapped up the discussion by sharing FAO Regional Priority and Action to accelerate sustainable natural resources management for climate actions.



Defining Net Zero, Net Neutrality and Decarbonization In Agriculture. Is this Feasible for ASEAN?



The next speaker, Dr. Ciriaco Costa Junior from the Alliance of Bioversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), delved into the definitions and concepts on net zero, net neutrality and decarbonization. “Decarbonization refers to measures through which a business sector or an entity or government organization or farm reduces its carbon footprints, primarily its GHG emissions, e.g. carbon dioxide, methane or nitrous oxide.” he explained. Whether or not the net zero agenda is feasible for ASEAN, Dr. Ciriaco noted that, “Even though it

is ambitious, it is attainable and there is huge GHG emission mitigation potential from the land use and

agriculture sectors, particularly in rice production, protection and restoration in the natural landscape". He pointed out the most promising activities to offset residual emissions from livestock includes the implementation of agroforestry systems, reforestation and afforestation interventions.

Questions and Observations

After the two presentations, the floor was opened to questions and comments from participants. The participants inquired about

- Provision of technical cooperation/support to the countries in areas of net zero emissions
- Varying definitions of net zero and carbon neutrality
- Significance of ASEAN's mitigation potential in global context and comparative figures and graphs using the same parameters between the top emitters and AMS
- The way that process-based approaches (agroecology, NbS, agroforestry, etc.) could be more powerful to transform agrifood systems while reducing GHGs
- The cost-benefit analysis in implementing climate-resilient strategies provided the socio-economic capacities of the small-scale farmers
- Availability of cap-and-trade system applied for agriculture-sourced GHGs
- Measuring successful implementation of project or operation in terms of GHGs emission reduction with reference to SAFA⁵ indicators as they only pooled in environmental integrity with little dimensions of sustainability.

In response, Dr. Ciniro mentioned that CGIAR continues to focus on climate change agenda, food systems and innovative financial mechanism to help countries with their transition. Mr. Beau also shared the projects that FAO has been working in Cambodia and the Philippines to measure and assess long-term emissions from agricultural activities, the forestry and other land use sectors respectively using the FAO NDC Expert Tool (NEXT) . Analyzing the projections as scenarios, Mr. Beau highlighted the opportunity for countries to develop strategies and actions towards the desired outcomes that they would like to achieve. FAO is continuously working on improving its tools and indicators to measure the emissions and stands ready to support.

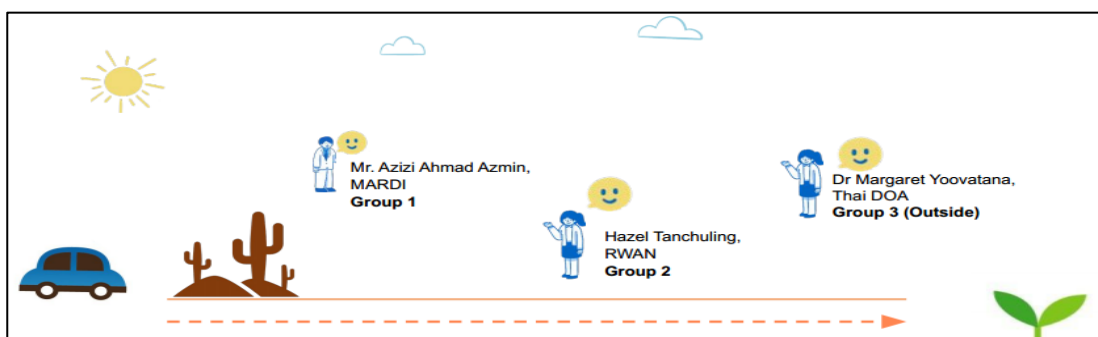
Dr. Ciniro affirmed that ASEAN has significant potential in reducing GHG emissions in agriculture sector in the global context too. Most AMS have stepped up in taking action for unconditional contribution given their resources and capabilities. Both speakers drew attention to the aspect of trade-offs while steering net zero and carbon neutrality policies. Although the process-based approaches are powerful, they need to be location-specific and evaluated carefully due to its implications towards the livelihoods of farmers, for instance, reduction in productivity.

⁵ Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture systems (SAFA)

Ms. Imelda Bacudo also informed the participants that AMAF has already approved the support of GIZ AgriTrade Project and E-READI for defining an ASEAN Strategy for carbon neutrality. It was intended that the discussions and inputs evolved over the course of this event could feed into setting the ASEAN strategy.

Session 2: Mapping out Situational Context for Carbon Neutrality - Sharing and Understanding Current Relevant Practices/Initiatives

Designed as the caravan session, three participants were assigned as the stationed facilitators to lead the discussions on the current practices on the different topics namely: 1) Low emission/mitigation in agriculture; 2) Resilience/adaptation in agriculture; and 3) Inputs/expertise needed to support the agriculture sector's contribution to NDC or climate pledges or national programming. The facilitator divided the participants evenly in all these working stations where they worked for a while and then moved on to the next station until they visited every station to share their practices. The online participants participated in the session by writing their answers in the chat box. The assigned facilitators then synthesized the discussions, and reported back the results in the plenary session.



What are you doing in terms of low emissions/ mitigation in agriculture?



Organic agriculture	Water management
Organic fertilizer/ green manuring	Biogas manure management
Diversified climate farming	Livestock management
Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
Climate Friendly Agri-business Value Chains	Scaling Up Sustainable Land Management Technology
Saving water with Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) technique	GHG Inventory
Low emission rice variety	Research support on climate resilient topics
Home/Community gardening	Farm participatory adaptive research


What are you doing in terms of resilience/ adaptation in agriculture?



Policy on adaptation and resilience	Capacity building on climate smart agriculture
Policy support on enhanced agriculture and rural development	Climate change budget training
Mainstreaming climate change in policies and programs	AWD promotion
Enhanced partnership for adaptation	Invested in integrated farming system
GHG guidelines in agriculture	Soil and crop land resilience in agriculture and adaptation in agrifood systems
Advisory system for farming	Exploration of new areas suitable for thermal conversion of rice production
Vulnerability and adaptation report every 2 years	Direct actions on the group
Incentives to adopt low -carbon technologies	Family farming , organic agriculture
Facilitate Financing	Early warning system for agriculture (flood and drought)
Participatory/ Empowerment-focused approach	Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) model

What kind of technical inputs/expertise are needed to support the agriculture sector's contribution to NDC or climate pledges or national programming like NAPs?

Financial and technical support to upscale climate resilient practices	UNFCCC instrumentalities
Climate finance, technical transfer, capacity building	Handbook of NDC and NAP to translate the ideas with simple explanation

	Technologies for mitigation and adaptation	Practical and effective guidelines
	Expertise for climate-proof agriculture (e.g. extreme weather conditions, droughts, etc.)	Guidelines on carbon credits/markets
	Tools to track Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation	Behavioral changes
	Assessment of mitigation and adaptation potentials to inform NDC indicators	Better GHG inventory reports
	Strengthening to implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	Extension Workers (Government, Private, NGO)
	Capacity building on getting support from Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Demonstration pilot project in specific location
	Capacity building for reporting on NDC and NAP	Reflective Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
	Better collaboration with other government agencies to implement adaptation and mitigation approaches	Collaborative research
	Partnerships with the regional countries	

Session 3: Using Climate Foresight for Transformative Pathways Definition

Dr. Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns, Climate Foresight and Scenario Expert (FAO-RAP) and Senior Non Key Expert-SNKE (E-READI), executed the climate foresight session, which integrated backcasting steps in 3 intervals (2022-2030, 2031-2040, and 2041-2050) to reach the desired future. Revisiting the vision map that was produced in March 2022 with the ASEAN-CRN, the participants were asked to probe into different layers of issues. Firstly, the participants highlighted the initiatives that the country has already been doing and that are in the pipelines. Secondly, moving to the regional level, the participants identified three actions that could scale up the current activities and three actions that could address the gaps. Finally, the participants identified transformative actions that could trigger the transition at both national and regional

levels. With live illustration, Mr. Eisen Bernardo elaborated the vision map by adding the transformative actions articulated by the participants in this event. Using Mentimeter application to vote and rank priority interventions, the session was highly participatory, and received a resounded engagement with both online



Dr. Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns executing climate foresight session while Mr. Eisen Bernardo illustrated the results of backcasting exercise

and onsite participants.

Session 4: Use of Technology and Community Involvement in MRV Measurement in Rice



In Session 4, Mr. David Chen, CEO of AgriG8, an Agri-FinTech platform from Singapore, gave an example of how technology was applied and supported MRV⁶ efforts on the ground in Myanmar. His presentation was titled “Use of technology and community involvement in MRV in rice fields” and centered on the pilot project involving 48 farmers from Myanmar. The main objective was to understand the motivation of farmers towards decarbonization, identify incentives to motivate farmers and create a preliminary baseline for carbon emission. According to Mr. David, *“Whether it is net zero or decarbonization, a baseline must be established. Since data collection is complicated and time consuming, it is worthwhile cultivating farmers’*

habits to perform self-recording.” Through the pilot project, his team did precisely this, helping to cultivate farmers’ habit of data collection through the use of an application.

Questions and Observations

The Thai participant asked if it is possible to promote AgriG8 initiative given the context of Thailand where integrated farming system (producing crops and livestock) are highly promoted under the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP). Mr. David replied that from the perspective of lenders, farming diversification is preferable to decrease credit risk as it provides more income generation opportunities. However, the interests of Thai farmers towards loans are pretty low since rice sector receives high subsidies from the government.

With respect to the second question regarding the use of AgriG8 Apps for other sectors besides rice, Mr. David replied that the market for rice sector is more favorable as there are not many competitors.

⁶ Measurement, Reporting and Verification

From the efficiency perspective, it is better for the AgriG8 team to work on crop modeling and loans products by focusing on the sector the team understands well.

Next, one participant asked if AgriG8 applications collect data from the national statistics or only data filled in by farmers. Mr. David explained that the data collected was entered by the farmers directly. To incentivize the farmers, the AgriG8 provides 2 USD to those one who completed every 10 data points. He added that the use of digital solutions is cost-effective, however, the private sector needs support from the development actors and the countries in making the apps adapted locally and educating the users.

The participants from Cambodia recommended to scale up Agri innovation financing and the use of technologies at the regional level since these digital solutions enable the climate-smart agriculture practices.

Day 1 concluded with a summary from Mr. Beau Damen and Ms. Imelda Bacudo who stressed the importance of research and the important work of ASEAN-CRN to continue to define ASEAN's vision and pathways to net zero and carbon neutrality in agriculture. Next steps will include further definition of approaches - net zero, net neutrality, and carbon neutrality, among others, and a sharing of relevant activities from various agencies which will support ASEAN's objective in defining the pathways.

6. Day 2: Climate Policy Negotiations Training

Session 1 & 2: Introduction and Training Overview

After brief welcoming words from Dr. Margaret Yoovatana to all, Mr. Goncalo Cavalheiro, the experienced negotiator and trainer went through the 1.5-day agenda on negotiations training.

Session 3: Basics of the UNFCCC Negotiations

Mr. Goncalo Cavalheiro kicked off the session by exchanging opinions on the meaning of negotiation. The trainer summarized key words from the participants such as "*persuade, coordinate and agree*" and "*identify what your country's interest and what your country wants to defend to build the position in negotiation*". The trainer also regularly pinpointed the importance of active listening for the negotiator and conducted an active listening exercise for the participants.

Moving to the substance of the UNFCCC, the trainer explained the basics of UNFCCC Negotiations, describing its institutional set up, each's role and the way to navigate the process. The trainer outlined a "to-do-list" for the negotiators covering what to do before going to COP, as they arrive in Egypt, as the COP and the SBs start, as the COP draws to an end, and following the end of COP. The trainer notified, "*there would be many*



experienced negotiators using the time of opening plenaries to outreach to colleagues from other countries. It's now time for you to use your soft and hard skills!". The participants were advised to listen to each agenda item including whether a Contact Group will be established, or Informal Negotiations will be conducted and introduced themselves to the facilitator of the session.

Questions and Observations

The session received the following questions and comments from the participants:

- In order to ensure ASEAN countries' position is accepted by the COP, should there be a champion country on behalf of AMS?
- Dr. Margaret raised her suggestions that all AMS should sit together at the conference to make easier coordination for the presentation and discussions.
- Ms. Imelda informed the meeting that there would be a strategic meeting among AMS before going to COP. It was conveyed that Lao PDR will be the Chair of ANGA in the upcoming COP. If the Lao delegation could not come to COP, Malaysia would be the acting chair to play the leading role among AMS.
- Mr. Goncalo advised to make use of instant communication technologies to facilitate coordination and communication processes among different countries.

Group Exercise question "What happens at the first day of the COP?"

In order to make participants navigate the first day of the COP27 efficiently, the trainer designed an experiential learning game. Holding the COP27 passport distributed in advance, the learning games set the places that the negotiators had to go through at the first day of the COP in real life. The participants had to visit each place they think is in the right order. For the online participants, they had to sequence the places in the documents provided in the chat box. Trainer then debriefed the group exercise and showed the participants the correct order of the listed places.



Learning game to get around the places in the right order at the first day of the COP

Session 4: Panel Discussion of ANGA Sharing on the UNFCCC Negotiations

To complement the training, several seasoned climate negotiators shared their insights and experience of attending past COP. Moderated by Ms. Imelda Bacudo, the panel discussion consisted of Mr. Azizi Ahmad Azmin (Malaysia), Dr. Margaret Yoovatana (Thailand), Dr. Alicia Ilaga (the Philippines), and Dr. Setiari

Marwanto (Indonesia). The brief sharing session covered ANGA's background and experiences in negotiations at COP. Ms. Alicia expressed the view that there was a need to emphasize on the topic of agriculture at the negotiating table, not least because agriculture is a common issue among AMS. Another reason was that the negotiations also involved the African Group of Negotiators, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), among others. It was thus important to act as one regional voice in moving towards implementation where agriculture has a crucial role to play. Dr. Margaret told the audience how the ANGA was formed thanks to the strong political support of the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam to gain official recognition from AMS. Mr. Setiari mentioned how he benefited from joining ANGA activities which, he said, gave him useful skills and knowledge for the COP while Mr. Azizi echoed his words, noting the usefulness of ANGA capacity building activities and the need to have a regional position.



Panel discussion of ANGA sharing on the UNFCCC negotiations

Session 5: Introduction to Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) and Prospects for COP27)

For a deeper dive into the discussion on the agricultural sector, Mr. Etienne Drieux from FAO Rome, was invited to give a presentation on an “Introduction to Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and Prospects for COP27”. He began his session by giving a background to KJWA and a roadmap of its implementation. With the support of FAO, Mr. Etienne explained the way forward in building a pathway with KJWA, which included, but was not limited to, identification of institutional gaps & technical priorities, developing an action plan, facilitation of access to climate finance, as well as mainstreaming exchanges between local, national, regional and international levels to achieve the desired outcomes.



Introduction to Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative (FAST)

Subsequently, Mr. Etienne Drieux provided an overview of FAST and the activities that FAST organized by connecting it with global initiatives. He then introduced the innovative approaches that it integrated such as

inclusiveness, synergy, collaborative, continuity and responding to the urgency to move toward implementation in FAST. Founded on a voluntary and collaborative process between FAO and main stakeholder groups, the initiative aims to improve the quantity and quality of climate finance contributions to transform agriculture and food systems by 2030, support adaptation and maintain a 1.5-degree pathway, while also supporting food and economic security.

Session 6: Introduction to the G77 and China Negotiation Group for Agriculture and Main Points for Consideration at COP27



Dr. George Wamukoya, the lead agriculture negotiator under G77 and China, was next to take the stage, giving practical points for consideration during his session on “Introduction to the G77 and China Negotiation Group for Agriculture and main points for consideration at COP27”. He provided a few important tips based on his experience of attending many negotiations, saying, “*The first is to study the informal note and identify what is still missing or unclear in terms of the language...the second is to look at those whose positions are opposite from ours...Lastly, the role of*

the negotiator is not only to negotiate but also listen carefully.” Dr. George recommended that the proposal of ANGA should be in line with G77 and China. He then suggested ANGA to review Africa and its partners’ proposal to get some ideas and construct the modality of ASEAN countries in preparation for COP27.

Questions and Observations

- One participant urged the representatives to review ASEAN’s position on agroforestry as G77 paid more attention to that sector. It was suggested to consider political and socio-cultural aspects while developing the proposal.
- Additional comment from Dr. Margaret was to have the modality for negotiations following Dr. George’s decision, the ANGA needs to work on defining ASEAN’s common position.
- The Cambodian representative expressed his concern that it still needs more work to recognize ANGA at the national level. Ms. Imelda suggested that Cambodia required more support to have road map of ANGA.

7. Day 3: Climate Policy Negotiations Training (Cont.)

Session 1: Finalization of Preparations for Simulation

Day 3 started with preparation for the simulation exercise where the participants played the role as negotiators on the KJWA. As the parties of negotiators, the participants prepared a one paragraph statement and delivered at Plenary of the Subsidiary bodies. The Contact Group was established to reach the agreement followed by the closing plenary of the COP to adopt the decision.

Session 2: Negotiations Simulation Exercise



Participation in simulation exercise

Angola a country from the G77+China but also from the African Group of Negotiators: *“On behalf of African Group of Negotiators, noting with concern on impacts of climate change towards food security, especially to the least developed nations,We further encourage involvement of financing entities from within and outside of KJWA, particularly from developed nations, to increase the quantum of financial support and equalize funding shares towards agriculture agenda”*

Feedback from trainer:

- Good language, giving some hints on the way forward in terms of reference to LDCs
- In line with G77 and China, yet it still makes specific reference for own specific needs

European Union: *“We are willing to negotiate with partners in coming up with a balanced solution, to put forwards our respective climate change agenda in agriculture. Our stakeholders are already demanding for concrete actions to address this climate crisis.”*

Feedbacks from trainer:

- Very nice. Yet there is not much substance in the statement

China which belongs to the G77+China: *“We wish the group looks forward to increasing the capacity of vulnerable community. In order to support mitigation and adaptation in agriculture and to alleviate hunger,1 billion USD per year is a proper amount to support the earlier mentioned objectives in the support of countries affected by climate change.”*

Feedbacks from trainer:

- Strong statement

Canada, on behalf of the Umbrella Group (UG): *“We are pleased to deliver a statement regarding the enhancement of KJWA, We encourage the continue involvement of constituent bodies and financing entities in the KJWA, highlighting the potential of creating interlinkages that leads to enhance action and improvement in implementation....”*

Feedbacks from trainer:

- Good formal introduction
- Presenting potential way forward as a middle ground

Portugal: *“We would like to seek support from EU, currently, climate change has strong effect on agrifood system and livelihood of the people in the world, particularly countries from Africa. we would like to strongly request to EU to find support from developed countries such as France, Germany, Spain, and Sweden to assist LDCs from Africa.”*

Feedbacks from trainer:

- Crafted a speech without internal strategy, it could have been much more in the higher level.
- Portugal could support to the supports to the LDCs while negotiating with the EU counterparts.

United State of America: *“Every country should be responsible to take roles to tackle the climate change. Action should be sustainable and relies on voluntary spirit...It will support the vision of food and agriculture for sustainable transformation.”*

Feedbacks from trainer:

- A counterbalance to China

Contact Group

Option 1: *“Urge the developed countries to upscale financial support to implement adaptation measures with mitigation co-benefits by the most vulnerable least development countries and other highly vulnerable developed countries that implement adaption actions...”*

Option 2: *“Decides to establish a Green Agriculture Climate Fund – 1 billion USD per year contribution to all developing countries....”*

In the contact group, the negotiators showed their position with the proposed options and started negotiating with other countries. After debriefing the exercise, the participants gave reflections based on the ASEAN context.

Questions and Observation

Mr. Goncalo recalled active listening as a crucial tool in negotiations and stated, “We should be able to understand what is behind someone’s position, statement, and identify their real interests. Furthermore, the session received the following comments:

- Delaying tactic was mentioned as a tool to cope with the sensitive topics, adding more time to consult with team and carefully read the document. *“A bad deal is no better than no deal”*.
- It was advised AMS to share load of work during negotiation, e.g., raising flag, writing statement, communication in the group.
- ANGA needs to have a regional position together to carry more weight in negotiation.
- It was suggested to review ASEAN Negotiation Framework, and support the regional positions as long as it does not contradict the national position.
- It was suggested Lao PDR, the upcoming ANGA Chair, to speak on behalf of ASEAN.
- It was advised to propose to AMAF with the lead from AMS. *“ANGA needs to be a living agenda in AMAF meeting”*.

Session 3: Introduction to the e-Learning Course on Climate Negotiations

Mr. Beau Damen (FAO-RAP) and Mr. Moch Taufiqul Mujib (GIZ) introduced the participants to the e-learning course on the UNFCCC negotiations training. The course consists of 4 lessons, namely (1) a multilateral approach to fighting climate change – the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, (2) UNFCCC structures and meetings, (3) negotiating and reaching an agreement under the UNFCCC, and (4) negotiations skills. It was informed that the lessons were translated into storyboards which everyone can access and learn step by step to be ready for COP27. The lesson course will be uploaded on the FAO academic learning platform. The academy is a continuous platform that takes collaboration from different partners to cover various topics including food security, climate change, and the agrifood system.

The training was concluded and continued with the evaluation.

Questions and Observations

One participant asked if it is necessary to get endorsement on this course at ASEAN meeting? Mr. Beau replied that it was necessary. The modules are expected to be finalized before COP27. Before releasing it, they planned to seek support from a representative from ASEAN-CRN and ANGA to test whether it works well and fulfills the expectations or not.

8. Day 3: ANGA Internal Strategic Meeting

The focal points for the ANGA also met internally with the presence of the ASEAN Secretariat and Ms. Imelda Bacudo, to discuss practical preparations for COP27. Items discussed included understanding who will be going to Egypt, who will need support, and how the group can strategically negotiate jointly. The possibility of side events, joint support for the COP27 Presidency's initiative for agriculture, and communication strategies with ASEC and AMAF were also discussed. The group has agreed to coordinate even more closely as COP27 nears.

9. Evaluation

Pre-training Survey: The trainer conducted the pre-training survey to assess participants' existing knowledge on UNFCCC and negotiations prior to the training program. Altogether 16 participants participated in the pre-training survey. Out of all, majority of them (56.3%) have never attended COP whereas 68.8% of them has no experiences in joining negotiations training.

Have you participated in meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC?	No	One time	Two times	Three times or more
	56.3% (9)	31.3% (5)	6.3% (1)	6.3% (1)

Table 1: Experiences of participants in attending COP

Have you ever participated in a negotiations training?	Yes	No
	31.3% (5)	68.8% (11)

Table 2: Experiences of participants in negotiations training

Participatory Evaluation: At the end of 1.5-day training on Climate Policy Negotiations, the organizer administered the participatory evaluation method. Given the scale range between 1 and 10 (1-lowest and 10-highest), the participants were asked to rate the satisfactions towards the training in the four areas as below:

- Did you learn anything new?
- Is this training useful for your work?
- Are the methodologies suitable?
- Are you satisfied with the overall training?



Majority of the participants rated between 8 and 10 for every question. Before joining the training, many participants mentioned that they did not have a clear idea of the basics of UNFCCC framework and climate policy negotiation landscape. However, after an intensive 1.5 days of training, participants said the training had helped them to understand more about the UNFCCC framework and negotiation processes. All of them felt that the course content would greatly benefit their works as it involves soft skills that can be applied in their professional setting.

The online participants also mentioned that the training is fulfilling and meaningful for those who are working in agriculture sector.

Post-training Survey: To assess participants' knowledge improvement over negotiations and understanding UNFCCC, altogether 7 participants completed the post-training survey. The questionnaires used five-level Likert scales whereas 1 is the lowest and 5 is the highest.

No.	Statements	1	2	3	4	5	Weight
1.	I know the key bodies of the UNFCCC and how they relate to each other.		14% (1)	14% (1)	57% (4)	14% (1)	3.7
2.	When I go to a Conference of the Parties, I know where to go.		14% (1)	14% (1)	14% (1)	57% (4)	4.1

No.	Statements	1	2	3	4	5	Weight
3.	I know the basic principles of writing a statement.		14% (1)	14% (1)	29% (2)	43% (3)	4.0
Total Average Rating							4.0

Table 3: Results of knowledge improvement on the trained topics

As shown in Table 3, the training session received the total average rating at 4.0. It implies that participants understand the insights on negotiations process under the UNFCCC and satisfied with the delivery of the training sessions.

Feedback from the Participants

Continuity of training:

- To provide trainings to those who will attend the COP.
- To continue providing training particularly for the potential new ANGA delegations for future negotiations.
- A follow-up workshop after every COP or SB Session would be very crucial in mobilizing or implementing the decisions related to agriculture in UNFCCC negotiating session.

Contents:

- To provide additional materials on global climate change negotiations history and negotiation mechanism in UNFCCC.
- To have additional agenda to hear experiences from former KJWA delegates outside ASEAN.
- To include stories from the countries that are successful in mainstreaming KJWA results in their national policies on agriculture development.

Logistics: To arrange an access to stronger Wi-Fi connection

10. Conclusion and Way Forward

With reference to the results of the evaluation as well as the engagement of participants over the course of the event, it could be concluded that the event accomplished its targeted objectives. The participants were able to learn about the evolving definitions of net-zero, carbon neutrality and decarbonization. Additionally, the participants managed to identify the different types of support that could facilitate the implementation of transformative actions required to reach the 2050 vision. Being equipped as negotiators to participate in the COP, the participants noted their roles as carriers of national interests in line with the regional position in the global climate change negotiations setting.

All the representative acknowledged the importance of having an ASEAN common position on agriculture. As a next step, the representatives will review the ASEAN Negotiation Framework to propose the inclusion of ANGA agenda in the AMAF meeting.

Annex I: Participant Lists

1. Participant List of the Knowledge Exchange Event

No.	Full name	Designation and Institution
Brunei		
1.	Mrs. Siti Hamizah Binti Haji Zinal Abadin	Agronomist, Department of Agriculture and Agrifood
2.	Mr. Zulfadhli Mujahid	Assistant Forester, Forestry Department
3.	Mr. Reni Haji Yahya	Acting Deputy Director of Forestry, Senior Forestry Officer, Forestry Department
4.	Ms. Miza Ghani	Forestry Officer, Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
5.	Mr. Faiz Rahim	Forestry Officer, Forestry Department
Cambodia		
6.	Dr. Mak Soeun	Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (ASEAN-CRN Focal Point)
7.	Mrs. Chamroeun Sreysith	Official, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (ANGA Alternate)
Indonesia		
8.	Dr. Setiari Marwanto	Researcher, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) (Host)
9.	Dr. Fahmuddin Agus	Researcher, BRIN
10.	Ms. Dwinita Utami	Researcher, BRIN
11.	Mr. Satriyo Wahono	Head of Research Center for Food Technology and Processing, BRIN
12.	Mr. Hendri Kurniawan	Policy Analyst, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
13.	Mr. Dzulfiqar Prasetyo	Cooperation Analyst, MMAF

No.	Full name	Designation and Institution
Lao PDR		
14.	Ms. Bounthanom Bouahom	Vice chief of Division, National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) (ATWGARD Focal Point)
15.	Ms. Somsanouk Khounthikoummane	Deputy Director of International Cooperation Division, Department of Planning and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) (ANGA Focal Point)
Malaysia		
16.	Mr. Azizi Ahmad Azmin	Senior Research Officer, Agrobiodiversity and the Environment Research Center, Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI) (ANGA Focal Point)
17.	Mr. Mohd Aziz bin Rashid	Research Officer, MARDI (ASEAN-CRN Focal Point)
18.	Mr. Zulmi Yaacob	Agriculture Officer, Department of Agriculture (DOA)
19.	Mrs. Norhaslinda Mohammed	Agriculture Officer, DOA
20.	Ms. Nur Izatul Iffah Mohd Suffian	Agriculture Officer, DOA
21.	Mr. Mohamad Ariffin Saraila	Agriculture Officer, DOA
22.	Mrs. Nurafiza binti Mohammad Nasir	Assistant Director, DOA
23.	Mrs. Nurazwin binti Zulkifli	Assistant Director, DOA
24.	Mrs. Nurhafizah binti Ismail	Agriculture Officer, DOA
25.	Dr. Nor Hidayah Binti Ibrahim	Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary Services (DVS)
26.	Dr. Ardhy Adnan	Veterinary Officer, DVS
27.	Ms. Ai Gaik Lim	Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries
Myanmar		
28.	Mr. Kyaw Zin Win	Agriculture Staff Officer, Agriculture Extensionist, Department of Agriculture

No.	Full name	Designation and Institution
29.	Mr. Nyunt Win	Director, Department of Fisheries
The Philippines		
30.	Ms. Alicia Galacgac Ilaga	Director, Department of Agriculture-Climate Resilient Agriculture Office (ANGA Focal Point & ASEAN-CRN Focal Point)
31.	Ms. Maria Jannell Feliz Magnaye	Project Development Officer IV, Department of Agriculture-Climate Resilient Agriculture Office
32.	Mr. Lev Nikko M. Macalintal	Development Management Officer III, DA Policy Research Service, Department of Agriculture (ANGA Alternate)
33.	Ms. Lemuelle Celis	Statistician II, Forest Management Bureau
Singapore		
34.	Mr. Mohamad Fairoz Bin Mohamed	Senior Manager, National Parks Board (ANGA Focal Point)
35.	Ms. Yueying Lee	Manager, Singapore Food Agency
36.	Mr. Kevin Lim	Director, Profile Print, Singapore
Thailand		
37.	Dr. Margaret C. Yoovatana	Director, International Agricultural Affairs Group, Planning and Technical Division, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
38.	Dr. Supattra Lertwatanakiat	Senior Expert in Fruit Crop, Horticulture Research Institute, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
39.	Ms. Nopparuj Chindasombatcharoen	PhD Candidate, University of Cambridge, Thailand
Viet Nam		
40.	Mr. Dinh Pham Hien	Official, Global Integration and Investment Division, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) (ASEAN-CRN Focal Point)

No.	Full name	Designation and Institution
41.	Ms. Bui Thi Viet Anh	Researcher, Consulting Division - Center for Agricultural Policy (CAP), Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural development (IPSARD)

ASEAN Working Groups and NGOs

No.	Full name	Designation and Positions
42.	Ms. Hazel Tanchuling	Executive Director Rice Watch Action Network, The Philippines
43.	Dr. Tran Dai Nghia	Director Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Economics Studies, Leader, Climate change, NDC, NbS and REDD+ Research Group, IPSARD
44.	Dr. Romeo Labios	Consultant Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), The Philippines
45.	Ms. Donna Bae Malayang	Program Associate SEARCA, The Philippines
46.	Ms. Anna Gale Vallez	Program Specialist SEARCA, Philippines
47.	Mr. Pham Duc U	International Finance Cooperation (IFC), Mauritania
48.	Mr. Achmad Solikhin	Researcher Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)
49.	Mr. Muhammed Shahbaz	Manager Mawarid Food Company, Saudi Arabia
50.	Ms. Jana Stankova	Communication Expert Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)

No.	Full name	Designation and Positions
51.	Ms. Gemilang Haifa Khairinissa	Officer of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division (FAFD) The ASEAN Secretariat, Indonesia

Resource Persons

No.	Full name	Organization
1.	Mr. David Chen	Enhanced Regional EU-ASEAN Dialogue Instrument (E-READI) SNKE – AgriG8
2.	Mr. Ciniro Costa Junior	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
3.	Dr. Rathana Peou Norbert-Munns	E-READI SNKE – AgriG8
4.	Mr. Eisen Bernardo	Communication Specialist International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Vietnam

2. Participant List of the Climate Policy Negotiations Training

No.	Full name	Designation and Institution
Brunei		
1.	Mrs. Siti Hamizah Binti Haji Zinal Abadin	Agronomist, Department of Agriculture and Agrifood
Cambodia		
2.	Dr. Mak Soeun	Deputy Director General General Directorate of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
3.	Mrs. Chamroeun Sreysith	Official Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Indonesia		
4.	Dr. Setiari Marwanto	Researcher

No.	Full name	Designation and Institution
		National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)
Lao PDR		
5.	Ms. Bounthanom Bouahom	Vice Chief of Division National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI)
6.	Ms. Somsanouk Khounthikoummane	Deputy Director of International Cooperation Division Department of Planning and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Malaysia		
7.	Mr. Azizi Ahmad Azmin	Senior Research Officer Agrobiodiversity and the Environment Research Center, Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI)
8.	Mr. Mohd Aziz bin Rashid	Research Officer, MARDI
Myanmar		
9.	Mr. Kyaw Zin Win	Agriculture Staff Officer, Agriculture Extensionist, Department of Agriculture
The Philippines		
10.	Ms. Alicia Galacgac Ilaga	Director Department of Agriculture - Climate Resilient Agriculture Office (DA-CRAO)
11.	Ms. Maria Jannell Feliz Magnaye	Project Development Officer IV Department of Agriculture Climate Resilient Agriculture Office
12.	Mr. Lev Nikko M. Macalintal	Development Management Officer III DA Policy Research Service, Department of Agriculture
13.	Ms. Lemuelle Celis	Statistician II, Forest Management Bureau
Thailand		
14.	Dr. Margaret C. Yoovatana	Director

No.	Full name	Designation and Institution
		International Agricultural Affairs Group, Planning and Technical Division, Department of Agriculture (DOA), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)
15.	Dr. Supattra Lertwatanakiat	Senior Expert Fruit Crop, Horticulture Research Institute, DOA, MOAC
Viet Nam		
16.	Mr. Dinh Pham Hien	Official Global Integration and Investment Division, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
17.	Ms. Bui Thi Viet Anh	Researcher Consulting Division - Center for Agricultural Policy (CAP), Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural development (IPSARD)

ASEAN Working Groups and NGOs

No.	Full name	Designation and Positions
18.	Ms. Hazel Tanchuling	Executive Director Rice Watch Action Network, The Philippines
19.	Ms. Gemilang Haifa Khairinissa	Officer of FAFD The ASEAN Secretariat, Indonesia
20.	Mr. Achmad Solikhin	Researcher, ERIA

Resource Persons

No.	Full name	Organization
1.	Mr. Goncalo Cavalheiro	CAOS Sustentabilidade
2.	Mr. Etienne	Consultant, FAO
3.	Ms. Akiko Nagano	Officer, FAO, Italy

No.	Full name	Organization
4.	Dr. George Wamukoya	G77 Coordinator, Kenya

Organizing Team and Observers from GIZ Offices

No.	Full name	Designation and Positions
1.	Ms. Pouchamarn Wongsanga	Regional Component Leader GIZ Thailand
2.	Ms. Luksawan Kridbhudhitham	Office Manager GIZ Thailand
3.	Mrs. Napaporn Rattanamettha	Technical Advisor GIZ Thailand
4.	Ms. Saniwan Buaban	Project Advisor GIZ Thailand
5.	Ms. Fitra Aidiella	Communication Advisor GIZ Indonesia
6.	Mr. Moch Taufiqul Mujib	Project Advisor GIZ Indonesia
7.	Ms. Vivi Octavianty	Technical Advisor GIZ Indonesia
8.	Ms. Rahmi Rasyid	Administrative Professional GIZ Indonesia
9.	Ms. Anusara Tanpitak	Program Manager Mekong Institute
10.	Ms. Jian Wang	Program Manager Mekong Institute
11.	Ms. Than Tha Aung	Coordinator Mekong Institute
12.	Ms. Hoang Thi Thu Huong	Senior Project Officer GIZ Vietnam

No.	Full name	Designation and Positions
13.	Ms. Wannipa Soda	Project Manager GIZ Thailand
14.	Ms. Htet Htet Phyu	Project Officer GIZ Myanmar
15.	Ms. Huyen Do Thi Thanh	Project Officer GIZ Vietnam

Annex II: Agenda

Agenda of Knowledge Exchange Event

Time	Activities	Resource Speaker
08:45-09:00	Registration	
09:00-09:20	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remarks from BRIN • Remarks from ASEAN CRN Chair • Remarks from ASEAN SEC • Message from the organisers 	Emcee: Setiari Marwanto, BRIN THAI DOA ASEAN SEC
09:20-09:25	Objectives, Session Flow, Agenda for 3 days	Overall session moderator: Dada Bacudo, ASEAN CRN Coordinator
09:25-09:45	Introduction and Expectation Session	
09:45-10:00	Session 1: Understanding carbon neutrality in agriculture Input 1: Overview of the transformation of agriculture and land use in Southeast Asia –	Beau Damen, FAO-RAP
10:00-10:20	Input 2: Defining net zero, net neutrality and decarbonization in agriculture. Is this feasible for ASEAN?	Dr Ciniro Costa Junior CIAT
10:20-10:40	Question and Answer: Ask the Experts	
10:40-11:00	<i>Coffee Break and Photo</i>	
11:00-12:00	Session 2: Mapping out situational context for carbon neutrality: Sharing and understanding current relevant practices/initiatives	Caravan Session Station Facilitators
12:00-12:30	Plenary result sharing Output: Situational Context Map	
12:30-13:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
13:30-14:45	Session 3: Using Climate Foresight/ Scenarios for Programming and Pathways Definition	Dr Rathana Peou, Climate Foresight Expert, SNKE EREADI
14:45-15:00	Session 4: Use of technology and community involvement in MRV measurement in rice	David Chen, CEO AgreG8 and EREADI SNKE

	Example from the ground: AGreG8 experience in Myanmar	
15:00-15:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
16:30-16:45	Session 5: How feasible is carbon neutrality, net zero for agriculture in ASEAN?	Dr Ciniro Costa Junior, CIAT
16:35-16:30	Session 6: Matching needs with support	Dada Bacudo
16:30-16:45	Q & A	
16:45-17:00	Session 7: Concrete steps moving towards 2050	Beau Damen, FAO RAP
17:00-17:05	Wrap-up and Closing	

Agenda of Climate Policy Negotiations Training

Time	Activities	Resource Speaker
08:45 - 09:00	Registration	
09:00 - 09:30	Session 1: Welcome Remarks from chair of ANGA	ANGA Chair
09:30 - 09:45	Session 2: Presentation on the curriculum	Trainer: Gonçalo Cavalheiro
09:45 - 10:30	Session 3: The very basics of the UNFCCC negotiations: The bodies, the meetings and the documents	Trainer: Gonçalo Cavalheiro
10:30 - 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:00 - 12:00	Group exercise: What happens at the first day of the COP?	Selected ANGA focal points
12:00 - 12:30	Debriefing of Group Exercise	
12:30 - 13:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
13:30 - 14:15	Session 4: Panel Discussion: ANGA sharing on the UNFCCC negotiation	Moderated by Dada Bacudo
14:15-14:35	Session 5: Introduction to Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture and Prospects for COP 27, Introduction to FAST	Etienne Drieux, FAO
14:35- 15:00	Session 6: Introduction to the G77 and China negotiation group for Agriculture and main points for consideration at COP 27	Goerge Wamukoya Lead Negotiator G77 and China
15:00-15:20	Q & A	
15:15 - 16:45	Session 7: Developing and crafting statements	
16:45-17:00	Wrap up of Day 2 and Introduction to Day 3 half-day Session	

Day 3 (morning) - 29 September 2022

Time	Activities	Resource Speaker
08:45 - 09:00	Registration	
09:00 - 09:15	Welcome and introduction to day's work	Trainer: Gonçalo Cavalheiro
09:15 - 09:30	Session 8: Finalization of preparations for simulation	
09:30- 11:00	Session 9: Negotiation Simulation Exercise	ANGA focal points
11:00 - 11:15	<i>Coffee break</i>	
11:15- 11:20	Debriefing of simulation	Gonçalo Cavalheiro
11:20-11:30	Introduction to the e-learning course on climate negotiations	GIZ and FAO
11:30-11:45	Feedback from participants, Questions and Answers	Gonzalo Cavalheiro
11:44-12:00	Closing	ANGA Chair
12:00-13:00	<i>Lunch Break</i>	

Day 3 Afternoon – 29 September 2022**Internal Strategic Meeting of ANGA in Preparation for COP 27**

Chaired by ANGA Indonesia

Discussion points

1. Engagement approaches: Who is going to COP27? How to engage in a more united way?
2. Potential side event involvement – Possibility to host in several pavilions
3. Potential JOINT Support to FAST – COP27 Presidency initiative
4. Communicating ANGA plans to ASEC
5. Suggestions for more active engagement