



Updates on the ASEAN Common Position on Agriculture for UNFCCC COP Processes

Presented by Dr. Margaret C. Yoovatana, Senior Policy and Plan Specialist, at the Climate Action for Agriculture in Asia : Strengthening the role of scientific foresight and CSA in addressing NDC priorities, 10-12 October 2017 at Viengtai Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand Tel. 662 579 5359, Fax. 662 561 5024 Email Luckymegy@yahoo.com

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ASEAN Common Position on Agriculture in the UNFCCC

- Endorsement by the 37th AMAF Meeting on the Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry 2016-2025 (FAF 2025)
- Strategic Thrust 4 – addressing climate change and its impacts on the FAF sector in AMS by promoting appropriate agricultural practices, building competencies, providing access to financial resources and enhancing regional and international cooperation
- Strategic Thrust 6 – promote and protect interests at international and regional for a by developing ASEAN common positions on relevant issues, including climate change.
- AP 6.1 - enhanced cooperation and joint approaches through consultation amongst AMS
- AP 6.2 – ASEAN common positions in the processes of the UNFCCC in particular

ASEAN Coordination and Joint Approaches in SBSTA

- Vietnam on behalf of all AMS made two submissions to the SBSTA in two in-session workshops during the SBSTA 44, Bonn, Germany in May 2016
- Submissions are based on the ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Promoting Climate Smart Agricultural Practices endorsed at the 37th AMAF Meeting in the Philippines
- Submitted to respond to the SBSTA calls for
 - ❖ views on identification and adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems and the differences inscale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on the ground activities, including socio-economic, environmental and gender aspects
 - ❖ Identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agro-ecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and systems.


ASEAN Motion to follow-up SBSTA44 and advance a common position in COP related processes

- As requested by the Philippines, representatives from AMS to the SBSTA 44 discussed further modalities for cooperation and follow-up on the ASEAN Joint approach to SBSTA and beyond.
- It was agreed to communicate the motion to the Special Senior Officials of AMAF (SOM AMAF) in August 2016 in Puerto Princesa

ASEAN Preparatory Meeting on a Common Position in the UNFCCC COP 22 and associated bodies and working groups, Ho Chi Minh City, August 2016

Objectives of the Workshop

- Share the positions of AMS in relation to agriculture and climate change ahead of the COP 22 and SBSTA 45 meetings to identify synergies and develop common position for these fora
- Identify the modalities for a joint approach of ASEAN Member States going into these meetings to advance the ASEAN common position
- Agree on the organization of and discuss the necessary arrangements for the ASEAN side event on climate change and agriculture at COP 22 in Marrakesh



ASEAN Preparatory Meeting on a Common Position in the UNFCCC COP 22 and associated bodies and working groups, Ho Chi Minh City, August 2016

The Meeting concluded that a Concept Note on the ASEAN Common Position on issues related to agriculture for the COP22 to the UNFCCC and associated bodies and working groups is developed and passed to the Special SOM – 38 AMAF Meeting in August 2016 in Palawan, Philippines



Special SOM-38 AMAF Meeting, Palawan, Philippines, August 2016

- The Meeting agreed on the need to have an ASEAN Common Position and an ASEAN Agriculture Negotiators Group to enhance coordination among AMS in the COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco
- The Meeting also advised to conduct cross-sectoral consultation and collaboration on the proposed ASEAN Common Position by collaborating closely with the UNFCCC negotiators of AMS as well as with the relevant ASEAN Working Groups e.g. ASWGC, ATWGARD and to subsequently submit the Common Position to SOM-AMAF for consideration

38th AMAF, Singapore, October 2016

- The 38th AMAF in Singapore endorsed the ASEAN Common Position on Issues Related to Agriculture to the UNFCCC COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco
- Appointed Thailand to be the Lead Agriculture Coordinator to coordinate the ASEAN Common Positions among AMS



ASEAN Preparatory Workshop for the UNFCCC COP22

28th October 2016 | Bangkok, Thailand

Novotel Ploenchit Hotel, Bangkok

Objectives :

1. Coordinate the endorsed common positions on agriculture issues among AMS, and chart a plan for participation at COP 22
2. Familiarize with the protocols of UNFCCC engagement through the knowledge from the UNFCCC national focal points and the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change Focal Points
3. Coordinate with the nationally – designated UNFCCC Focal Points

AMAF Nominated Agriculture Coordinators for UNFCCC COP22 Processes

ASEAN Member States	Agriculture Coordinator	Funding Support
1. Cambodia	Mr. Traveak Amida Prak	FAO
2. Indonesia	Mr. Prihasto Setyanto	National
3. Myanmar	Dr. Thanda Kyi	GAP-CC GIZ
4. Philippines	Dr. Alice Ilaga	National
5. Singapore	Ms. Pho Bee Ling	National
6. Thailand	Dr. Margaret C. Yoovatana	GAP-CC GIZ
	Dr. Akaraporn Hubcharoen	National
	Ms. Kanchana	National
7. Vietnam	Mr. Pham Quang Huy	GAP-CC GIZ

Results

- The ASEAN Common Position on issues related to Agriculture made its entry point into the G77&China Group
- Thailand circulated through the ASEAN Secretariat the report
- No COP 22 decision made on issues related to agriculture and asked to discuss this issue in SBSTA 46 in Bonn, Germany on May 2016

- To continue being engaged and to negotiate further the issues related to agriculture at SBSTA 46 in Bonn, Germany, 8-18 May 2017



ASEAN PREPARATORY MEETING FOR SBSTA46

FEBRUARY 28, 2017
BANGKOK, THAILAND

Date and Venue

The Thailand Department of Agriculture (DOA) – with support from the Forest and Climate Change (FOR-CC) project under the ASEAN-German Program on Response to Climate Change in Forestry and Agriculture (GAP-CC) – welcomes all participants of the **ASEAN Preparatory Meeting for the 46th Session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** on 28 February 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Results

- Thailand through the ASEAN Secretariat circulated the report including the Points for consideration in drafting AMS's Position on Issues Related to Agriculture for the UNFCCC SBSTA 46

Points for Consideration in Drafting AMS's Position on Issues Related to Agriculture for the UNFCCC SBSTA46

1. The 46th SBSTA session in May 2017 will be crucial to identify the future path of how agriculture is discussed under the UNFCCC. This includes a vision of the future work by the SBSTA including workplan related to potential support to the developing countries in the form of finance, technology, knowledge sharing, and capacity building under the UNFCCC.
2. The dedicated work of SBSTA on agriculture as a separate sector should continue
3. A technical input on potential directions for further engagement and collaboration on issue related to agriculture under the UNFCCC could be highlighted based on the uniqueness of the agriculture sector as compared to other sectors, the major knowledge gaps that still exist with regards to mitigation and adaptation especially in tropical agriculture, the potential for synergies between adaptation and mitigation, the needs of the ASEAN region as well as the significant support that is necessary to materialize agriculture's potential in combating climate change.
4. Several areas of commonalities amongst all Parties including: the fundamental priority given to safeguarding food security and ending hunger, the applicability of decision 2/CP.17¹, the socio-economic importance of the agriculture sector, the importance to move towards implementation in the agriculture sector, as well as the importance to provide support for the relevant action of developing countries.
5. To recognize the overarching provision of the Convention (also referred to in the Paris Agreement) of ensuring food security and sustainable economic development, and that climate action should not compromise food production or lead to new restrictions on international trade.

6. The call for SBSTA to continue its work on agriculture as per the mandate contained in decision CP17/2 and cautions about using the terminology of vulnerability and clarified what this could mean for different countries with regards to the provision of support.
7. The importance of proper language and its respective interpretation when discussing the role of agriculture in addressing climate change and its consequences. To move ahead with an agreement and to find common ground amongst Parties, the identification of broader, conceptual commonalities would be needed to allow progress in the formulation of a decision text. Delegates felt that an agreement of process and substance, possibly including work on language that is acceptable to all Parties and based on a commonly understandable terminology could bring progress in consideration of issues relating to agriculture under SBSTA.
8. Promotion of the ASEAN goal for agriculture under the UNFCCC and highlighting the ASEAN's priorities of importance of ensuring food security, resilience, disaster reduction, and sustainable livelihoods as well as the importance of agro-ecosystem. It should be noted that national priorities and the need for support are already reflected in the Nationally Determined Contributions of ASEAN Member States submitted under the Paris Agreement.
9. The objective for the SBSTA should now be to provide scientific and methodological guidance on how these goals could be achieved. This should include guidance on: how climate change is affecting food production using different scenarios and who will be affected in what manner, how to integrate agriculture in NAP and NAPA processes, how to access support for, inter alia, capacity building, technology transfer and finance and the role of agriculture as a carbon sink.

¹ Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action Under the Convention

The SBSTA should also continue its work on the establishment of a Knowledge Hub or Platform by clarifying its scope and developing respective Terms of Reference.

10. Possible COP decision would be a reference to the relevant language of the Convention mentioning of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, reference to mitigation should come with a reference to differentiated responsibilities, alternatively the term adaptation co-benefits could be used, and the term vulnerability should only be used with reference to article 4.8 of the convention or to developing countries. It should be noted that the referred to above linking mitigation with a reference to differentiated responsibilities might be difficult to agree by the developed country Parties
11. ASEAN can play an active role to move ahead the agenda on agriculture under the UNFCCC by forwarding proposals leading to possible overcoming the existing disagreement with respect to reference to adaptation/adaptation co-benefits/mitigation in the context of agriculture and promoting identification of conceptual commonalities amongst parties
12. Details of the position of ASEAN on the points of disagreement in the draft texts submitted for a COP decision by two major negotiation parties should be discussed before SBSTA46

Summary of Agreements

- The dedicated work of SBSTA on agriculture as a separate sector should continue
- ASEAN can play an active role to move ahead the agenda on agriculture under the UNFCCC by forwarding proposals leading to possible overcoming the existing disagreement with respect to reference to adaptation/adaptation co-benefits/mitigation in the context of agriculture and promoting identification of conceptual commonalities amongst parties
- Details of the position of ASEAN on the points of disagreement in the draft texts submitted for a COP decision by two major negotiation parties need to be discussed before SBSTA46
- The ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change needs to be further engaged in the preparatory process for SBSTA 46 session
- Thailand should continue its current mandate to coordinate common positions on issues related to agriculture in UNFCCC processes amongst ASEAN member states and sectors
- Thailand will assess opportunities for a further preparation process for SBSTA 46 (and possibly SBSTA 47), also taking into account the possibility of using the ASEAN Multi-sectoral Framework on Climate Change towards Food Security (AFCC) to support this process

Summary of Points of Discussion at the SBSTA 46, Bonn, Germany, 5-18 May 2017

- Work towards drafting a text for COP 23 decision in Bonn Germany, November 2017
- **Assessment of the outcome of the five workshops**
- **Reaching for the other UNFCCC bodies to accommodate agriculture i.e. SBI, CTCN, TEC, SBSTA, Secretariat for Means of Implementation – MOI**
- **Adaptation and Adaptation Co-benefits vs. Mitigation –** (Mitigation in the agriculture context is not MRV nor Transparency but Mitigation has to be re-defined in the agriculture context – Low carbon emission and improve carbon sinks)

Five workshops that need to be assessed

- (1) FCCC/SBSTA/2014/INF.2 Report on the workshop on the **current state of scientific knowledge on how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts** while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries, **taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems and the differences in scale as well as possible adaptation co-benefits**
- (2) FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.7 Report on the workshop on the assessment of **risk and vulnerability of agricultural systems to different climate change scenarios** at regional, national and local levels, including but not limited to pests and diseases
- (3) FCCC/SBSTA/2015/INF.6 Report on the workshop on the **development of early warning systems and contingency plans** in relation to extreme weather events and their effects such as desertification, drought, floods, landslides, storm surge, soil erosion, and saline water intrusion

- (4) FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.6 Workshop on the **identification and assessment of agricultural practices and technologies to enhance productivity** in a sustainable manner, food security and resilience, considering the differences in agroecological zones and farming systems, such as different grassland and cropland practices and system
- (5) FCCC/SBSTA/2016/INF.5 Workshop on the identification of **adaptation measures, taking into account the diversity of the agricultural systems, indigenous knowledge systems** and the differences in scale as well as possible co-benefits and sharing experiences in research and development and on-the-ground activities, including socioeconomic, environmental and gender aspect

	Advice to implementing bodies	Work for SBSTA	Secretariat and others
1	<p>Capacity-building (SBI), in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early warning and contingency planning • risk and vulnerability assessment • climate risk finance and insurance • climate information services and applications • disaster risk reduction planning and implementation • building capacities at national and regional levels to downscale global climate models as well as most recent IPCC scenarios to provide projections on climate change scenarios and behavior and use this information to assess impacts on agriculture and food production systems 	Improved manure management	Closed agricultural systems

	Advice to implementing bodies	Work for SBSTA	Secretariat and others
2	<p>Request to the TEC and CTCN to accelerate and scale-up support to developing country Parties in technology development and transfer that enhance the resilience of agriculture systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crop, livestock, silviculture, fisheries and integrated systems • integrated soil and water management, including <u>Alternate wetting and drying in rice paddies</u> • soil conservation and land management • post harvesting and agro-processing • integrated pest and disease management • climate information services, ICT and applications • early warning and contingency planning • coastal management • urban agriculture • water stress and salt tolerant crop varieties • transfer technologies that are relevant for tropical and temperate conservation agricultural and agroforestry systems • small-scale biogas development for livestock production • 	<p>Exploring the potential for integrated crop-livestock and agroforestry systems</p>	<p>The secretariat to prepare a technical paper on tools for early warning systems, risk and vulnerability assessments in agriculture systems, taking into account local and indigenous knowledge</p>

	Advice to implementing bodies	Work for SBSTA	Secretariat and others
3	<p>Request the SBI to develop a programme of work to support capacity-building in developing countries in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvement of information systems and data generation for measuring and monitoring resilience • development of policies, indicators and tools for the implementation and monitoring of ecosystem-based adaptation activities • developing cross-sectoral policy development and coordination; stakeholders engagement and training, including local communities, indigenous peoples and women • enhancement of traditional knowledge sharing • 	<p>Provide guidance for methods and approaches for assessing adaptation and resilience</p>	<p>Request the secretariat to produce an interactive atlas for agriculture vulnerability including the regional availability of information</p>

	Advice to implementing bodies	Work for SBSTA	Secretariat and others
4	<p>Implement the vision of a world-class agrifood sector that is compatible with maintaining a world well below 2-degrees based on multilateral cooperation and bottom-up engagement with farmers</p> <p>This would implement collaboration, institutional arrangements, technology development and transfer and bottom-up farmer-led engagement</p>	Practices, management techniques and technologies for conserving and improving soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility	
5		State of the art practices and technologies for improved grassland management	
6		Features for agriculture NAPs	
7		State of the art practices and technologies for nutrient use management (product types, application methods and timing)	
8		State of the art practices and technologies for various livestock management systems	
9		SBSTA to give guidance on climate risk management and insurance	

	Advice to implementing bodies	Work for SBSTA	Secretariat and others
10		Provide tools to assess the socio-economic impacts of climate change in agricultural systems	
11		Provide tools to assess innovative methods and analysis of metadata and data crushing to inform adaptive long-term approaches in the agriculture sector	
12		Merge with 13 Develop local, national and international structures to promote access to knowledge, know-how and support	
13		Merge with 12 Tools for e-learning	
14		Contribution of agriculture to a low-carbon global economy through provision of bioproducts (bioplastics) and bioenergy	
15		Request SBSTA to explore and provide scientific advice on measures taken to combat climate change, in the context of issues relating to agriculture and food production systems, and its possible impacts on international trade	
16		Methodological framework for loss and damage systematic assessment in agriculture	

3rd ASEAN CRN Meeting
6 May 2017 in Siem Reap Cambodia

Dr. Wojtek Galinski former UNFCCC Secretariat

- The multifaced nature of agriculture, a lot of factors are at play and need to be taken into consideration during negotiations.

- The following are some perspectives for climate change and agriculture outlined during the meeting:
- **Security/Risk:** climate change affects food security through increasing climate hazards
- **Local/Global:** climate change is a global threat that affects local conditions; this requires cooperation between developed and developing countries; local efforts will reap benefits both in the local and global scale
- **Poor/Rich:** climate change affects all stakeholders, big or small; impact on smallholders is more felt however; broad participation is needed
- **Problem/Solution:** agriculture contributes to climate change and is affected by climate change; integration of adaptation and mitigation; to find solutions, smallholders involvement is a necessity
- **Effort/Support:** climate change requires broad cooperation; take into account all point of views and elements

- In conclusion, in successful negotiations on agriculture, there is a need to introduce a new opening of the topic through broad concepts that are appealing for all parties.

**2017 BONN AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE SEMINAR
21-22 SEPTEMBER 2017
LA REDOUTE, KURFÜRSTENALLEE 1, 53177
BONN – BAD GODESBERG
GERMANY**

A. Mapping exercise referring to UNFCCC bodies – to be done by secretariat by 31.3.2018;

To be discussed at SBSTA48 in May 2018

Can provide input for further work on issues related to agriculture

B. Carrying out 5 workshops on the topics used in previous workshops in the context of Article 9.2 in the form of technical expert meetings; workshops to be in- or intersessional depending on available resources; in the chronological order as carried out in previous workshops; workshops to conclude in the form of recommendations/conclusions towards implementation of article 9.2 paras c and d

- ❖ 1st workshop at SBSTA 48 in May 2018 (report, capturing recommendations, to be prepared by the secretariat to be discussed at SBSTA49)
- ❖ 2 workshops, respectively, in SBSTA 50 (May 2019) and SBSTA52 (May 2020)

39th AMAF, 28 November 2017

Chiang Mai, Thailand

- **G. Cooperation in Agricultural Research and Development**
- The Meeting noted that in 2016-2017, AMSs focused cooperation on (i) promoting climate resilience by Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices conducted through the ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN), (ii) ensuring the sustainability of the ASEAN Agricultural Research and Development Information System (ASEAN-ARDIS), and (iii) developing Biosensor Technology for Quality Monitoring in Food and Agriculture Produce in ASEAN Countries.
- ASEAN Public-Private Partnership Regional Framework for Technology Development in the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectors
- Second Volume of ASEAN Regional Guidelines for Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture Practices
- The Meeting noted on the proposed establishment of an ASEAN Negotiation Group on Agriculture to work toward the advancement of ASEAN common positions on agriculture under G77 and China that will be registered by the AMAF Chair. The TORs of this Group, including Objective and Mandate, need to be agreed by SOM-AMAF before it can proceed with its role at UNFCCC.

Khob khun ka

Department of Agriculture
luckymegy@yahoo.com