

ANNEX 1



No. : 114/2012

Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland Jakarta		WZ
Eing.	21. FEB. 2012	440
Tgb.Nr.		06
Anl. Dopp.		2

Be 23/2

The ASEAN Secretariat presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Jakarta and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Verbal Note from the Embassy Ref: WZ - 10 - 440.06/2, Note No: 9/2010 dated 08 July 2010 regarding the ASEAN Bio-control Projects. However, the ASEAN Secretariat has the honour to suggest the following amendments to the draft arrangement:

- To replace all references to "the ASEAN Secretariat" with "ASEAN", namely in the original introductory Paragraph, Paragraphs 1, 5, 6, and the closing Paragraph.
- To replace the term of "Southeast Asia" with "ASEAN" in original Paragraph 2.
- To replace the reference to "Deutsche Gessellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH" with "Deutsche Gessellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH" in the original Paragraph 3; as well as to replace "GTZ" with "GIZ" in the original Paragraph 5.
- To replace the original Paragraph 4 with a new Paragraph 4, which reads as follows:

"ASEAN shall facilitate and support the implementation of the Project within ASEAN. The ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops (ASWGC), supported by a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) to be established under this agreement, shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Project."
- To delete the original Paragraph 8.

The ASEAN Secretariat herewith would like to attach the proposed amended-Note for the Embassy's reference and would appreciate it if the Embassy could consider the above-mentioned amendments for further revision of the draft Arrangement. The ASEAN Secretariat looks forward to receiving the final draft of Arrangement from the Embassy at its earliest convenience.

The ASEAN Secretariat avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Jakarta the assurances of its highest consideration.

Jakarta, 17 February 2012



Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
JAKARTA



Embassy of the
Federal Republic of Germany
Jakarta

Ref.: WZ-11-440.06/2
Note No.: 3 / 2012
Encl. - 3 -

VERBAL NOTE

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and has the honour to refer to the latter's Note Verbale No. 114/2012 dated 17 February 2012 regarding the arrangement concerning the project "ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) for sustainable agrifood systems". A copy of the said Note Verbale is attached hereto.

The amendments suggested by the ASEAN Secretariat have all been accepted and included in the project arrangement. The Embassy has the honour to attach hereto original Notes in English and German and would appreciate receiving the Note in reply expressing ASEAN's agreement at the Secretariat's earliest convenience.

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations the assurance of its highest consideration.

THE ASEAN SECRETARIAT		
RECEIVED 16	FAX/MAIL 9	
DATE 21/3/12	TIME 14:00	
BY ESO		
DESTINATION	ACTION	INFO
SG		MCA
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SPN		CHEN
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COMMENT:		

Jakarta, 19 March 2012



To the
Secretariat of the
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Jakarta



Embassy of the
Federal Republic of Germany
Jakarta

Ref.: WZ-11-440.06/2
Note No.: 3 / 2012
Encl. - 3 -

VERBAL NOTE

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and has the honour to refer to the latter's Note Verbale No. 114/2012 dated 17 February 2012 regarding the arrangement concerning the project "ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) for sustainable agrifood systems". A copy of the said Note Verbale is attached hereto.

The amendments suggested by the ASEAN Secretariat have all been accepted and included in the project arrangement. The Embassy has the honour to attach hereto original Notes in English and German and would appreciate receiving the Note in reply expressing ASEAN's agreement at the Secretariat's earliest convenience.

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations the assurance of its highest consideration.

Jakarta, 19 March 2012

L.S.

To the
Secretariat of the
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Jakarta

Jakarta, 19 March 2012

Mr Secretary-General,

I have the honour to refer to the Commitment in Technical Cooperation of 12 October 2009 between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations – hereinafter referred to as ASEAN – and to propose on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that the following Arrangement concerning “ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) for sustainable agrifood systems” be concluded.


1. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and ASEAN shall jointly promote the project “ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) for sustainable agrifood systems”.
2. The overall aim of the project is to promote more environmentally-friendly methods of pest control and the adoption of biopesticides in ASEAN, improving the supply of high-quality agricultural produce and strengthening the position of farmers, local companies and other agricultural and food industry players.
3. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall make available contributions for the project totalling up to EUR 1,500,000 (one million five hundred thousand euro) in the form of personnel, inputs and, where appropriate, financial contributions. It shall charge the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH with the implementation of the Project.

Dr Surin Pitsuwan
Secretary-General of the
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
Jakarta

4. ASEAN shall facilitate and support the implementation of the Project within ASEAN. The ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops (ASWGC), supported by a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) to be established under this agreement, shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Project.
5. Details and any arrangement of the project and of the contributions and obligations shall be laid down in the implementation agreement and, where appropriate, financing agreements, to be concluded between GIZ and ASEAN, which shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable in the Federal Republic of Germany.
6. If the project is not implemented at all, or only in part, it may be replaced by other projects provided the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and ASEAN so agree.
7. The commitment of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the project shall lapse without replacement if the implementation and, where appropriate, financing agreements referred to in paragraph 5 above are not concluded within a period of eight years after the year in which the commitment was made. For the commitment for this project, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 6 above, this deadline shall be 31 December 2017.
8. This Arrangement shall be concluded in the German and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

If ASEAN agrees to the proposals contained in paragraphs 1 to 8 above, this Note and the Note in reply thereto expressing ASEAN's agreement shall constitute an Arrangement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and ASEAN, which shall enter into force on the date of your Note in reply.

Please, accept, Mr Secretary-General, the assurance of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Tempel', is written in a cursive style.

Jakarta, den 19. März 2012

Herr Generalsekretär,

ich beehre mich, Ihnen im Namen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland unter Bezugnahme auf die am 12. Oktober 2009 übermittelte Zusage in der Technischen Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und dem Verband südostasiatischer Nationen (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), nachstehend ASEAN genannt, folgende Vereinbarung über das Vorhaben „ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) für nachhaltige Agrar- und Ernährungswirtschaft“ vorzuschlagen:

1. Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und ASEAN fördern gemeinsam das Vorhaben „ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) für nachhaltige Agrar- und Ernährungswirtschaft“.
2. Gesamtziel des Vorhabens ist die Förderung umweltfreundlicherer Methoden der Schädlingsbekämpfung und der Verbreitung von Biopestiziden in den ASEAN-Staaten, um das Angebot an qualitativ hochwertigen landwirtschaftlichen Produkten zu verbessern und die Position von Bauern, lokalen Firmen und anderen Akteuren in Landwirtschaft und Nahrungsmittelindustrie zu stärken.
3. Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland stellt für das Vorhaben Personal- und Sachleistungen sowie gegebenenfalls Finanzierungsbeiträge im Gesamtwert von bis zu 1 500 000 Euro (in Worten: eine Million fünfhunderttausend Euro) zur Verfügung. Sie

An den Generalsekretär
des Verbandes Südostasiatischer Nationen (ASEAN)
Herrn Dr. Surin Pitsuwan
Jakarta

beauftragt mit der Durchführung des Vorhabens die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

4. ASEAN wird die Umsetzung des Vorhabens innerhalb ASEAN erleichtern und unterstützen. Die ASEAN-Arbeitsgruppe für Pflanzenproduktion (ASWGC), unterstützt durch eine Projektkoordinierungseinheit (Project Coordination Unit, PCU), die im Rahmen dieser Vereinbarung eingerichtet wird, ist für die Koordinierung der Umsetzung des Vorhabens verantwortlich.
5. Einzelheiten und Vereinbarungen des Vorhabens und der zu erbringenden Leistungen und Verpflichtungen werden in einem Durchführungs- sowie gegebenenfalls Finanzierungsvertrag festgelegt, der zwischen der GIZ und ASEAN für das Vorhaben geschlossen wird und den in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland geltenden Rechtsvorschriften unterliegt.
6. Das Vorhaben kann, falls es nicht oder nur teilweise durchgeführt wird, in Übereinstimmung zwischen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und ASEAN durch andere Vorhaben ersetzt werden.
7. Die Zusage der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland für das Vorhaben entfällt ersatzlos, soweit nicht innerhalb von acht Jahren nach dem Zusagejahr der unter Nummer 5 genannte Durchführungsvertrag, sowie gegebenenfalls Finanzierungsvertrag geschlossen wurde. Für die Zusage dieses Vorhabens endet diese Frist, unbeschadet der Regelung unter Nummer 6, mit Ablauf des 31. Dezember 2017.
8. Diese Vereinbarung wird in deutscher und englischer Sprache geschlossen, wobei jeder Wortlaut gleichermaßen verbindlich ist.

Falls sich ASEAN mit den unter den Nummern 1 bis 8 gemachten Vorschlägen einverstanden erklärt, werden diese Note und die das Einverständnis von ASEAN zum Ausdruck bringende Antwortnote eine Vereinbarung zwischen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und ASEAN bilden, die mit dem Datum Ihrer Antwortnote in Kraft tritt.

Genehmigen Sie bitte, Herr Generalsekretär, die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten
Hochachtung.

H. Tempel

ANNEX 2

Notes of Discussion

Topic	Visit of Mrs. Regina Kessler, BMZ, at the ASEAN Secretariat
Participants	<p>ASEAN Secretariat H.E. Sundram Pushpanathan, Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) for ASEAN Economic Community (AEC); Somsak Pipoppinyo, Director of Finance, Industry & Infrastructure Directorate, AEC; Htain Lin, Senior Officer, Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division, AEC</p> <p>BMZ Regina Kessler, Programme Officer Regional Development Policy, South-East Asia</p> <p>German Embassy, Jakarta Joachim Ponath, Second Secretary Development Cooperation</p> <p>GTZ Sabine Markert, Country Director Indonesia and Timor Leste; Wolfgang Hannig, Coordinator of Priority Area Private Sector Development; Andreas Obser, Principal Advisor ASEAN-German Regional Forest Programme (ReFOP); Daniela Goehler, ReFOP (rapporteur)</p>
Date	24.05.2010
Place	ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia
Results	<p>ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry Towards Food Security (AFCC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs. Kessler made the commitment that BMZ will support the implementation of the AFCC with 3 million Euro. She also confirmed that „bridging funds“ will be made available until the new program can officially commence in early 2011. - DSG Pushpanathan acknowledged ReFOP as a flagship project, both for ASEAN and Germany, in terms of innovative approaches of cooperation, partner-oriented strategy development and contributions to a change of mindset in ASEAN. Now, Germany is among the first partners engaging in the implementation of the AFCC. DSG Pushpanathan hopes that the new cooperation programme will likewise become a flagship. - DSG Pushpanathan recommended an ad referendum endorsement of the „Summary Record of Discussions“ by the Senior Officers Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers in Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) to facilitate approval by the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR). - DSG Pushpanathan proposed to bring the “Summary Record of Discussions” (as well as CPL project) to the attention of the CPR during their meeting in the first week of June 2010. It may then take the CPR two weeks to discuss the matter internally, so that a decision could be expected at the end of June. - ASEAN Secretariat intends to invite BMZ to the next AMAF Meeting in the end of September 2010 in Cambodia in order to increase the political visibility of the ASEAN-German cooperation. The Secretariat may propose an agenda item for BMZ to present the conceptual approach of the new

	<p>programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Pipoppinyo highlighted two priorities that would need immediate support through the "bridging funds": building an "AFCC core team" at ASEC and establishing the "ASEAN Ad hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security".
Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functions of and coordination with the new CPR is still a learning process for the ASEAN Secretariat. It is among the CPR's functions to better communicate benefits of regional programmes to ASEAN Member States. - Clearance by the CPR is a new procedural step required for many administration and management issues including new cooperation programmes. That means for the future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ASEAN Partners should engage the CPR early and invite them to participate in discussions. It is proposed for Mrs. Kessler's next visit in six months to present and discuss funding opportunities for 2011 with interested CPR members. o Exchange of Verbal Notes shall be through the CPR. o Implementation agreements will be prepared and agreed upon first by the ASEAN Secretariat. The Secretariat will then forward the agreed documents to the CPR for clearance. - The next two CPR meetings will take place on 26.05.2010 and in the first week of June 2010.
Trilateral cooperation ASEAN, China, Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Germany pursues to better integrate China as a development partner into regional programmes in Asia. This is a new approach for both ASEAN and Germany. Ideas for joint cooperation programmes between ASEAN, China and Germany include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement: Results of an ongoing feasibility study for the implementation of the FTA are expected in August 2010 and should provide ideas for German support, e.g. simplification of customs procedures and rules of origin. o Trade and food safety: Potential issues are simplification and harmonization of food safety standards. o ASEAN-China cooperation on environmental issues. o Implementation of the AFCC. - DSG Pushpanathan recommended to build on existing Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) between ASEAN and China, e.g. on food safety. - China has a strategic interest in strengthening cooperation with ASEAN. The current trade deficit (ca. 30 million. US\$) is partly balanced through funds/grants and investments by China in ASEAN.
Perspectives for ASEAN-German cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs. Kessler emphasized that BMZ intends to gradually integrate single ASEAN-German projects into more coherent programme-based approaches. A start could be an integrated approach of the new AFCC programme and the Bio-control programme (committed in 2009) under the AFCC umbrella. The ASEAN Secretariat very much welcomed such programme-building, among others, to support inter-ministerial coordination between the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). - Mrs. Kessler summarized administrative procedures and pointed out that Germany can only make funding commitments on an annual basis to ASEAN.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ASEAN project proposal on energy efficiency in the transport sector is welcomed by Germany and will be considered for funding in 2011 (March/April). - The BIMP-EAGA project will end in mid-2011. DSG Pushpanathan welcomed the proposal to link follow-up activities to the broader ASEAN Community-Building process, in particular with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and ASEAN Connectivity. Any new project shall be guided by the IAI Work Plan II (2009-2015). During the next IAI Development Cooperation Forum in July/August 2010 (Lao PDR or Indonesia), project proposals will be presented to ASEAN Partners. DSG Pushpanathan proposed Mrs. Kessler during her next visit to discuss ideas for German support under the IAI with Mr. Rony Soerakoesoemah, Acting Head of the IAI and Narrowing the Development Gap (NDG) Division. - The ASEAN project proposal for a series of workshops on social security will be implemented by InWEnt.
Competition Policies and Law in ASEAN (CPL) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the CPR meeting in the first week of June 2010, DSG Pushpanathan may bring the pending issues regarding the CPL project (clarification on jurisdiction) to the attention of the CPR. - The next meeting of the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM) is likely to adopt a guideline on competition law. The development of the guideline was supported by InWEnt.
Follow-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of high-level BMZ representative, potentially Mr. Ziller, Head of Asia Division, at AMF meeting (09/2010, Cambodia) to present concept of new AFCC programme. - Summary of discussion points for next visit of Mrs. Kessler: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Engagement with CPR (Brunei responsible for Germany under ASEAN-EU Partnership); o Ideas for German support under the IAI Work Plan II; - Ideas for project proposals regarding ASEAN/BMZ/China cooperation.

ANNEX 3

**Agreed Minutes of Discussion
On the Appraisal of:**

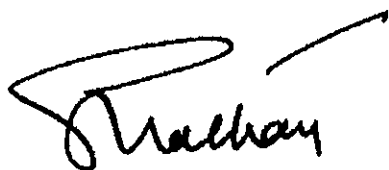
**Outline of
ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate
Change: Agriculture, Forestry and related Sectors
GAP-CC***

*German ASEAN Programme on Climate Change

**Details of TC Module:
Adaptation and mitigation strategies in support of AFCC**

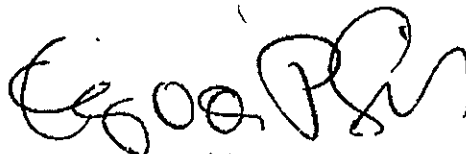
ASEAN Secretariat and GTZ discussed and agreed with the findings and recommendations summarised in the attached report. Furthermore, they agreed in principle to a concept for a new ASEAN-German Technical Cooperation Programme on Response to Climate Change; Agriculture, Forestry and related Sectors, and especially on the TC module on "Adaptation and mitigation strategies in support of AFCC", as it was discussed during the appraisal mission and at a planning workshop in the ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, on June 28. This summary report shall serve the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH as the basis for eventually preparing a proposal (offer for TC measure) to the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ, for consideration and approval by the German Government and relevant ASEAN responsible bodies.

Jakarta, 2.7.2010



H.E. Sundram Pushpanathan

Deputy Secretary-General
ASEAN Economic Community



Ms Evy von Pfeil

Mission Leader
GTZ

1. Purpose of the Mission, Mission Team

The Purpose of the Project Planning Mission was to, jointly with the partner institutions:

- Review existing recommendations regarding a new cooperation programme in response to climate change;
- Develop specific objectives, indicators and a corresponding implementation concept for the TC module including follow-up measures to the ASEAN-German Regional Forest Programme (ReFOP).

The mission was composed of:

- Evy von Pfeil (GTZ, Ghana, mission leader, international expert forest policy)
- Dr Stefanie von Scheliha (GTZ, Germany, international expert forest policy)
- Christoph Feldkötter (GTZ, Germany, international expert climate change)
- Thang Hooi Chiew (regional expert, climate change and forestry)

The mission took place from June 23 to July 4. The team held interviews in Bangkok, Thailand, on June 24 and 25 and continued work in Jakarta from June 26 onwards. A Workshop was conducted on June 28 with representatives from the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers for Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) and from the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC). Consultations were held with representatives of relevant ASEC divisions and various partners (Donors, NGO, International Organisations). At the end of the mission a debriefing meeting took place with the Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Economic Community H.E. Sundram Pushpanathan to agree on the findings outlining common objectives of the future cooperation project in general and especially on the TC module including follow up of ReFOP.

The members of the mission are very grateful to and acknowledge the valuable support of the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN-German ReFOP, as well as GTZ HQ in Eschborn and offices in Bangkok and Jakarta.

2. Background of the Appraisal

2.1 Rationale of the TC Measure

ASEAN, in its recently adopted Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC), finds that Southeast Asia is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate change due to its long coastlines, high concentration of population and economic activity in coastal areas, and heavy reliance on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and other natural resources. The AFCC further elaborates that since the impacts of climate change are affecting all sectors, close cross-sector collaboration and coordination is essential when planning and implementing climate change responses, and that trans-boundary impacts of potential climate change scenarios, but also potential responses, call for a coordinated regional framework, strategy and mechanism to cope with climate change and its impacts.

Thus, a comprehensive *ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change; Agriculture, Forestry and related Sectors* shall be designed. The programme will give support in two different intervention areas, (1) sustainable agrifood systems and biocontrol – Food Value Chain and (2) the support of AFCC through adaptation and mitigation strategies. These two intervention areas that will have the shape of two separate technical cooperation modules will together form the programme. The Programme will be open to be expanded to further Modules related to the subject e.g. Biodiversity.

A coordinated regional framework would however need to take into account and be attentive to not duplicate efforts that are already being undertaken at the national or global levels. Cases in point are on the mitigation side ongoing efforts to establish national plans or measures for mitigation of greenhouse gases such as NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions), national programmes on REDD-plus and FLEG, as well as at the global level negotiations and monitoring/reporting activities under UNFCCC. On the adaptation side, these include for instance NAPAs (National Adaptation Programmes of Action) and individual national programmes to address climate change, such as in the Philippines or in Malaysia. Given this abundance of activities at national and global levels, it is crucial to identify appropriate entry points for a regional involvement, to ensure that such regional involvement adds value to the ongoing national and global efforts, and that maximum impact is achieved with available resources.

Before this background, it is therefore recommended to consider the following module components for the intervention area support of AFCC through adaptation and mitigation strategies: (1) Forest issues of the AFCC; and (2) Climate response strategies and climate proofing.

Module-component (1) would cover regional aspects complementary to national efforts in the following fields of activity: (I) Certification/SFM, (II) Forest Governance and Finance, and (III) REDD-plus. This would follow up on ReFOP's previous work on these issues, and would consolidate the significant progress and achievement already made by ASEAN in these areas in recent years.

Module-component (2) would venture into new fields of activity, not previously addressed by Re-FOP: (I) Adaptation and mitigation in key (cross-border) agricultural and/or forestry value chains; (II) Adaptation strategies for particularly vulnerable subregions of ASEAN, to integrate them into the regional economy while reducing risks posed by global climate change; and (III) Climate proofing (mainstreaming) for ASEAN investment programmes and activities in the agriculture and forestry sectors. Fields (I) and (II) would provide the ASEAN community with the opportunity for evidence-based regional policy- and strategy-development for adaptation and mitigation by means of working on concrete cases and examples. Field (III) would present a unique opportunity for ASEAN to mainstream climate change as a cross-sectoral issue by climate proofing its already ongoing and future investment programmes, such as those taking place as part of the efforts to Narrow the Development Gap (NDG).

2.2 Application by the Partner and Government Arrangements

2.2.1 Application by partner, government arrangements and pledges

ASEAN Project Proposal, early 2009, on the implementation of the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC).

Agreed Minutes on the Appraisal of the project ASEAN BIOCONTROL (ABC) for sustainable Agrifood systems, dated Bangkok October 2009. Commitment by BMZ 1,5 million Euros.

Letter of ASEC DSG Bagas Hapsoro to H.E. Baron Paul von Maltzahn, Ambassador Federal Republic of Germany Jakarta, dated 23.12.2009, seeking further support from BMZ/GTZ for the implementation of component 4 of AFCC "Developing a more comprehensive multisectoral strategic framework and a roadmap for implementation".

Discussion Note on a GTZ mission, February 2010, to identify lessons learned from ReFOP and to give recommendations on designing of a potential ASEAN German cooperation in support of the implementation of the AFCC.

Summary records of discussion on the meeting between the Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Economic Community, H.E. Sundram Pushpanathan and the delegation of the Fed-

eral Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany 24 May 2010, ASEC. BMZ made an offer to support the AFCC with 3 million Euros.

Letter of GTZ Country Director Sabine Markert to Mr. Kea Chhea, Acting Head External Relations Division 1, ASEC, dated 14.6.2010, announcing the project planning mission on the proposed program in the AFCC.

2.2.2 Possible links to projects, programmes or programme modules and components on which the new TC measure builds

Relevant (bilateral) GTZ supported programmes in ASEAN member States or subregions:

- Indonesia: Forests & Climate change (2007.2135.7)
- Laos: Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (CLIPAD)/ REDD(2008.2045.6)
- Philippines: (2007.2082.1; 2008.9237.1; 2009.9063.0)
- Vietnam: Sustainable Management of Natural Forests & Trade and Marketing of Important Forest Products (2008.2054.8)
- Lower Mekong Basin: Sustainable Watershed Management in the (2008.2073.8)

Relevant (bilateral) GTZ supported programmes with ASEAN Secretariat

- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (2008.2089.4); planning stage
- ASEAN-RESP Renewable Energy Support Programme (2002.2570.6), planning stage (formerly ASEAN German Mini Hydro Power Project)
- ASEAN Regional Environmental Sustainable Cities Programme (2006.2192.0)
- Sustainable Port Development in the ASEAN Region (2008.2090.2)
- Competition Policy in ASEAN (2008.2186.8), planning stage
- ASEAN Regional Forest Programme – ReFOP: (2006.2045.0)

Future programme Modules:

- TC Module 1: ASEAN Biocontrol for sustainable agriculture, planning stage, Executing Agency ASEC, Host Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand
- TC Module 2, Module-component 1: ReFOP Follow-up, Executing Agency and Host ASEC

2.3 Agreement on Technical Cooperation

The programme will be implemented pursuant to the arrangement between ASEAN and the Federal Republic of Germany.

2.4 Development-policy Status

Climate change has been identified as a key issue by the ASEAN leaders. Their recent *Statement on Joint Response to Climate Change* recognises that the Southeast Asian region is vulnerable to climate change, which will seriously affect most aspects of livelihood and limit development options for the future, including efforts towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It also recognises the importance of sustainable forest management in ASEAN, which will contribute significantly to the international efforts to promote environmental sustainability and to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Climate change is consequently being addressed in a number of ASEAN frameworks and strategies. Prominent among those is the *ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework*

(AIFS), and in particular its *Action Programme 6.2* to address impacts of climate change on food security. The latter has been further elaborated into the *ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (AFCC)*, the objective of which is "to contribute to food security through sustainable, efficient and effective use of land, forest, water and aquatic resources by minimizing the risks and impacts of and the contributions to climate change". It is of particular note that the AFCC is aligned with the *Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)* to narrow the development divide and enhance ASEAN's competitiveness as a region to provide a framework for regional cooperation through which the more developed ASEAN members could help those member countries that most need it. This reflects ASEAN's understanding and efforts to address climate change as a genuinely cross-sectoral issue, which needs to be mainstreamed into the numerous sectors that regional cooperation engages in.

For the Federal Republic of Germany, climate change is equally high on the agenda as it is for ASEAN, recognising that sustainable and globally effective solutions can only be realised in the context of international cooperation. As a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Germany is committed to assisting its partner countries in adapting to the impacts of climate change and developing effective climate protection measures. In order to achieve sustainable development progress in the partner countries, climate change must be integrated into regional and national policies and into the international cooperation which supports them. The Programme of Action on *Climate and Development* launched by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) sums this up as follows: "Development progress is destroyed if floods and droughts pose a threat to security and people are forced to leave their homes. Sustainable economic growth is essential for poverty reduction; however, a form of growth which bypasses the poor and further accelerates the process of climate change does not serve the major objective of ensuring that everyone can live in security and in freedom from poverty."

The BMZ also recognises that regional cooperation plays a key role in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change, since in many areas, such as in international trade in food items and timber, or in most vulnerable regions that are not necessarily confined to national borders, single nations may no longer be able to deal with the threats of climate change by themselves. The BMZ has therefore, and in continuation of its long-standing partnership with ASEAN in the field of natural resources and management, committed to support the implementation of the *ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC)*.

3. Design of the TC Measure

The Technical Cooperation-Module "Adaptation and mitigation strategies in support of AFCC" will be one of two modules of the comprehensive "ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change; Agriculture, Forestry and related Sectors". The second module "Sustainable Agrifood Systems, Biocontrol – Food Value Chain" will be integrated in the programme.

The Module "Adaptation and mitigation strategies in support of AFCC" will act in several intervention areas which are directly related to the implementation of the AFCC. They are linked with the 4 Components identified under the AFCC, see Annex I. Strategic Thrusts have been identified for AFCC Components 1, 2 and 3 where the project can contribute best in its first phase:

- AFCC-Component 1: Strategic Thrust 1 and 3 (Project module-component 2)
- AFCC-Component 2: Strategic Thrust 3 (Project module-component 1)
- AFCC-Component 3: Strategic Thrust 2, 3 and 4 (Project module-component 1 and 2)

AFCC-Component 4 has not identified any Strategic Thrusts. Nevertheless, the project will also support the ASEC in implementing activities under AFCC-Component 4.

In the second phase additional Thrusts shall be addressed, taking into account progress made so far in the AFCC-Components and thrusts addressed in the first phase:

- AFCC-Component 1: Strategic Thrust 5 (Project module-components to be decided)
- AFCC-Component 2: Strategic Thrust 2 (Project module-components to be decided)

Concrete fields of activity that will be addressed under each of the identified selected Thrusts of the AFCC-Components 1, 2 and 3 will be further elaborated and agreed for implementation in the course of the programme together with ASEC as outlined in Annex II.

3.1 Objectives and indicators

The overall objective for the module is:

ASEAN develops and implements regionally coordinated policies and strategies to address climate change in the agriculture and forestry sector.

It will be conducted in 2 module-components. The objectives for the two module-components for the first phase (3 years, 2011 – 2013) are:

For module-component 1: *Forest issues of the AFCC are further developed.*

It will have 3 Packages:

1. Certification/SFM
2. Forest Governance and Finance
3. REDD-plus

The expected impact of the respective packages will be:

1. Agreement on regional standards for certification of SFM (and national implementation)
2. Framework conditions for successful participation in important / relevant processes (REDD+, FLEG, certification) are (further) supported
3. ASEAN-Member States can implement REDD+ more efficient and effective

The benchmark indicators of the respective packages will be:

1. [x] aligned standards agreed by ASOF
2. [x] AMS making / starting to make an assessment using the Format for assessing FLEG implementation in ASEAN
3. [x] AMS applying / starting to apply elements of common REDD+-methodology

For module-component 2: *Climate response strategies and climate proofing.*

It will have 4 Packages:

1. Adaptation and mitigation in key (cross-border) agricultural/forestry value chains
2. Adaptation strategies for vulnerable sub-regions, to integrate them into the regional economy while reducing climate risks
3. Climate proofing (mainstreaming) for ASEAN investment programmes and activities in the agriculture and forestry sectors
4. Cross-cutting: capacity building for ASEC and others, performance management, networking

The expected impact of the module-component will be that ASEAN derives common positions for international negotiations.

With the benchmark indicator:

ASEAN present common position at [x] relevant international conferences and/or negotiations on response measures to Climate Change

The expected impact of the respective packages will be:

1. ASEAN uses recommendations to develop and approve policies and strategies for adaptation and mitigation and their financing in key value chains
2. ASEAN uses recommendations to develop and approve policies and strategies for coordinated support to adaptation (and mitigation) in most vulnerable regions
3. ASEAN uses robust tested methodology to climate proof its investment programmes and activities in the agriculture and forestry sectors
4. [no explicit impacts here, feeds into other 3 packages]

The benchmark indicators of the respective packages will be:

1. SOM-AMAF agree on priority value chains and key elements of support strategies
2. SOM-AMAF agree on priority areas and key elements of support strategies
3. ASEC adopts a climate proof methodology to be applied for their projects supporting the implementation of the AFCC

Output Areas of the TC Measure

Core outputs of component 1 shall be

- Harmonization of standards of the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Legality of Timber and the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests [for ASOF agreement].
- Common understanding on necessary governance/financing elements (participation, anti-corruption, legal clarity, mobilizing finance,...) and on methods how to achieve them, including a manual on the Format for Assessing FLEG Implementation in ASEAN and a handbook on good FLEG practices in the region [for ASOF-agreement].
- Common REDD+-methodology, including Reference Emission Level (REL) and minimum Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

Main activities in module-component 1 shall include:

- Continuing ReFOPs work in certification/SFM, i.e. follow-up-activities within the ASEAN Guideline on Phased-approaches to Forest Certification (PACt) for sustainable forest management certification.
- Workshops, further developing / implementing as appropriate the ASEAN Peer Consultation Framework (PCF), regional consultations, expert-input in the fields of forest governance and finance.
- Installing learning mechanisms and knowledge transfer, creating / vitalize coordination mechanisms, expert-meetings to proceed on the REDD-plus-Agenda.

Core outputs of module-component 2 shall be:

- Recommendations for regional policies and strategies for Climate Change to adaptation and mitigation and their financing in key value chains.
- Recommendations for regional policies and strategies for Climate Change to adaptation (and mitigation) and their financing in most vulnerable sub-regions.
- A tested robust methodology to climate proof ASEAN's investment programmes and activities, especially for use in agriculture, forestry and rural development, and also applicable by individual countries.

Main activities in module-component 2 shall include:

- Workshops, scientific and economic studies, development of sector-related scenarios and organisation of stakeholder fora for addressing specific value chains.
- Spatial analyses, development of region-related scenarios, workshops and organisation of stakeholder fora for addressing specific regional areas.
- Workshops, screening and evaluating studies, expert/technical working groups and field tests for disseminating climate proof techniques.

Further details will be defined in the course of the operational planning.

The tables in annex 3 further translate these core outputs and main activities into results chains describing how outputs might be used by the various ASEAN actors.

3.2 Agreements on Cooperation and Cofinancing

No firmly agreed or co-financing activities so far.

Small scale cooperation (parallel financing), especially with AUSAID, FAO, Swiss Development Cooperation, USAID and World Bank has taken place during ReFOP. Contact is established with EU, JICA and SIDA, communication focuses mainly on avoiding duplication. USAID will also support AFCC and in that support is planning to engage especially in fisheries and private sector cooperation. South Korea has expressed interest to support REDD under the AFCC.

3.3 Target groups and Intermediaries

Target group: The overall target group is the population living in the 10 ASEAN member states, who is especially affected by climate change and who depends either directly or indirectly on agriculture and forest products value chains.

Intermediaries: The programme concentrates its activities on the intermediaries, who occupy key positions in the ASEC and SOM-AMAF as the relevant decision making body within ASEAN, responsible for implementing AFCC. Furthermore the TC Module 1 on Agrifood systems and Biocontrol will concentrate on the ASEAN working group on crops. TC Module 2 Adaptation and mitigation strategies in support of AFCC will work with several ASEAN bodies (e.g. ASEAN Senior Officials Expert and Working Groups) and networks (e.g. ASEAN Regional Knowledge Networks), e.g. on sustainable forest management, on REDD+, FLEG(T) and adaptation.

3.4 Lead Executing Agency and Implementing Mechanism

Lead Executing Agency

The *Host organization* will be the ASEAN Secretariat.

The *Lead Executing Agency* will be the relevant divisions of the ASEAN Secretariat, such as the Agricultural, Industries and Natural Resources Division under the Finance, Industry and Infrastructure Directorate.

Implementing Mechanism

The implementation of the AFCC will be coordinated and facilitated by the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) in close consultation with relevant sectoral bodies, for example the agricultural, forestry, environment and energy sectors.

The execution of the program of the AFCC will be managed by a team to be established at the ASEAN Secretariat.

3.5 Project/Programme Area and Planned Term (Phase and Overall Term)

The programme area is the area covered by the 10 ASEAN member states (AMS).

Planned duration for the TC Module 1: "Sustainable Agrifood Systems, Biocontrol – Food Value Chain" will be 7 years starting with the first phase of 3 years during the second half of 2010.

Planned duration of the TC Module 2: Adaptation and mitigation strategies in support of AFCC

Module-component 1) Forest strategies for support to AFCC

Module-component 2) Climate response strategies and climate proofing

is initially 3 years, starting early 2011. It should, at the same time, be considered as the orientation phase for long-term cooperation under the "ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change; Agriculture, Forestry and related Sectors".

4. Inputs

4.1 Inputs by the German Side to TC Module 2 Adaptation and mitigation strategies in support of AFCC

- 1 international long term expert "principal advisor" (programme coordinator) environmental policy and value chains
- 1 international long term expert "advisor" on climate change
- 1 regional long term expert "advisor" on forest policy
- 2 part time regional experts in selected AMS
- International and regional short term experts
- 2 administrative staff
- 2 support staff

Travel expenses for international, regional and part time national experts
Costs (partly) for conferences, workshops, meetings, trainings
Office and communication equipment and operational costs

Funds committed by BMZ: 3 million Euro for a period of three years

4.2 Inputs by the ASEAN Secretariat and Member States

ASEC: Contribution in personnel and in-kind
Fully equipped office space for the team
Meeting Rooms
Contribution to conferences and workshops

AMS: Contribution in personnel and in-kind
Contribution to conferences and workshops

5. Key risks / considerations

There are three major risks / considerations which might cause delay of implementation:

Since the ASEAN-German ReFOP will end in July 2010 and the new module is expected to commence in early 2011, a transition phase is required to provide continuous support to the ongoing AFCC process.

With the adoption of the ASEAN Charter in 2009, it has also been agreed to establish a Committee of Permanent Representatives CPR (Article 12). The CPR shall "(a) support the work of the ASEAN Community Councils and ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies; (b) coordinate with ASEAN National Secretariats and other ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies". This function including according new procedural formalities is new and collaboration and coordination between the various bodies is still in a transitional stage.

Cross-sectoral coordination has been identified as major challenge by ASEAN regarding dealing with climate change. It shall be steered by the newly established Climate Change working group under the ASEAN Climate Change Initiative under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. This working groups has met only once until now and is still in the stadium of getting organized. Once functioning it will offer good potential to enhance AFCC implementation with takes place under the ASEAN Economic Community.

6. Further Procedure

Time	Action by, Action
Mid/end August	<p>GTZ HQ to send outline of ASEAN German programme (objective, indicators, funding and management arrangements etc.) to ASEC</p> <p>ASEC may send an update on outline and REFOP transition phase for consideration during Special SOM</p> <p>Special SOM to review and make comments</p> <p>ASEC to return any comments to GTZ for further consideration</p>
September	<p>GTZ HQ to send updated outline according to comments by Special SOM to ASEC</p> <p>ASEC to draft ASEAN project document (ASEC template) with assistance from ReFOP</p>
27.09 to 02.10.	<p>SOM-AMAF / ASEC to forward outline for endorsement by AMAF</p> <p>BMZ representative may attend AMAF and present the overall ASEAN-German program on the AFCC including the two modules "ASEAN-German Biocontrol Project" and "Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies in support of AFCC"</p> <p>ASEC with support of ReFOP to further develop ASEAN project document and send it for "ad referendum" approval by SOM-AMAF</p>
Late 2010	ASEC to obtain clearance from <i>Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR)</i>
Late 2010 / early 2011	GTZ Indonesia and ASEC to develop and agree on Implementation Agreement



ASEAN MULTI-SECTORAL FRAMEWORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE: AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY

The ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security ("AFCC") is a document endorsed by the 31st ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry ("AMAF") on 10th November 2009, in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The document is intended as a regional approach and strategy for adapting and mitigating the impacts of climate change on the sectors of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, which is in line with Strategic Thrust 6, Action Programme 6.2 of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework ("AIFS") – "Address Impacts of Climate Change on Food Security".

The AFCC was tabled and discussed at the 30th Special Senior Officials Meeting on the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry ("SOM-30th AMAF") in Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, as a result of the discussions held at an ASEAN High-Level Workshop on the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate and Food Security that was organized by the ASEAN Secretariat, in joint collaboration with the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Australian Government, on 10-11 September 2009 in Jakarta. The 31st AMAF Meeting noted that the AFCC provides an arena for ASEAN to better coordinate the support from its partners, and it complements the efforts of the current ASEAN Climate Change initiatives and is designed to work with other ASEAN bodies outside of AMAF related with the issue.

The ASEAN Secretariat, as requested by the 31st AMAF Meeting, will work with international organizations and interested partners to secure funding and support in the implementation of the Framework.

ASEAN MULTI-SECTORAL FRAMEWORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE: AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY (AFCC)

The issue

Climate change already affects Southeast Asia, amongst others through the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather such as droughts, floods and tropical cyclones¹.

“Southeast Asia is one of the world’s most vulnerable regions to climate change, due to its long coastlines, high concentration of population and economic activity in coastal areas, and heavy reliance on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and other natural resources”². Consequences will be, amongst others, health risks, including spreading of pests and diseases and higher incidence of invasive species, water shortages, forest fires, loss of biodiversity, coastal degradation and loss of land, and constrained agricultural production. Climate change will thus threaten food security³ in the region with its dimensions food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and stability, and thus impact the economic development⁴, as also recognized by Heads of State and Governments of ASEAN, Australia, People’s Republic of China, Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Korea and New Zealand, in their *Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and Environment* on the occasion of the Third East Asia Summit (EAS) in Singapore on November 21, 2007. The threat of climate change to environment and economic development was also noted with concern by the ASEAN Heads of State in their *ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability* on November 20, 2007 in Singapore. This threat will be further exacerbated by additional food and energy requirements of an increased population. Natural disasters will have trans-boundary effects, and disease vectors may also move between countries. Possible impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security at local and national levels will not only hinder sustainable development, but may also lead to conflicts over the use of land and water resources to internal and regional migration of people, with possible threats to the regional security.

While recognizing that the vulnerability differs between countries and sub-regions in ASEAN countries⁵, there is an immediate necessity to strengthen the resilience of people and ecosystems and to enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers and fishermen to cope with the imminent threat of climate change.

¹ Fourth Assessment Report, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007

² The Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia: A Regional Review. ADB, Manila, April 2009

³ Food security and its dimensions have been defined in the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS)

⁴ Climate Change and Food Security: A Framework Document. FAO, 2007

⁵ “Climate matters in Southeast Asia, Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia” EEPSEA & IDRC, 2009.



Agriculture and forestry in the ASEAN region therefore offer a great potential for the stabilization of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, through reduction of emissions by source and removals by sinks from deforestation and forest degradation, afforestation and reforestation, sustainable management of land (e.g. wetlands) and forests, and improved management of rice production, amongst others. More than other sectors, agriculture and forestry offer options to link adaptation and mitigation measures,

Since the impacts of climate change are affecting all sectors, close cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination is essential when planning and implementing climate change responses. This refers in particular to the economic, environment, development, energy, agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors.

Trans-boundary impacts of potential climate change scenarios, but also potential responses, call for a coordinated regional framework, strategy and mechanism to cope with climate change and its impacts.

At the *ASEAN-FAO Regional Conference on Food Security* on May 27-28, 2009 in Bangkok, it was proposed to address food security together with sustainable development of agriculture, good practices for bio-fuel production, and the mitigation and adaptation of climate change in Southeast Asia. The Conference proposed the establishment of a more inclusive and participatory mechanism, and the ASEAN Secretariat was requested to develop a brief concept note on strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat's capacity in monitoring and implementation of the convergence matrix.

In partial response to this proposal, being aware of the threat of climate change to food security in Southeast Asia, and acknowledging its potential to strengthen the resilience of its people and ecosystems, and to mitigating climate change through a coordinated response, ASEAN has developed this concept note on a Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change and Food Security.

The Context

This *Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (AFCC)* addresses the Strategic Thrust 6: *Identify and address emerging issues related to Food Security* of the *ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS)* and *Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security*, adopted by the ASEAN Summit in March 2009. The AFCC is further aligned to and focuses on elements of the three ASEAN Blueprints for the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), as well as on the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Strategic Framework and IAI Work Plan 2.

With their *ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability*, and their *ASEAN Declaration on the 13th Session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC*, both signed on November 20 2007 in Singapore, as well as with their East Asian Summit (EAS) - *Singapore Declaration on*



Climate Change, Energy and the Environment, signed on November 21, 2007 in Singapore, Heads of States from ASEAN and east Asian countries had declared, amongst others, to

- carry out individual and collective actions to address climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions;
- promote cooperation on afforestation and reforestation, and to reduce deforestation, forest degradation and forest fires, including by promoting sustainable forest management;
- deepen the understanding of the region's vulnerability to climate change and implement appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures;
- underline the importance of adaptation and call on all countries to incorporate climate change impact and adaptation strategies into their national development strategies and policies;
- agree to enhance cooperation and collaboration amongst ASEAN Member States to support the implementation of the ASEAN Declaration to COP 13 and task the relevant ASEAN ministerial and sectoral bodies dealing with climate change to carry on the cooperation in implementing the objectives of said declaration; and
- implement measures and enhance international and regional cooperation to combat transboundary environmental pollution, including haze pollution, through, among other things, capacity building, enhancing public awareness, strengthening law enforcement, promoting environmentally sustainable practices, as well as combating illegal logging and its associated illegal trade.

ASEAN cooperation on climate change is guided by the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint (Section D10 on Responding to Climate Change and Addressing Its Impacts). The cooperation targets at enhancing regional and international cooperation to address the issues of climate change and its impacts on socio-economic development, health and the environment in ASEAN Member States through implementation of mitigation and adaption measures, based on the principles of equity, flexibility, effectiveness, common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities, as well as reflecting on different social and economic conditions. Under the purview of ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN), an ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI) is being developed to provide a regional framework on cooperation and coordination of climate change issues in ASEAN, and an ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) to be established as a mechanism to implement the ACCI.

The 30th meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) in October 2008 called upon elaborating a more comprehensive regional strategy to address climate change. Subsequently, the ASEAN Secretariat drafted an *ASEAN Strategy in Addressing the Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry*, which was further outlined during the



ASEAN High - Level Seminar on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation: : Towards a Cross-Sectoral Program Approach in ASEAN, held in Berlin, Germany on March 23-25, 2009. This *ASEAN High - Level Seminar* noted the design of cross-sectoral programs and the management of interministerial/ departmental coordination to be among the priorities for ASEAN. The Seminar consequently developed a draft proposal to this end which is further outlined below. This present draft framework does not intend to duplicate ASEAN concepts and strategies developed earlier. Neither does it intend to interfere with the many climate change-related activities already in motion at national levels of ASEAN Member States. It rather intends to complement them, to foster mutual learning and sharing of experiences, and combines strategic thrusts already agreed upon by the ASEAN Ministers with additional ones to help ASEAN Member States cope with the challenges for food security resulting from climate change.

Coverage

This Multi-Sectoral Framework covers the Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Forestry sectors and will coordinate with the Environment, Health and Energy sectors.

Goal

To contribute to food security through sustainable, efficient and effective use of land, forest, water and aquatic resources by minimizing the risks and impacts of and the contributions to climate change.

Objectives

To achieve the overall goal of the framework, the following objectives are considered:

1. Coordination on the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies;
2. Cooperation on the implementation of integrated adaptation and mitigation measures;

Components and Strategic Thrusts⁶

These components and strategic thrusts structure further the tasks ahead. ASEAN Member States are already contributing to these strategic thrusts through climate change-related activities they

⁶ References to components already approved under the various blueprints are, the IAI, the Food Security Framework, or the Singapore Declarations: AIFS: ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework; APSC: ASEAN Political Community Blueprint; ASCC: ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint; IAI: Initiative for ASEAN Integration Strategic Framework; S1: ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Stability; S2: EAS-Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment; S3: ASEAN Declaration on COP 13 of the UNFCCC, all Singapore, November 2007



are undertaking. The present components and strategic thrusts will further strengthen and add value to these activities and experiences.

Component 1:

Integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into the economic and social development policy framework

As also stressed in the readily available information such as the 4th Assessment Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR4) (2007), climate change-related policies and actions should not be developed and implemented in isolation. Since climate change impacts will affect economic and social development of countries and regions, responding policies and actions should be linked to and become part of the National Development Plans.

In order to get a clearer idea of the dimensions of the challenge of climatic change for food security in the ASEAN region, a “stocktaking” of impacts on and risks of climate change for food security is required. This assessment will also factor in the economic and demographic development, and will build up on information already available⁷, and information available at national levels. Under this component information on the anticipated impacts of climate change on agriculture, forestry and food security in the region, and on the ecosystems and communities most affected or most vulnerable will be provided. Priority areas and communities for the strengthening of resilience against climate change and its impacts will be identified, and the policy - and implementation-relevant results will be embedded in national development strategies and policies.

Strategic Thrust 1: Assess the impacts of climate change on and risks for Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Forestry and contributions of those sectors to climate change (in line with AEC A6 and A7, ASCC B3 and B7, IAI D 10)

Strategic Thrust 2: Assess environmental impacts and risks, specifically on biological diversity (in line with ASCC D8);

Strategic Thrust 3: Assess the socio-economic impacts and risks of climate change, and identify the most vulnerable and priority geographic areas and communities for climate change adaptation and mitigation;

Strategic Thrust 4: Formulate food security measures to address and respond to climate change to enhance sustainable development and strengthen livelihoods (in line with AEC A7)

⁷ IPCC AR4, the recent ADB study “The Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia: A Regional Review”, a recent study by the Economy and Environment Program for South East Asia Climate matters in Southeast Asia, EEPSEA & IDRC, 2009



Strategic Thrust 5: Incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and strategies into national development strategies, policies and programs (in line with AEC A6 and A7, ASCC B3, S3).

Component 2:

Cooperation on the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures

Increasing population pressure and the resulting need for food and energy, additionally to climate change impacts, will lead to an increased competition for land and water resources in particular among the agriculture, fisheries, livestock, forestry and other sectors. Countries will, even more than at present, have to weigh trade-offs between different land-use options. In climate change adaptation much can be learnt from local people, who had to adapt their production systems over many generations to climate variability. However, agriculture, fisheries and forestry also offer opportunities for climate change mitigation. In particular in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors climate change adaptation and mitigation measures can be linked. Mitigation measures in forestry will differ between forest - rich and forest - poor countries. This component aims at sharing, promoting, and cooperating on the implementation of integrated climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors, including response to climate-related disasters.

Strategic Thrust 1: Strengthen land- and water-use planning at national and sub-national levels (AEC A6 and A7);

Strategic Thrust 2: Cooperate on the promotion of integrated adaptation and mitigation of agricultural production systems including crops and livestock management (in line with AEC 7, ASCC B3, B7, S1, S2);

Strategic Thrust 3: Cooperate on the promotion of adaptation and mitigation in forestry (in line with AEC A6 and A7, ASCC D 11, IAI D 11, S1, S2);

Strategic Thrust 4: Cooperate on the promotion of adaptation and mitigation in fisheries (AEC A6 and A7);

Strategic Thrust 5: Foster co-benefit approaches integrating environmental concerns such as biodiversity conservation into climate change-related measures (in line with ASCC D1 and D8, S1, S2);

Component 3:

Strengthening of national and regional knowledge sharing, communication and networking on climate change and food security



Information sharing and networking on impacts of climate change, disaster management and response, as well as on tested practices for adaptation and mitigation offer ASEAN countries opportunities of mutual learning, of responding jointly or in a coordinated way, where possible, and of reducing costs when planning and implementing adaptation and mitigation measures. This component aims at developing an information and networking system related to climate change and food security in the region, at developing common positions on climate change-related issues, and as well as to share and coordinate, where possible, climate change-related communication and raising of public awareness. It also strengthens, among others, the ASEAN Regional Knowledge Networks on Forests and Climate Change, and Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS), and ASEAN Network on Fisheries Statistics and Information, to provide research-based policy recommendations to decision makers and of the ASEAN Forest Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) to provide a regional learning platform.

Strategic Thrust 1: Synergize data bases and information systems related to climate change and food security (in line with AEC A7, ASCC D6);

Strategic Thrust 2: Strengthen national and regional cooperation, coordination, consultation and communication on the impacts of and response to climate change on agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry towards food security (in line with AEC A6 and A7, AIFS C3);

Strategic Thrust 3: Strive for coordinated or common positions on climate change and food security (AEC A7);

Strategic Thrust 4: Strengthen regional partnerships and coordination with ASEAN partners on climate change and food security (AEC A7).

Component 4:

Developing a more comprehensive multi-sectoral strategic framework and a roadmap for implementation

The long term challenge of climate change demands a long-term response. It requires close collaboration with sectors other than the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry, such as environment, energy, mining, health, and the infrastructure sectors. Therefore, the multi-sectoral framework will have to be implemented through a phased-approach.

During the implementation of Phase 1, the AFCC will concentrate on the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors. In component 4 of Phase 1, it will be further developed into a more comprehensive ASEAN Multisectoral Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Food Security, coordinating closer with energy (e.g. co-benefits between food security and bio-fuel production), environment and health (e.g. impacts of pests and diseases) sectors, as well as the

management of and response to climate change-related disasters, emergency food assistance and rapid response mechanisms.

Phase 1 will also provide the space for the development of long-term financing modalities and strategies to implement climate change and food security measures, and for the development of the required institutional structure.

Implementation

The AFCC will be implemented in consultations with relevant bodies/stakeholders at the regional and national levels to obtain relevant inputs and ensure consistency of the Strategic Thrusts, and Action Programmes/Activities as well as promote sense of greater ownership of the AFCC. The nature of climate change impacts and respective responses requires: leadership at the highest level and close collaboration and coordination between sectors. Since climate change impacts and potential adaptation and mitigation responses can be very site-specific, respective action has to be taken at sub-national and local levels. The framework is set to promote cross-sectoral and interministerial/interdepartmental coordination and cooperation.

During Phase 1, mechanisms of cross-sectoral coordination will be tested to apply appropriate governance arrangements in ASEAN. Relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies will coordinate the implementation of the AFCC, while relevant government agencies will be responsible for overseeing the implementation and preparation of more detailed action plans at the national level. Partnership and cooperation arrangements with the international organisations, donor agencies, private sector, industry associations and the wider community at the regional and national levels will also be actively sought where required to ensure participation of all stakeholders in the implementation process.

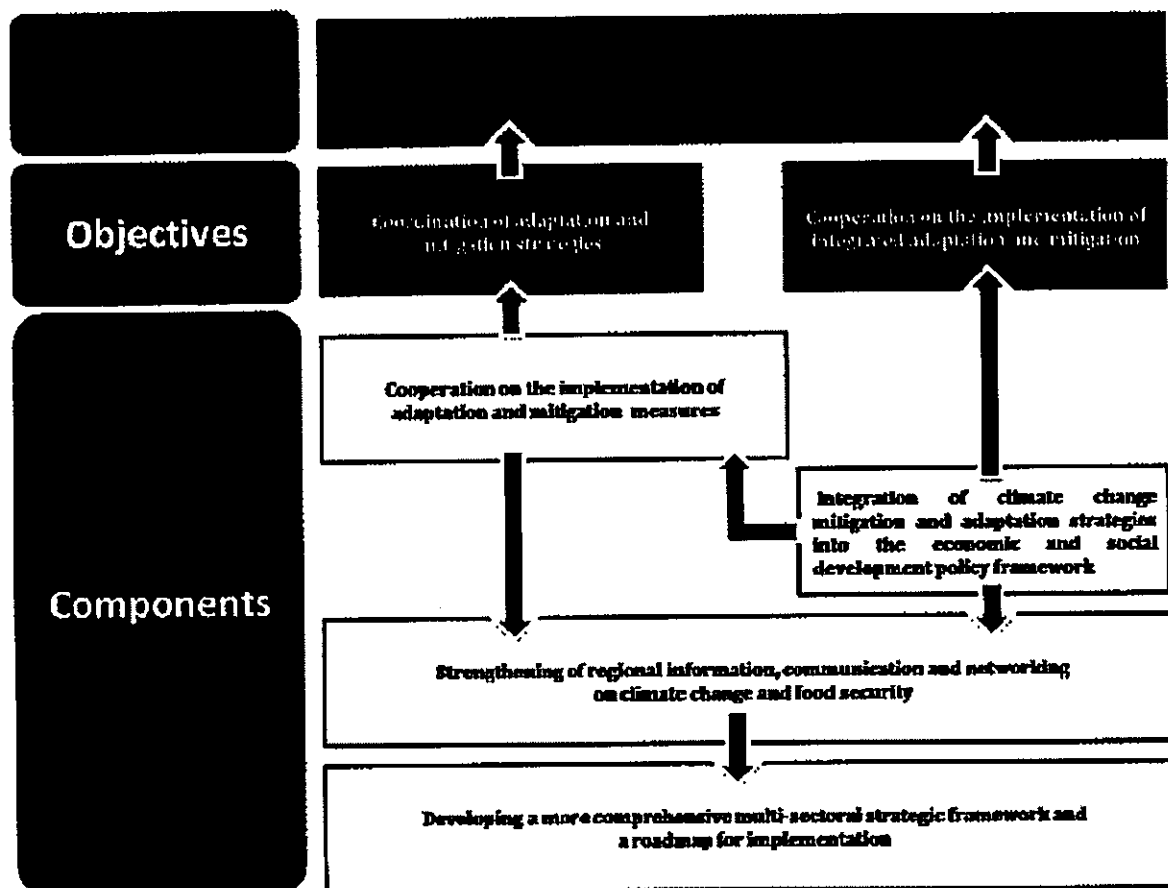
The multi-sectoral and multinational nature of the framework suggests that the high-level policy coordination will be done by the **Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF)**.

It further suggests the establishment of the **ASEAN Ad hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security**, which leads the mutual learning process on climate change and food security. Proposed members of the interministerial Ad hoc Steering Committee will come from the agriculture, forestry, food security, environment and energy sectors and be nominated by ASEAN Member States. The Ad hoc Steering Committee will work in close cooperation with the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change. Members from academia, civil society and the private sector, as well as eminent regional experts can be invited as appropriate.

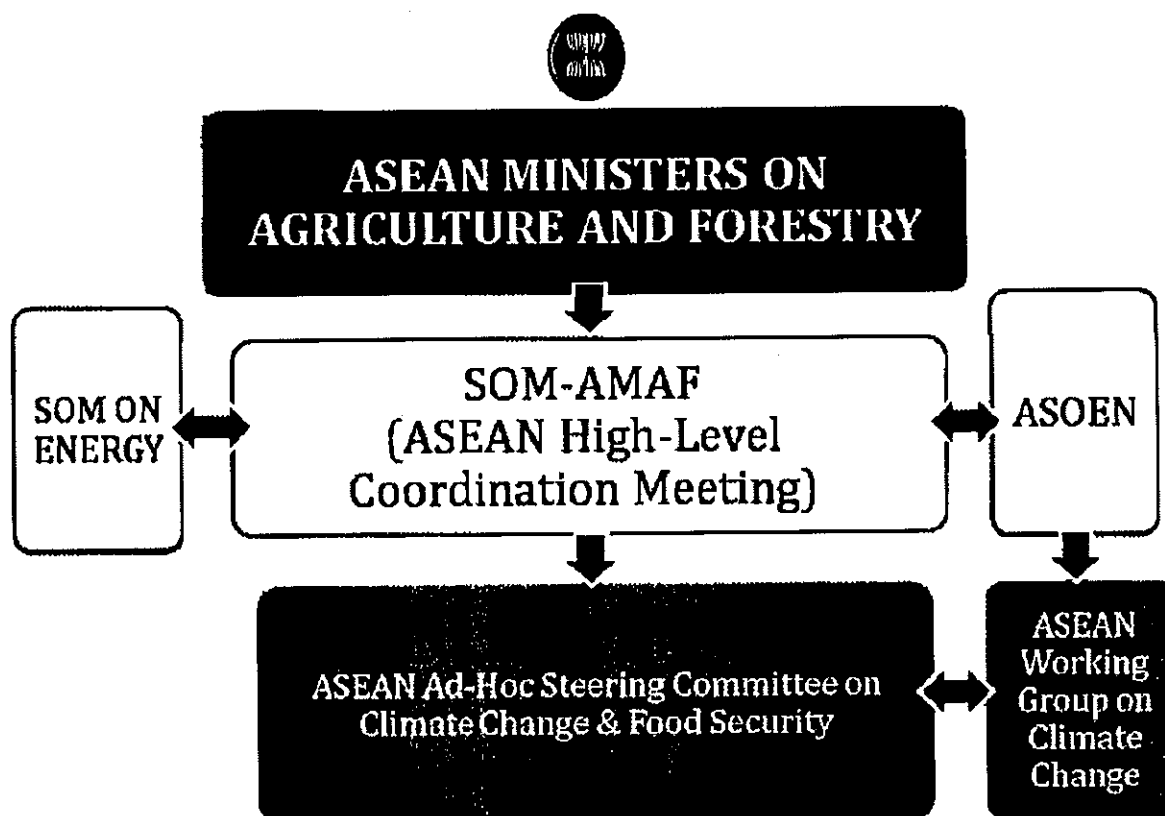
For the successful implementation of the AFCC, the necessary institutions or mechanisms, resources, capacity and political will be accorded to the implementation process. Details and terms of reference on the bodies concerned will be further developed.

Conceptual Diagram

ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (Phase 1)



Governance of ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (Phase 1)



Annex 2

Selected AFCC Components and Strategic Thrustsand their fields of activities...	... will be addressed in module-component ...
Strategic Thrust 1			
Fields of Activity	Analyse and evaluate existing data and information on climate change impacts in AMS		2
Strategic Thrust 3			
Fields of Activity	Identify geographical areas and communities most vulnerable to climate change based on the impact and risk assessment		2
	Prioritize geographical areas and communities for strengthening resilience		2
Strategic Thrust 3			
Fields of Activity	Promote sustainable forest management in ASEAN including natural regeneration		1
	Reduce deforestation and forest degradation		1
	Strengthen law enforcement and governance, and combat illegal logging and its associated trade, and illegal wildlife trafficking		1
	Share knowledge and experience on national and sub-national forest-related mitigation efforts and options		1, 2
Strategic Thrust 2			
Fields of Activity	Promote and facilitate exchange of information and knowledge on climate change issues		2
	Conduct regional policy, scientific and related studies on the subject of climate change		2
	Promote research on the nexus between climate change, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and food security		2
	Make best use of existing networks and foster further networking on climate change-related issues, including upscaling of existing ASEAN Research Networks and the ASEAN Forest CHM		2
Strategic Thrust 3			
Fields of Activity	Encourage ASEAN common understanding on climate change issues and food security		1, 2
	Encourage joint statements and positions on climate change issues and food security at regional and international meetings		1, 2
Strategic Thrust 4			
Fields of Activity	Support coordination and harmonization of climate change and food security-related capacity building programs in ASEAN		2
AFCC-Component 4 has not identified any Strategic Thrusts. Nevertheless, the project will also support the ASEC in implementing activities under AFCC-Component 4.			

Annex 3: Results Chain/Results Structure of the TC Measure

The following tables translate the core outputs and main activities, outlined in chapter 3.1 into results chains describing how outputs might be used by the various ASEAN actors.

Module-component 1: Forest strategies for support to AFCC

Objective Phase 1: Forest issues of the AFCC are further developed (see AFCC-Component 2, Thrust 3 and AFCC-Component 3, Thrust 2)		
Packages		
1. Certification/SFM	2. Forest Governance and Finance	3. REDD-plus
Impact (= use of output) level 2		
Agreement on regional standards for certification of SFM (and national implementation)	Framework conditions for successful participation in important / relevant processes (REDD+, FLEG, certification) are (further) supported	ASEAN-Member States can implement REDD+ more efficient and effective
Output		
Alignment of standards of the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators ¹ for Legality of Timber and the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests [for ASOF-agreement]	Common understanding on necessary governance/financing elements (participation, anti-corruption, legal clarity, mobilizing finance,...) and on methods how to achieve them, including a manual on the Format for Assessing FLEG Implementation in ASEAN and a handbook on good FLEG practices in the region [for ASOF-agreement]	Common REDD+-methodology is agreed, including Reference Emission Level (REL) Minimum Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) is agreed <i>Learning from best practices</i>
Harmonization of standards of the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Legality of Timber and the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests [for ASOF-agreement]	Common understanding on necessary governance/financing elements (participation, anti-corruption, legal clarity, mobilizing finance,...) and on methods how to achieve them, including a manual on the Format for Assessing FLEG Implementation in ASEAN and a handbook on good FLEG practices in the region [for ASOF-agreement]	Common REDD+-methodology is agreed, including Reference Emission Level (REL) Minimum Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) is agreed <i>Learning from best practices</i>
Activities		
Follow-up-activities to the ASEAN Guideline on Phased-approaches to Forest	Workshops, <i>further implementing as appropriate the ASEAN Peer Consultation</i>	Installing learning mechanisms, creating / vitalize coordination mechanisms, expert-meetings

¹ **Note:** The ASEAN C&I for Legality of Timber is carried out by the Working Group on a Pan-ASEAN Timber Certification Initiative, while that for the ASEAN C&I for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests by the ASEAN Experts Group on International Forest Policy Processes (AEG-IFPP) with technical support from ReFOP (resource persons). Both Groups are established by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry (ASOF) and as such both documents were agreed at ASOF meeting and later endorsed by AMAF

Certification (PACt) for sustainable forest management certification	Framework (PCF), consultations, expert-input	
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Module-component 2: Climate response strategies and climate proofing

Objective Phase 1: ASEAN identifies priorities for the development of regionally coordinated policies and strategies to address climate change (see AFCC-Component 1, Thrust 1 and 3 and AFCC-Component 3, Thrust 2, 3 and 4)			
Packages			
1. Adaptation and mitigation in key (cross-border) agricultural/forestry value chains	2. Adaptation strategies for vulnerable sub-regions, to integrate them into the regional economy while reducing climate risks	3. Climate proofing (mainstreaming) for ASEAN investment programmes and activities in the agriculture and forestry sectors	4. Cross-cutting: capacity building for ASEC and others, performance management, networking
Impact (= use of output) level 2 ASEAN derives common positions for international negotiations			
ASEAN uses recommendations to develop and approve policies and strategies for adaptation and mitigation and their financing in key value chains	ASEAN uses recommendations to develop and approve policies and strategies for coordinated support to adaptation (and mitigation) in most vulnerable regions	ASEAN uses robust tested methodology to climate proof its investment programmes and activities in the agriculture and forestry sectors	[no explicit impacts here, feeds into other 3 packages]
Output			
Recommendations for policies and strategies for adaptation and mitigation and their financing in key value chains	Recommendations for policies and strategies for adaptation (and mitigation) and their financing in most vulnerable sub-regions	A tested robust methodology to climate proof ASEAN's investment programmes and activities, especially for use in agriculture, forestry and rural development, and also applicable by individual countries	[no explicit use of outputs here, feeds into other 3 packages]
Activities			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops for awareness raising and (pre)selecting key value chains for further analysis • Scientific and economic studies on vulnerabilities, adaptation needs, and mitigation options in selected value chains, taking gender issues into account • Scenarios on future developments in selected value chains under various climate change scenarios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial analyses on (economic) vulnerabilities, adaptation needs, and mitigation options in selected sub-regions • Scenarios on future developments in selected vulnerable areas under various climate change scenarios • Workshops and stakeholder fora to communicate findings and outline support policies and strategies • Workshops to identify 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops for awareness raising • Screen and evaluate existing climate proofing approaches • Workshops to decide which climate proofing approach to adopt for ASEAN • Expert/technical working groups to modify and adapt selected approach to meet ASEAN's needs • Field test adapted approach • Workshops to disseminate adapted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish CC adaptation networks • Link networks with scientific institutions • Facilitate knowledge sharing on CC adaptation and mitigation • Extract lessons learned from bilateral GTZ projects • Regularly update and disseminate meta-data on available climate information • Regularly screen and disseminate information on climate

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and stakeholder fora to communicate scientific and economic findings and outline support policies and strategies • Workshops to identify needs for regionally (i.e. cross-nationally) coordinated support and instruments available to ASEAN (e.g. in trade policy) 	<p>needs for regionally (i.e. cross-nationally) coordinated support and instruments available to ASEAN (e.g. under the "Narrowing the Development Gap" NDG efforts)</p>	<p>approach</p>	<p>financing options (international and intra-ASEAN)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse existing NAMAs and NAPAs to avoid duplication and identify potential synergies
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ANNEX 4

Annex 4: Objective and indicators of GAP-CC

The **objective** is:

The regional organization ASEAN is enabled to further advance the implementation of regional policies and strategies for food security and climate protection in agriculture and forestry within its Member States.

The **indicators** are:

- Four (4) ASEAN Member States implement adopted climate protection strategies/ policies at national level;
- A monitoring system tracking the implementation of adopted strategies/policies is established at the ASEAN Secretariat; and
- Four (4) ASEAN Member States translate adopted regional strategies/regulations on food and agriculture into national legislation.

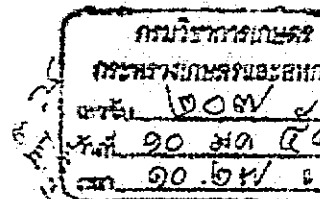
ANNEX 5



Our Ref AECD-AINRD/GIZ-Biocontrol/Vol.1/ (2)

19 December 2011

Mr. Jirakorn Kosaisawe
Director General
Department of Agriculture
Bangkok
Fax. 662-9405528



Dear Sir,

Subject : ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change: Agriculture, Forestry and Related Sectors (GAP-CC) - "ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) for Sustainable Agrifood Systems (ASEAN Biocontrol)"

I would like to refer to the Implementation Agreement to be concluded between ASEAN and GIZ on the Project of ASEAN Biocontrol, which assigned the Department of Agriculture of Thailand ("DOA") as the implementing agency of the Project.

In this regard, the ASEAN Secretariat would like to reconfirm DOA's commitment as follows:

1. A "Project Coordination Unit" (PCU) shall be established within the premises of DOA, including provision of office space and necessary staff. A cost sharing arrangement for operational costs of the PCU will be discussed and agreed upon by the DOA and GIZ.
2. DOA and GIZ will, upon request, share the status reports of the implementation with ASEAN.
3. A DOA Task Force for "ASEAN Biocontrol" has also been established and will hold its first meeting after the Implementation Agreement is signed. The DoA Task Force will provide necessary assistance to PCU to ensure its efficient implementation.
4. DOA shall ensure that the seconded expert(s) including their families will be accredited in the frame of an Official Development Assistance (ODA) arrangement.
5. DoA on behalf of Thailand will serve as the host country for this initiative under the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops (ASWGC) and shall report on the implementation progress during ASWGC Meetings.

DOA agrees that ASEAN including the ASEAN Secretariat being the party to the Implementing Agreement of the Project shall not be liable in any manner whatsoever for any act or omission or negligence on the part of DOA and GIZ, their employees, agents, associates, contractor/consultant or sub-contractor/sub-consultant. DOA and GIZ shall be

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One Vision, One Identity, One Community

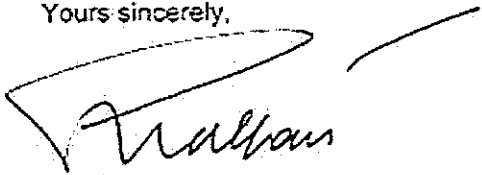
liable for any claim arising from its negligent acts and/or omissions in the course of performing its obligations under this letter and the Implementation Agreement and agrees that under no circumstances whatsoever shall ASEAN including the ASEAN Secretariat be liable to any person or entity whatsoever for any damage caused by its negligent acts and/or omission in the course of performing its obligations under this letter and the Implementation Agreement.

Kindly confirm your acceptance on the terms and conditions referred to above in this letter by countersigning this letter and return to us the original signed copy thereof.

We understand that this letter will be included as Annex 5 of the respective Implementation Agreement between ASEAN and GIZ.

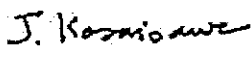
Thank you for your kind attention and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,



Sundram Pushpanathan
Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN
for ASEAN Economic Community

I have read and agreed to all terms and conditions contained in this Letter.

X 
Mr. Jirakorn Kosaisawe
Director General
Department of Agriculture
Thailand



No. AC 0905/ 1961

Department of Agriculture
Phaholyothin Rd., Chatuchak,
Bangkok 10900, Thailand

12 April B.E. 554 (2011)

Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekam
Assistant Director and Head
Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Economic Community/ Department
The ASEAN Secretariat
70 A Jalan Sisingamangaraja
Jakarta 12110, INDONESIA

Dear Sir,

Subject: ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) for Sustainable Agrifood Systems

Reference is made to your letter Ref. AECD-AINRD/Crops/Vol. 1/(45) dated 2 March 2011 regarding your request for our confirmation on the establishment of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in the Department of Agriculture (DOA). This is to inform you that this matter has been considered by the relevant units of the Department of Agriculture and the following are the agreed points:

1. We confirm our agreement to establish the PCU in the DOA by providing the office and necessary staff or a Project Manager. Further discussion is requested to discuss on the co-sharing of the PCU maintenance cost and other related matters.

2. The DOA Task Force for ASEAN Biocontrol (ABC) has been set-up as follows:

2.1 Chairman - Mr. Damrong Jirasutas, Deputy Director-General
2.2 Members:

- 1) Director of the Plant Protection Research and Development Office (PPRDO)
- 2) Director of Agricultural Regulatory Office (ARO)
- 3) Biocontrol Research Scientists from the PPRDO
- 4) Biocontrol Registration and Regulatory Office from the ARO
- 5) Representative(s) from the Field Crops Research Institute
- 6) Representative(s) from the Horticulture Research Institute
- 7) Representative(s) from the private sector
- 8) Representative from the PPRDO - Secretary
- 9) Representative from the Planning and Technical Division - Assistant Secretary

It would be highly appreciated if you could assist in the finalization of the Verbal Note with the FR Germany on this regards.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Jirakorn Kosalsawe
Director-General
Department of Agriculture

Planning and Technical Division
Tel. 662 579 5359
Fax. 662 561 5024

THE ASEAN SECRETARIAT		
RECEIVED 21	FAX/MAIL 1	
DATE 17/04/11	TIME 16.00	
BY mfs		
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COMMENT:		