



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/001**

Agenda Item: 1.4

## **Draft Agenda**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: PPFS Chair



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

As of 23 February 2017

**DRAFT AGENDA**

**ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION  
POLICY PARTNERSHIP ON FOOD SECURITY (PPFS)  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam**

**25 – 27 February 2017**

**Day 1: 25 February 2017**

09:00 – 09:30 a.m.

**1. Opening Session**

- 1.1 Welcoming Remarks by the PPFS Chair, Vice-Chairs and APEC Secretariat
  - Mr. Tran Kim Long, PPFS Chair
  - Mr Pablo Benjamín Quijandría Salmón, PPFS Vice Chair (Peru)
  - Dr. Vele Pat Ila'ava, PPFS Vice Chair (Papua New Guinea)
  - ABAC Representative and PPFS Vice Chair (TBC)
  - Mr. Pruthipong Poonthrigobol, APEC Secretariat
- 1.2 Introduction of the Delegation Leads
- 1.3 Appointment of Rapporteurs/Drafting Committee
- 1.4 Adoption of the Agenda (PPFS Chair)

09:30 a.m. – 09:45 a.m.

**2. Presentation of APEC 2017 Priorities (SOM Chair Office)**

09:45 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

**3. Progress Report of PPFS 2016**

- 3.1 Overview of the outcomes of PPFS 2016 (PPFS Chair 2016)
- 3.2 Overview of the outcomes of ABAC 2016 and tentative activities in 2017 (TBC)
- 3.3 PPFS Delegates Group Photo Session

**10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. - COFFEE BREAK**

11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

**4 Information Sharing by APEC Economies (5 minutes per economy)**

APEC member economies are invited to make brief updates on PPFS issues in their economies (*Economies are encouraged to submit written copies of their updates in advance of the meeting and also give presentations on specific projects under the appropriate agenda item*)

**5 Briefing on APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap (ASCR 2016-2025) and the role of PPFS in implementing the Roadmap (APEC Policy Support Unit-PSU)**

**12:30 p.m. – 02:00 p.m. - LUNCH**

02:00 p.m. – 03:30 p.m.

**6 Action Plan to implement “APEC Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth”**

- 6.1 Focused areas and solutions need to priority in APEC cooperation (Peru) – (TBC)
- 6.2 Experience of Japan in Rural-Urban development:
  - 6.2.1 Rural-Urban development to strengthen food security and quality growth
  - 6.2.2 Experiences of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan in Promotion of Urban agriculture
  - 6.2.3 Private-Public Initiatives for Food Security Capacity Building in Vietnam
- 6.3 Indonesia’s Experience in Implementing “APEC Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth”
- 6.4 Proposals and draft Action Plan (Viet Nam)
- 6.5 Discussion

03:30 p.m. – 04:30 p.m.

**7 Action Plan to implement the “APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change”**

- 7.1 Presentation of the progress and activities undertaken in 2016 and identify the potential areas and solution to enhancing partnership within APEC (USA)
- 7.2 Proposals and draft Action Plan (Viet Nam)
- 7.3 Discussion

**04:30 p.m. – 05.00 p.m. - COFFEE BREAK**

05:00 p.m. – 06:00 pm.

**8 Can Tho Statement on Enhancing Sustainability and Food Security in response to Climate Change**

- 8.1 Presentation of the general idea for the Statement (Viet Nam)
- 8.2 Inputs form Economies

**Day 1 Wrap Up**

- Logistical information to be shared by the Host
- Day 1 Concluding Remarks by the PPFS Chair

**Day 2: 26February 2017**

09:00a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

**9 Meeting of the PPFS Working Groups (Sequentially)**

- 9.1 WG I: Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Fishery Sectors (WG Chair)

**10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. – COFFEE BREAK**

11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

9.2 WG II: Facilitation on Investment and Infrastructure Development (WG Chair)

**12:30p.m. – 02:00 p.m. - LUNCH**

02:00 p.m. – 03:30 p.m.

9.3 WG III: Enhancing Trade and Market (WG Chair) (TBC)

**03:30p.m. - 04:00 p.m. - COFFEE BREAK**

04:00 p.m. – 05:00 p.m.

9.4 Presentation of the Working Groups' Output and intersessional work [Exchange of views on actions stemming from WG outputs]

**Day 2 Wrap Up**

- Logistical information to be shared by the Host
- Day 2 Concluding Remarks by the PPFS Chair

05:00 p.m. - 06:00 p.m. - **Drafting Committee Meeting**

**Day 3: 27February 2017**

09:00a.m. – 11.00 a.m.

**10 Projects/initiatives on Food Security for 2017**

- 10.1 Discussion on 2017 Ranking Criteria and Project Funding (APEC Secretariat)
- 10.2 Updates on On-going Projects (by Economies)
  - 10.2.1 ATCWG & PPFS Multi-Year Project M SCE 02 2013A“Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain” (Chinese Taipei)
  - 10.2.2 Update on food safety work in FSCF/PTIN (USA)
- 10.3 Discussion of new APEC funded projects and self-funded projects or initiatives
  - 10.3.1 Workshop on Sharing Rural Development Experiences for Food Security and Quality Growth (Korea)
  - 10.3.2 Smart Agriculture Initiative for Sustainable Growth(Korea self-funded initiative)
  - 10.3.3 Smallholders and SME's response to new climate scenarios as a contribution to food security (Chile)
  - 10.3.4 Agribusiness development to support rural labour transformation in APEC economies (Viet Nam)
  - 10.3.5 Climate change adaptation: implications for a new regional food security strategy in APEC (Viet Nam)
  - 10.3.6 APEC Seminar on Food Value Chains to Foster the Rural-Urban Development in Asia-Pacific (Japan)

**11.00a.m. – 11:30 a.m. – COFFEE BREAK**

11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

**11 PPFS Work Plan 2017**

- 11.1 Introduction of PPFS 2017 Work Plan (PPFS Chair)
- 11.2 Adoption of PPFS 2017 Work Plan

**12 High Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in response to Climate Change**

- 12.1 Preparation of the HLPD-FSSA and the Food Security Week 2017

**12:30p.m. – 02:00 p.m. - LUNCH**

02:00 p.m. – 04:30 p.m.

**13 Joint PPFS-OWFG Meeting**

***Enhancing the role of sustainable fisheries, responsible development of aquaculture to regional food security***

- 13.1 Update of OWFG activities (OWFG Lead Shepherd)
- 13.2 Update of PPFS activities (PPFS Chair)
- 13.3 Sustainable fisheries, responsible development of aquaculture contribution to improve nutrition security (SEAFDEC)
- 13.4 Responsible development of aquaculture as better practices for agriculture re-structure, reduction of environmental burden and contribute to climate change adaptation (Viet Nam)
- 13.5 Discussion: How to promote the collaboration among PPFS and OWFG in those areas

**04:30p.m. - 05:00 p.m. - COFFEE BREAK**

05:00 p.m. – 05:30 p.m.

**14 PPFS Closing Session**

- 14.1 Adoption of Summary Report (Drafting Committee)
- 14.2 Closing Remarks (PPFS Chair)

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**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/002**

Agenda Item: 4

## **Information Sharing on Policies Enhancing Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture by Chinese Taipei**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

**APEC - POLICY PARTNERSHIP ON FOOD SECURITY (PPFS)  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam, 25-27 Feb 2017**

**Information Sharing on Policies Enhancing Food  
Security and Sustainable Agriculture  
by Chinese Taipei**

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**Council of Agriculture**

1

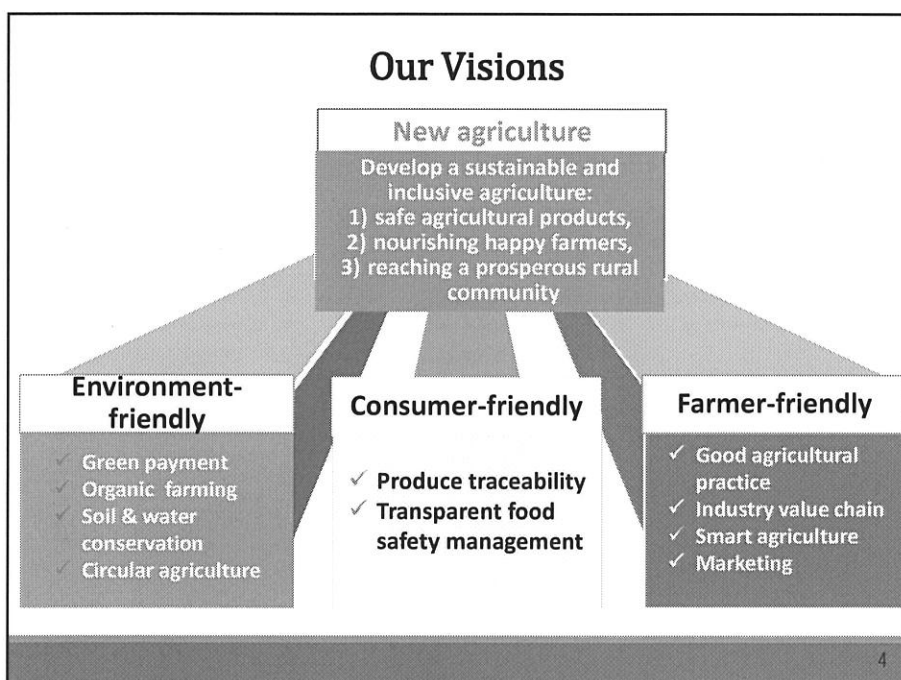
## Outline

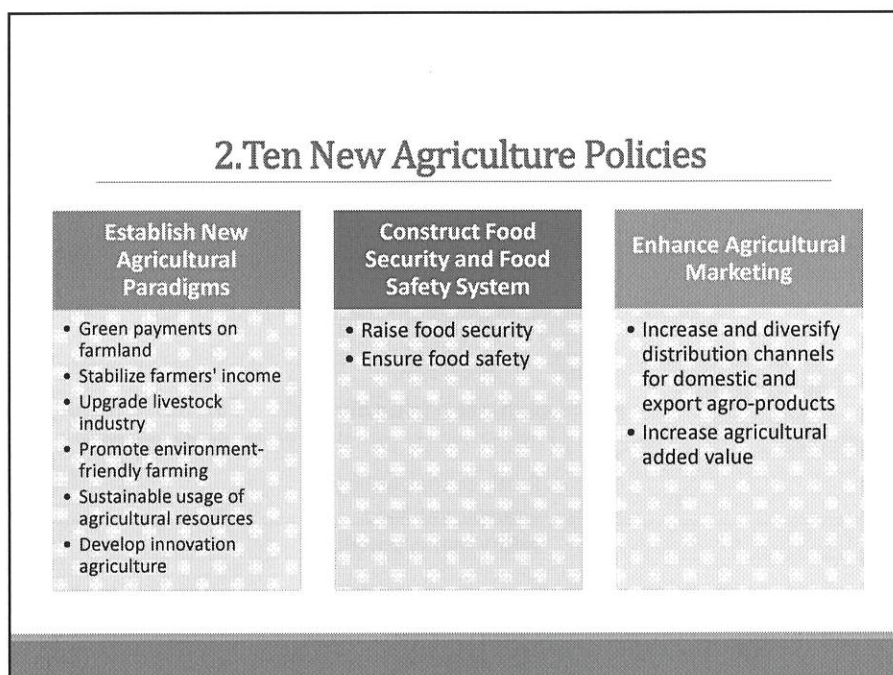
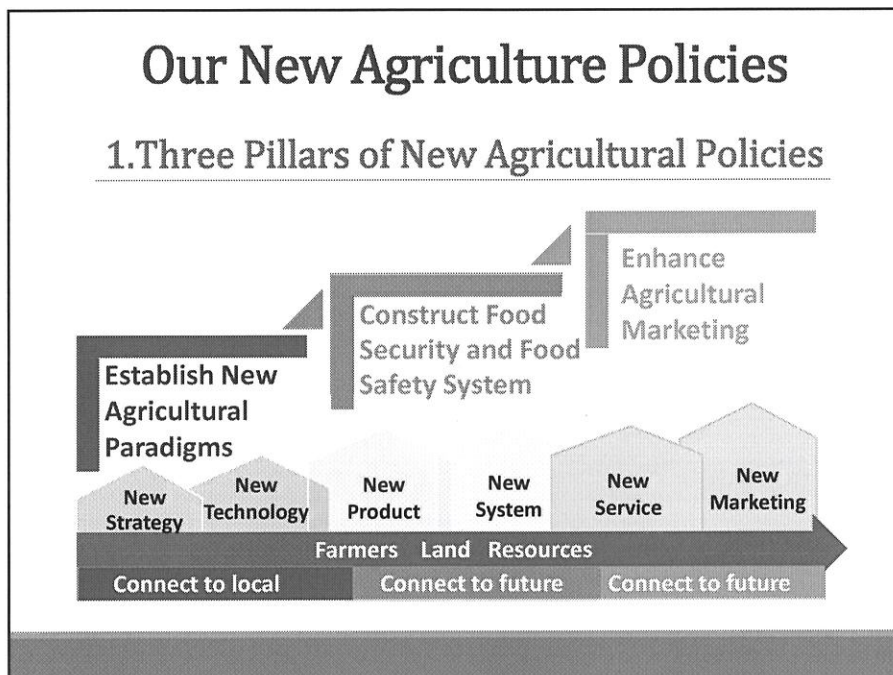
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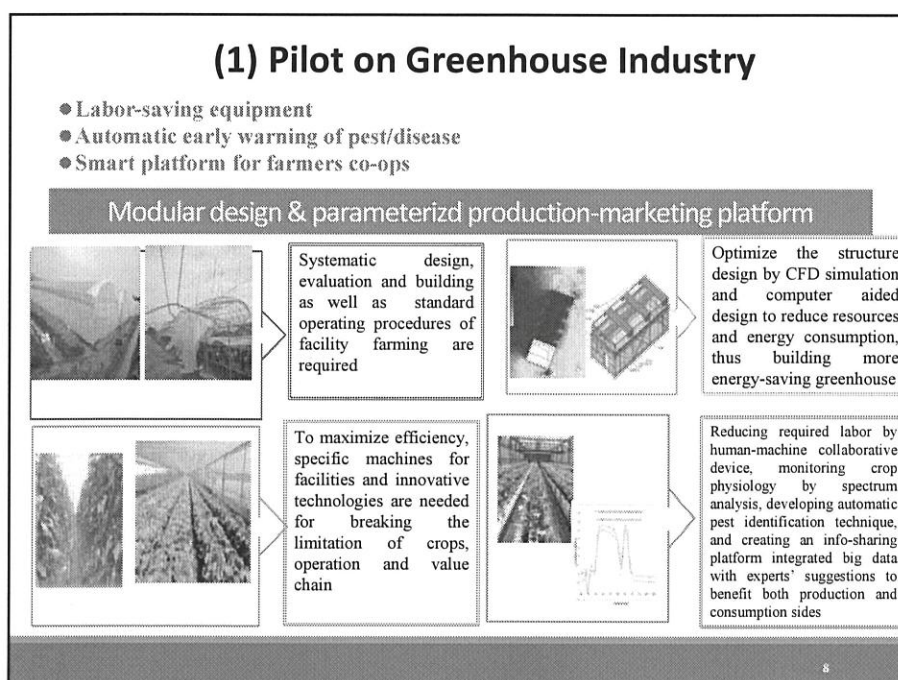
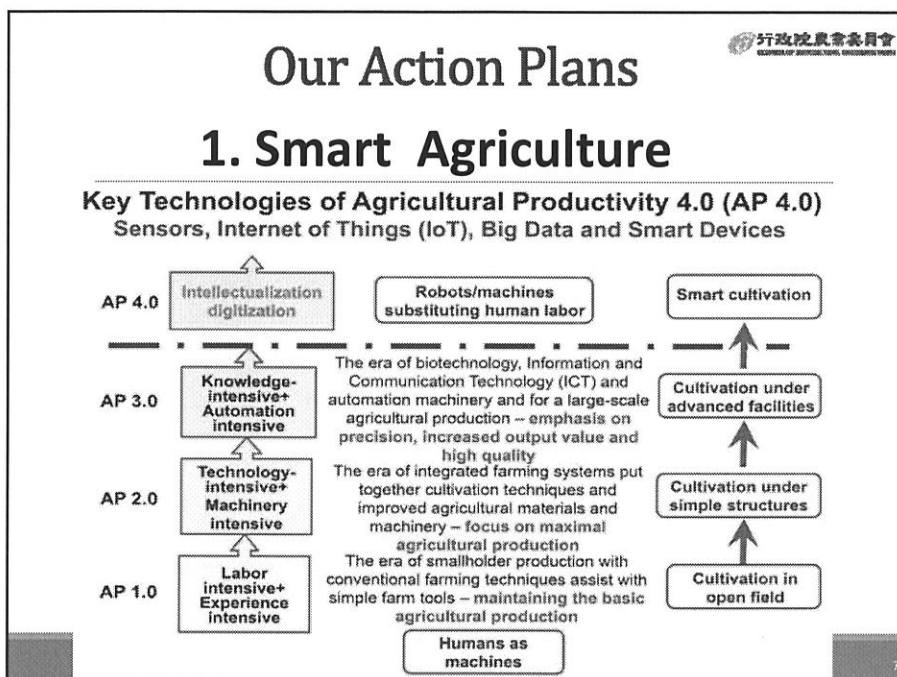
- **Our Challenges**
- **Our Visions**
- **Our New Agriculture Policies**
- **Our Action Plans**
  1. **Smart Agriculture**
  2. **Food Security & Safety**
  3. **Marketing & Trade**

2



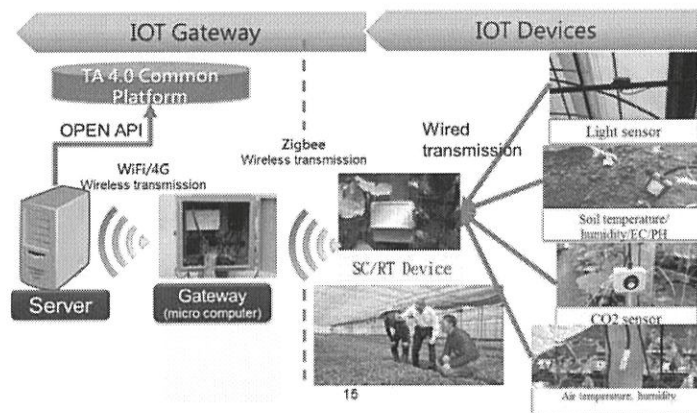






## (2) Pilot on IOTs

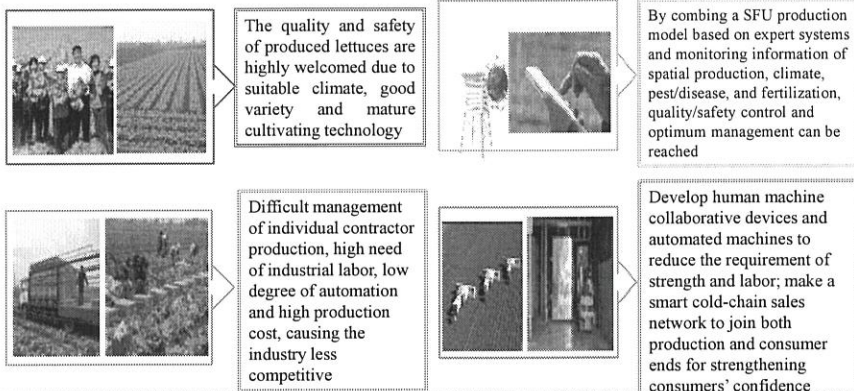
IOTs implementing case:  
Greenhouse Agri IOT w/ SMB Agriculture Corp. (Yumei Farm)



## (3) Pilot on Traceable Production System

- Automated packaging operation
- Yield estimation and prediction management
- Real time feedback of production information

Cultivation by smart farmers co-ops & production/ marketing platform



## 2. Food Security and Safety

### 1. Big Granary Project

- Encourage fallow farmland to cultivate import substitute crops or non-GM soybean and maize.
- Establish a comprehensive system of post-harvest and agricultural processing.

### 2. Promote environmentally-friendly farming

- Revise organic regulations
- Increase cultivated area of organic products.

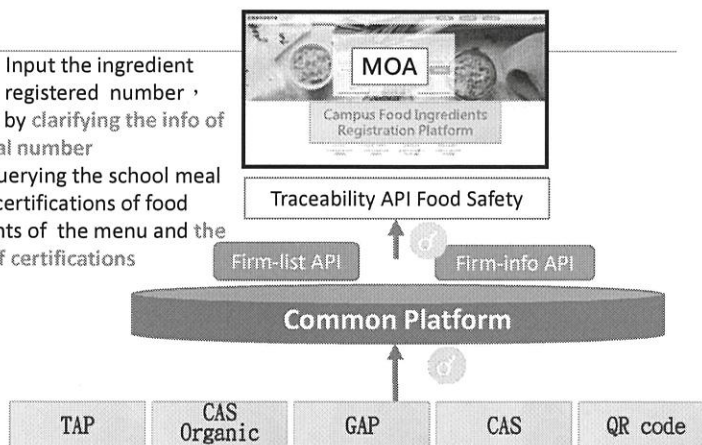
### 3. Promote traceability

- Organize a task force on Integrate into GLOBAL G.A.P.
- Enlarge cultivated area of certificated agricultural products

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## Pilot on School Lunch Program

- ▶ Vendors: Input the ingredient data and registered number , followed by clarifying the info of individual number
- ▶ Users: Querying the school meal and the certifications of food ingredients of the menu and the details of certifications



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## 3. Marketing and Trade

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### 1. Integrate small farmers and support agribusiness

- Reform farmers' organizations.
- Integrate small-scale farmers to increase competitiveness.
- Establish specialized agricultural production areas

### 2. Construct on-line platform for marketing and trade

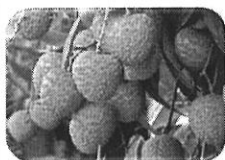
- Integrate current on-line agricultural marketing platforms
- Provide a trusted platform for consumers and farmers

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## Conclusion

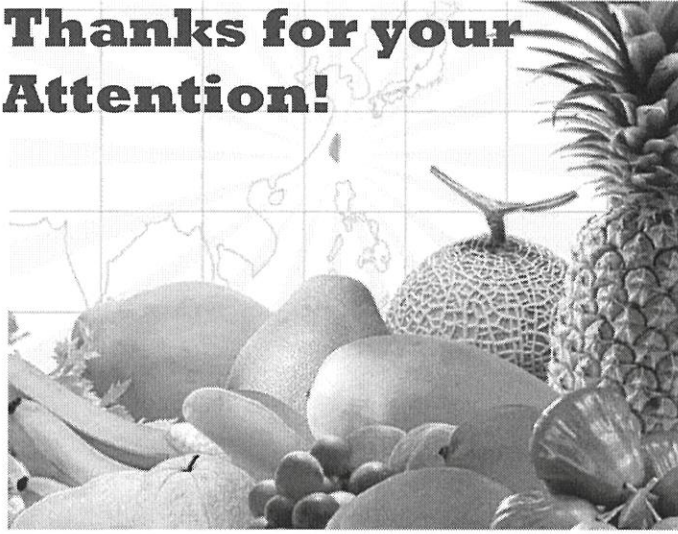
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- We are devoted in agricultural innovation of our food system and capacity building of our young farmers
- We anticipate these action plans will
  - ✓ Stabilize farmers' income
  - ✓ Create a high quality farming environment
  - ✓ Establish new paradigms for agricultural operation
  - ✓ Keep the multi-functions of agriculture in a sustainable way.



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**Thanks for your  
Attention!**









**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/003**

Agenda Item: 5


## **APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Policy Support Unit, APEC Secretariat



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**



APEC  
Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

Advancing  
Free Trade for Asia-Pacific  
Prosperity

# APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap


25 Feb 2017 – PPFS, Nha Trang

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Presented by  
Andre Wirjo  
APEC Policy Support Unit

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## Presentation outline



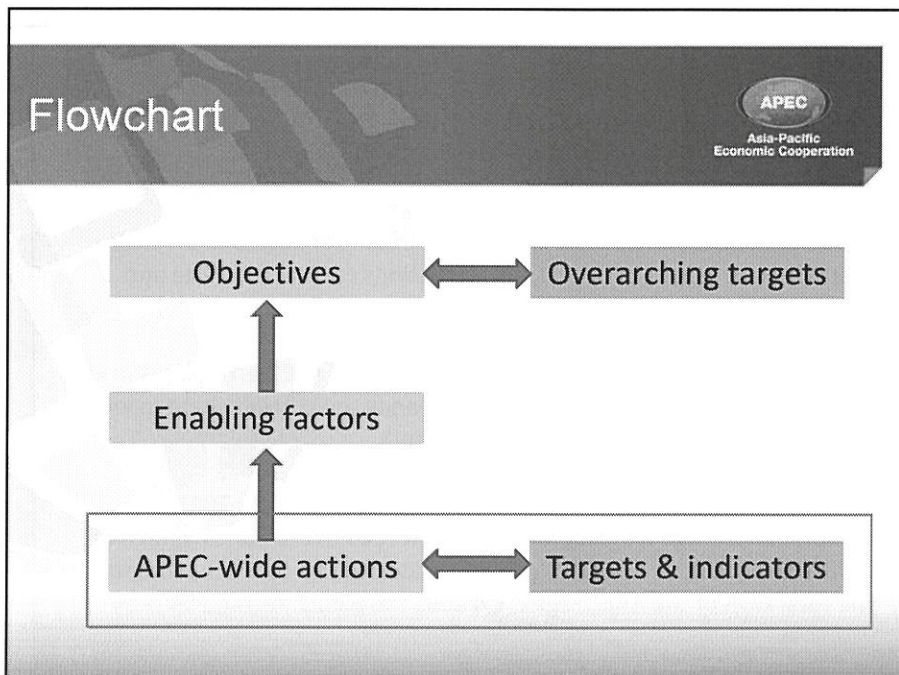
APEC  
Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

1. Background
2. Objectives and overarching targets of ASCR
3. APEC-wide actions
  - Responsibilities of various fora and PSU
  - Preliminary look at proposed indicators
  - Expectations and timeline


## Background



- In 2015, APEC Leaders called for development of a strategic and long-term Services Competitiveness Roadmap.
- In 2016, the Roadmap and its accompanying Implementation Plan were endorsed.
- They contain actions and mutually agreed targets to be achieved by 2025, with mid-term review to be conducted in 2021.



## Objectives




- **To provide the means to deliver the desired outcomes of the APEC Services Cooperation Framework (ASCF) in terms of:**
  - Increased services value-adding capacity of APEC economies
  - Cultivation of globally competitive services sectors of APEC economies
  - Expansion of trade and investment in services in APEC economies via improvements in physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity
  - Enhancement of GVC participation of all businesses especially MSMEs
  - Wider access to more efficient and greater variety of services for APEC and its people
  - Job creation and growth while promoting social inclusion and human development
  - Addition of measures in pursuit of the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy for inclusive, innovative, balanced, secure, and sustainable growth

## Overarching targets of ASCR




- Ensuring an open and predictable environment for access to services markets by progressively reducing restrictions to services trade and investment.
- Increasing the share (%) of services exports from APEC economies in the total world services exports so that it exceeds the current share in world services exports by 2025 (i.e. 38.38 percent).
- Increasing trade in services in the APEC region so that, by 2025, the compound average annual growth rate exceeds the historic average of 6.8 percent and the share (%) of value-added of the services sector in the total GDP of the APEC region exceeds the global average level by 2025.

## APEC-wide actions



- Indicated in Annex 3 of the ASCR Implementation Plan.
- A total of 14 APEC-wide actions.
- Additional APEC-wide actions can be agreed at any time.
- Fora identified as accountable for APEC-wide actions:
  - CTI
  - EC
  - HRDWG
  - BMG
  - GOS
  - ECSG
  - AHSGIE
  - PPFS
  - TPTWG
  - FMP
  - TWG

## Responsibilities of fora and PSU for each APEC-wide action



**Fora:**


- Ownership of APEC-wide action and corresponding assessment
- Identify and propose outputs, targets and indicators **before SOM2 2017**.
- Report annually to Senior Officials.

**PSU:**

- Work with fora to identify possible statistics that fora may collect to monitor progress.
- Collect data/information to monitor progress (with fora support).

## APEC-wide action #14

(for PPFS and CTI)



**Action:**  
Progressive facilitation of services to improve the regional food system to ensure access to safe, high quality food supplies across the Asia-Pacific.


**Proposed indicators under ASCR Implementation Plan:**

- Promote increase of trade in food-related services, in terms of data availability when an APEC index is available.
- Improved food security outcomes owing to the role of supporting services in the agri-food sector.

**Preliminary comments on proposed indicators:**

- Indicator #1: Some data/information can be obtained from OECD STRI (e.g. logistics, transport, etc.) but would only be available for 11 economies. In addition, APEC index has not been developed.
- Indicator #2: What does 'improved food security outcomes' mean? Individual economies would need to provide the data/information.


## Other proposed indicators? How does your group want to be assessed in relation to each APEC-wide action?



<p><b>Availability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it available?</li> <li>• If not publicly, would it be made available?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Comparability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it be comparable across time and economies?</li> </ul>
<b>Characteristics of ideal indicators</b>	
<p><b>Regularity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it be updated?</li> <li>• What is the update frequency?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Credibility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can it be used by governments to promote policy reforms?</li> </ul>

## Examples of ideal indicators


– Tourist arrivals (in the case of TWG)



- Availability
  - Tourist arrivals data can be obtained from UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
- Regularity
  - Annual data is generally available but there maybe time lag
- Comparability
  - Data is collected based on agreed methodological frameworks to ensure comparability across economies
- Credibility
  - Compiled by economies and reported by UNWTO

## Examples of ideal indicators

– Development and implementation of an optional APEC-wide online lodgment for ABTC applications (in the case of CTI & BMG)



- Availability
  - Information is available internally within the fora
  - Indicator also serves as KPI
- Regularity
  - Information can be obtained at regular intervals through updates by fora members
- Comparability
  - Binary indicator (i.e. yes/no) and stage of implementation
- Credibility
  - Reported by economies at fora

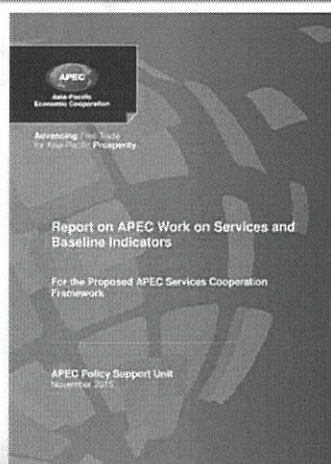
## Examples of indicators that need to be improved

– MSMEs' access to global trade incl. retail platforms  
(in the case of CTI)



- Availability  
→ No data is available publicly. Economies may or may not have the data
- Regularity  
→ How often is it collected? Maybe not even collected
- Comparability  
→ Since it is collected by individual economy using probably different methodology, comparability may be an issue
- Credibility  
→ This would be dependent on methodology and purpose of collection


## Report on APEC Work on Services and Baseline Indicators



- In 2015, PSU published a report identifying some services baseline indicators that can potentially be used for monitoring progress ([http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub\\_id=1688](http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub_id=1688)).
- A total of 20 indicators were identified:
  - 11 measures of trade in services.
  - 9 indicators of regulatory conditions.
- Could be a starting point for fora to identify and propose indicators.



## Expectations and timeline




**Fora:**

- 1) Fora to submit proposed indicators to PSU/Secretariat for future evaluation of the group under the ASCR.
- 2) Timeline: 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

**PSU:**

- 1) To assess proposed indicators.
- 2) To collect information on viable indicators and prepare fora's baseline indicators for SOM2 meeting.

## Thank you!



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APEC Website - [www.apec.org](http://www.apec.org)





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/004**  
Agenda Item: 6.2

## **Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Japan



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

# Policy Partnership on Food Security

RURAL-URBAN DEVELOPMENT TO STRENGTHEN  
FOOD SECURITY AND QUALITY GROWTH

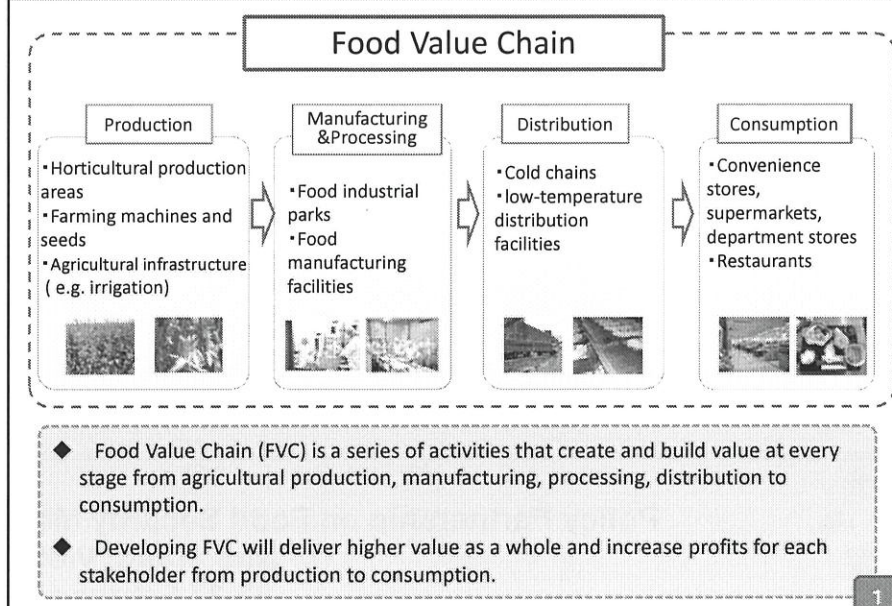
- I Concept of Global Food Value Chain
- II AFFrinnovation Policy in Japan
- III G7 International Forum for Empowering Women and Youth in the Agriculture and Food Systems

25-27. Feb. 2017

Japan

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

## I Concept of the Global Food Value Chain



## The Public-Private Council for Promoting Global Food Value Chain

**1. History**

The Public-Private Council was started on **June 20, 2014** for implementing **“Global Food Value Chain Strategy”**.

**2. Members (as of December 16, 2016)**

Private Companies (241)	[329 in total]
Incorporated administrative agencies, industrial associations and NPOs (46)	
Academia (11)	
Local Governments (24)	
The Cabinet Office and Ministries (7)	



ASEAN task force meeting was held on July 31, 2014

**3. Activities**

1. Collecting, analyzing and sharing information related to food value chain
2. Sending missions, planning projects and making research related to food value chain
3. Creating more favorable environment for business and investment related to food value chain

2

## “Collaboration” patterns between AFF and other industries

- There are various types of “Collaboration” patterns between Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and other industries.
- They are classified in terms of the depth of the integration of the value chain.
- Farmers, forest owners and fisheries managers have to select the most appropriate pattern based on their management skills and business development competency in the production area.

Depth of Integration of Value chain  
 ↓

① Market Transaction ② Contract Farming	➔	Producers will be <b>combined into existing value chain</b>
③ Agriculture-commerce-industry cooperation ④ AFFrinnovation* ⑤ AFFrinnovation by using fund	➔	Producers will establish <b>producers-oriented value chains</b>

\*AFFrinnovation means adding value to agricultural products, forest products, and fishery products in an innovative way, making new combinations, or creating a value chain.

3

## Good practice of processing Industries in rural area

4

### **Good Practice 1(1): JA Umaji at Umaji village, Kochi prefecture, Japan JA Umaji worked together to develop various products from its principal product, Yuzu**

- Main product of Umaji village is Yuzu, a kind of citrus.
- Farmers' organization developed added-value processed products to utilize Yuzu which cannot be shipped due to their imperfect shape.
- The community collectively developed and promoted new products by emphasizing the name of the village for branding.
- With a collaboration with a local university, they developed some cosmetic products utilizing Yuzu seeds.
- Sales: 100 million yen (1989)⇒ 3.3 billion yen (2014)
- The number of workers: 19 people (1989)⇒86 people (2014)

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**Good Practice 1(2): JA Umaji at Umaji village, Kochi prefecture, Japan**  
**JA Umaji worked together to develop various products from its principal product, Yuzu**

**Production**

Purchases the full amount of Yuzu made by its member farmers at higher price than the market price.



Yuzu of Umaji village

**Processing**

Develops a high functional product to utilize the seeds, collaborating with a local university.



Products of JA Umaji

**Distribution**

• Expands sales and revitalized the community by using unique product name packages to appeal the village.

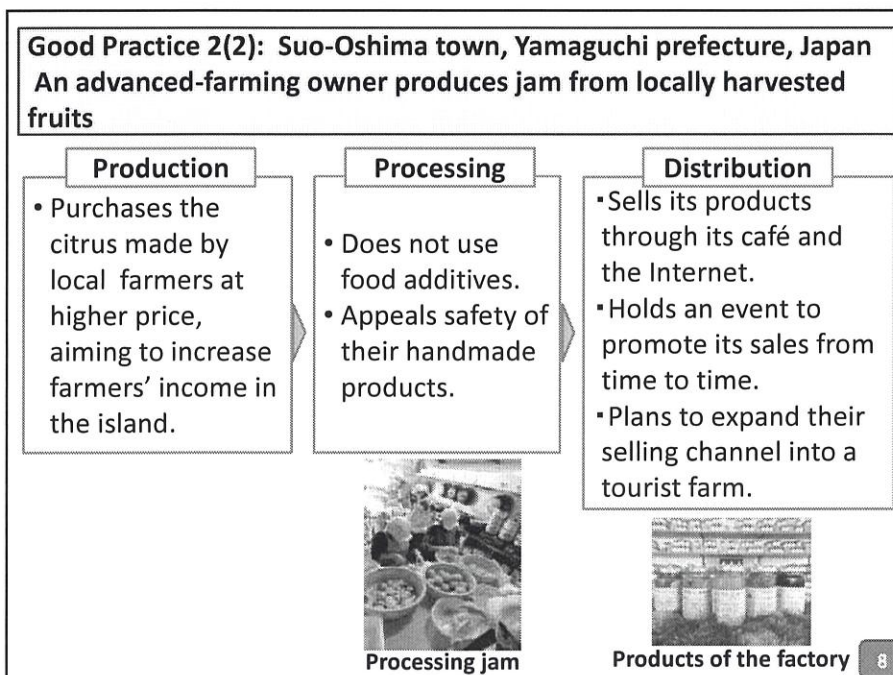


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**Good Practice 2(1): Suo-Oshima town, Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan**  
**An advanced-farming owner produces jam from locally harvested fruits**

- Main products in the Island of Suo-Oshima are fruits.
- The advanced-farming owner decided to utilize local fresh fruits available to produce jam in the island .
- To start handmade jam factory, the owner learnt processing, packaging and others from other factories.
- To maintain sales in winter when tourist are decreased, he started selling a new product suitable to eat especially in winter.
- Sales: 60 million yen (2012)⇒ 70 million (2014)
- The number of workers: 22 people (2012)⇒26 people(2014)

7



### III G7 International Forum for Empowering Women and Youth in the Agriculture and Food Systems

#### 1. Date and Venue

Date: Monday, December 12, 2016

Venue: Mita Conference Hall, Minato-ku, Tokyo

#### 2. Participating economies

(1) G7 economies

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, USA, EU

(2) Other Participants

Brazil, Chile, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Vietnam

#### 3. Purpose

Sharing information about the situation of women and youth in agriculture as well as the policies and systems for empowering them

#### 4. Materials

[http://www.maff.go.jp/e/g7\\_niigata.files/161222.html](http://www.maff.go.jp/e/g7_niigata.files/161222.html)







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/005**  
Agenda Item: 6.2

## **Private-Public Initiatives for Food Security Capacity Building in Viet Nam**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Japan



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

# Public-Private Initiatives for Food Security Capacity Building in Vietnam



**APEC PPFS Nha Trang, Viet Nam, 2017.02.25**

**Takeshi Kimura Ph.D.**  
**Member of the Board and Corporate Vice President**  
**Ajinomoto Co., Inc.**

## Sustainable Development Goals

*Our Priority = SDG 2= Improved Nutrition*



**2 ZERO HUNGER**  
 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

# Ajinomoto's Initiatives

## ✓ Issues in Vietnam

- Rapid Economic Growth w/o appropriate Nutrition Knowledge
  - DBM (coexistence of under- & over-nutrition)
  - Overweight/ Obesity → NCD ↑ → → Future Medical Cost ↑

## ✓ Solution & Approach

- Nutrition Improvement (SDG2)
  - Practice of healthy & delicious menu → **School Meal Proj. (SMP)**
  - Education → **School Meal Proj. (SMP)**
  - Sustainability → **Dietitian System Proj. (VINEP)**

## ✓ Partnership

- Gov't of Vietnam
  - Min. of Health/ National Institute of Nutrition (SMP/VINEP)
  - Min. of Education and Training (SMP/VINEP)
  - Min. of Home Affairs (VINEP)
  - City's agency and nutrition centers (SMP)
- Japan Dietetic Association (VINEP)
- Gov't of Japan: JICA/MOFA, MOH (VINEP)
- *The Ajinomoto Foundation* (2017- as VINEP's main organizer)

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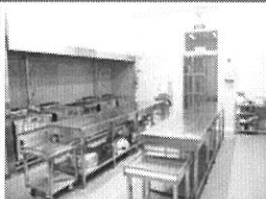
Eat Well, Live Well.  
**AJINOMOTO.**

## School Meal Project

### Scheme of Partnership



Dietary education before lunch time



Donated "Japanese Model Kitchen"



Creating a new menu by meal survey



Nourishing meal!

4

Eat Well, Live Well.  
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# Dietitian System Project (VINEP)

## VINEP: Vietnam Nutrition system Establishment Project

### Vision

"VINEP" aims to investigate, in light of the realities of Vietnam, the best ways to train and licensed dietitians, who play an important role in improving a country's nutrition and providing citizens with accurate information on nutrition and food hygiene.

It also aims to contribute to improving the health of all Vietnamese through establishment of a national nutrition system.



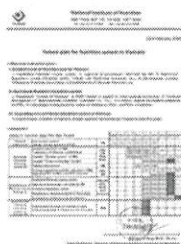
For all Vietnamese



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# Dietitian System Project (VINEP)

## 3 Steps of VINEP

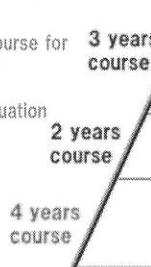


Master plan with NIN (confirmed by NIN director)

**Step I:**  
Establishment of  
Nutrition Education  
System

✓ 2013:  
1<sup>st</sup> Bachelor course for  
dietitian @HMU

2017: 1<sup>st</sup> graduation  
of 47 students



**Step II:**  
Establishment of  
Nutrition-related  
Laws

✓ 2015: **Job Code:** Legal status of Dietician  
Ongoing: **Nutrition Standard:** Guideline for  
training, remuneration systems

Hospitals, Schools, Communities

Law & Job code

Registered  
Dietitian

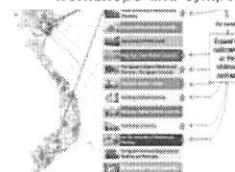
National examination

Training Course

Bachelor course  
for nutrition and dietetics

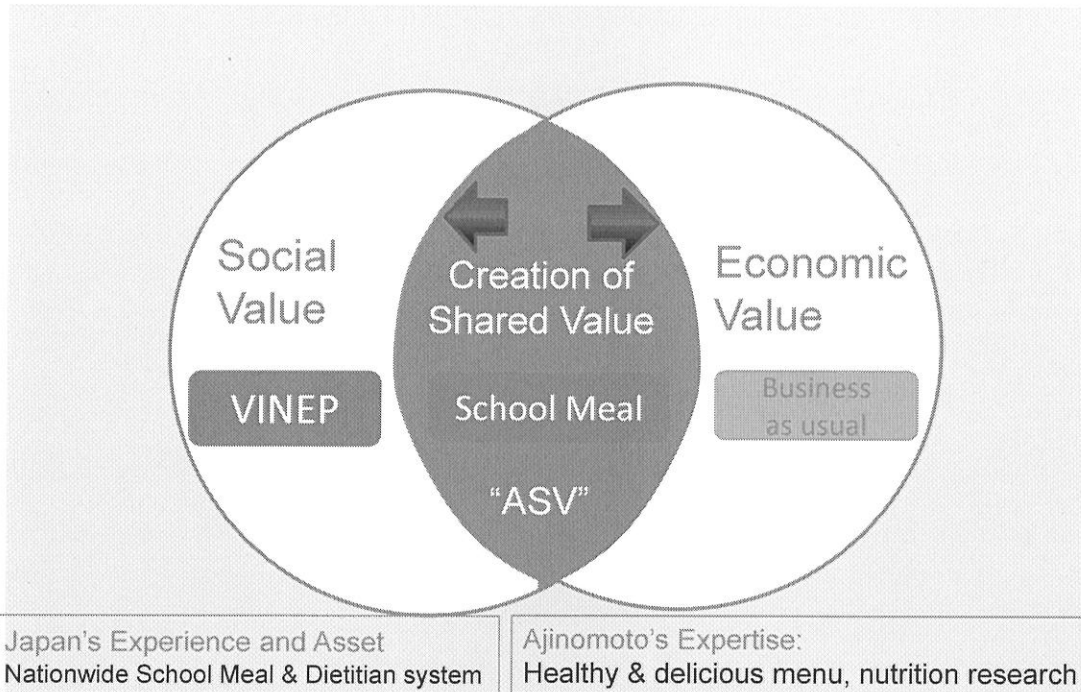
**Step III:**  
Nationwide  
expansion  
of  
Nutrition Education  
System

2015~ : Advocacy through  
workshops and symposium



6

# Ajinomoto Group Shared Value (ASV)



7

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*Starting 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2017,*

**VINEP** *Will be managed by..*

THE AJINOMOTO  
FOUNDATION

Thank you.

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Eat Well, Live Well.  
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**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/006**  
Agenda Item: 6.2

## **Experiences of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan in Promotion of Urban Agriculture**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Japan



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

## **Experiences of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan in Promotion of Urban Agriculture**

APEC Policy Partnership on Food Security  
Nha Trang, February 25-27, 2017

**Hirofumi KOBAYASHI**

General Manager, Agricultural Policy Department



JA-Zenchu (Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives), Japan

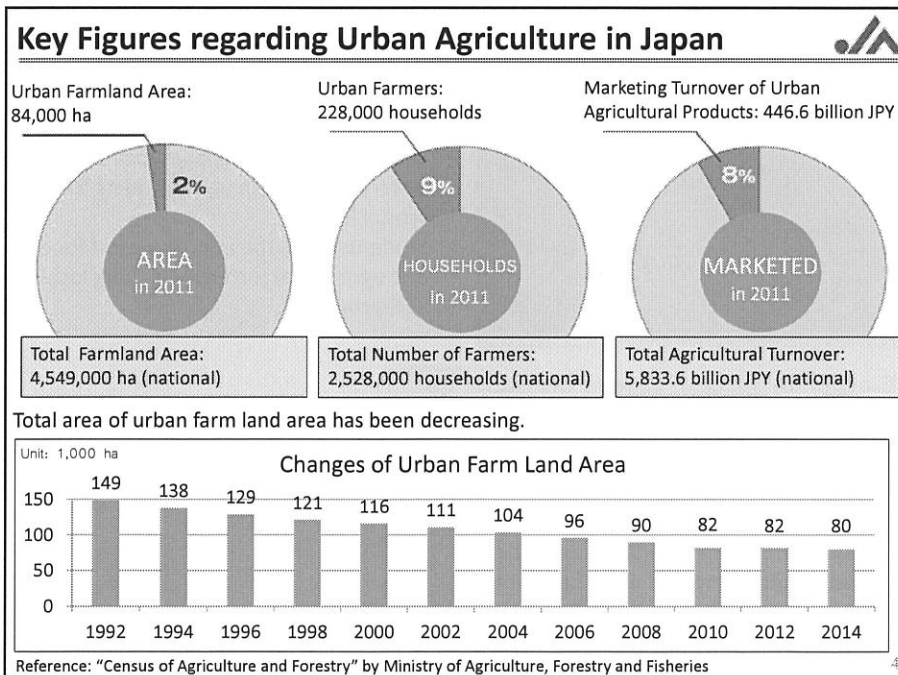
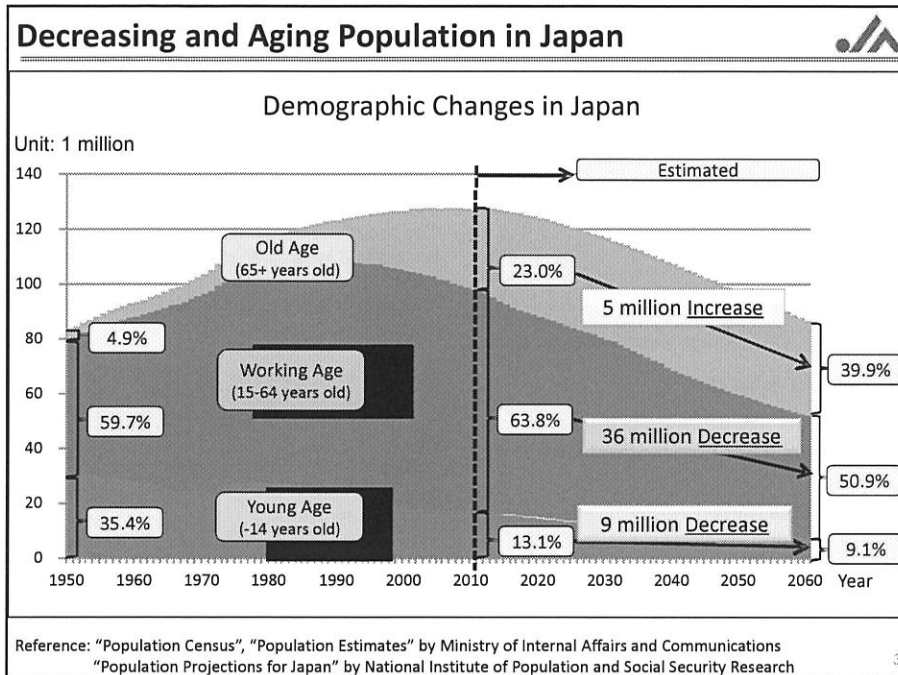
### **Rural-Urban Development in 2016 Piura Declaration on APEC Food Security**

Fourth APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security  
Piura Declaration on APEC Food Security (Piura, Peru, September 27th, 2016)

#### **Rural-Urban Development**

40. In response to demographic changes, rapid urbanization, diet change and food system transformation, and conscious of the importance of socio-economic sustainability of both rural, urban, peri-urban communities to achieve food security, we commit to adopt a comprehensive policy approach towards rural-urban development, focusing on linking rural and peri-urban communities to urban centers. We also welcome efforts to share best practices and experiences of APEC economies in this matter.





## Linking Farmers to Residents in Urban Areas



### <Citizens' Farms Operated by Farmers>

- Local residents contract with a farmer to learn production know-how and purchase products.
- People in urban areas feel worth of experience to produce and eat agri-products by themselves.
- The experience of farming helps them to understand local food, agriculture and farmers better.
- It also contributes to building a community of the local residents.

### <Farmers' Market>

- Farmers' Markets are popular among the people in urban areas because they can get the fresh local products there.
- In addition, Farmers' Market can also be a channel of promotion of agriculture and a venue of communication between farmers and local residents.



## Linking Farmers to Residents in Urban Centers Area



### <Supplying Local Agri-products for School Lunch>

- Urban agriculture supplies local school children with fresh agri-products for school lunches.
- Students learn the importance of food and agriculture through enjoying local agri-products.

### <Evacuation Space in Case of Disaster>

- If maintained well, urban farmland functions as an evacuation space on the occasion of disaster.
- This function of farmland is especially important in metropolitan areas. Many local city governments make contracts with farmers who agree to offer their farmlands under emergent situation.



## Summary of the Presentation

- Rural-urban development is important in linking rural and peri-urban communities to urban centers.
- It is also important in linking agricultural producers and consumers in urban centers themselves through promotion of urban agriculture.
- Urban agriculture plays various functions not only of local food supply but also of food and agricultural education to younger generations, facilitation of exchange among producers and consumers, and preventing catastrophic effects by natural disasters.

Fourth APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security

Piura Declaration on APEC Food Security (Piura, Peru, September 27th, 2016)

### **Rural-Urban Development**

44. Bearing in mind that urban areas receive benefits from the positive externalities of sustainable agriculture and aquaculture in rural areas, including conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems and prevention of floods, we should promote farmland maintenance by smallholders and local communities, in a non-trade distorting way.\*\*\*

### **Innovation and Technology**

34. We encourage member economies to support science and innovation to increase resilience, mitigation and response to climate change and natural disasters. We encourage broader regional collaboration on reducing disaster risks, improving adaptive capacity in food industries and communities, and supporting economies' in food emergency situations in order to maintain a stable food supply.\*\*\*

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**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/007**

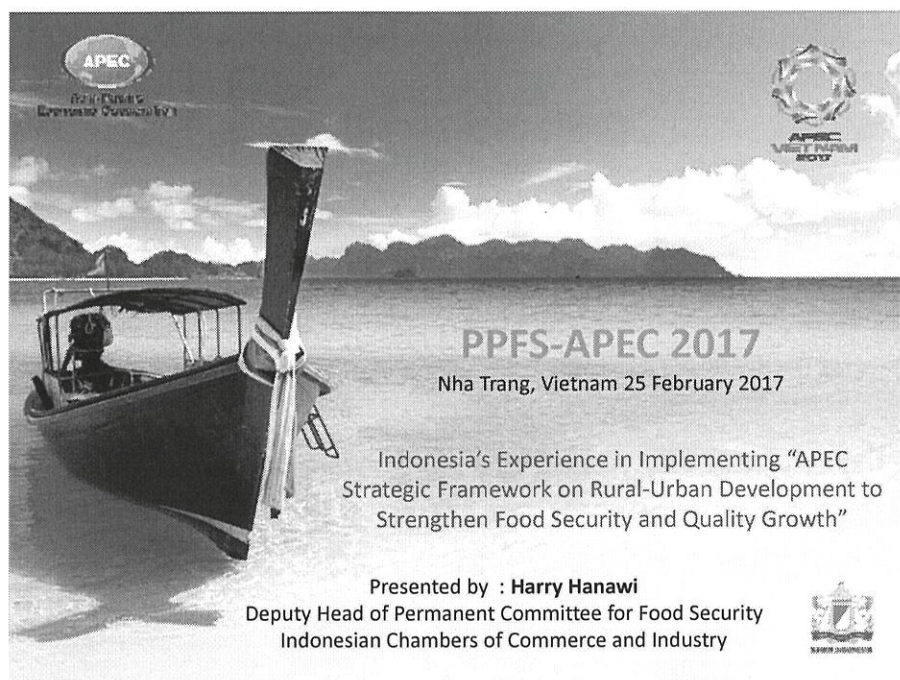
Agenda Item: 6.2

**Indonesia's Experience in Implementing "APEC  
Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development  
to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth"**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Indonesia



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**



## Table of Content

1. PPP – PISAgro (Partnership for Indonesia's Sustainable Agriculture)
2. PISAgro's Progress
3. PISAgro's Experience in:
  - Palm Oil
  - Rubber



Partnership for Indonesia's Sustainable Agriculture (PISAgro) is a public – private partnership that aims to help the Indonesian government to address national food security by increasing agricultural production in a sustainable manner and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers

3



## PISAgro's Vision



**Vision**  
20-20-20

20%

YIELD INCREASE

- Enhance farmers' knowledge in best practice management
- Provide access to technology, access to finance
- Introduce new, more resilient crop types



20%

FARMERS' INCOME INCREASE

- Standardize contracting to ensure off-take and prices
- Enhance farmers' knowledge in post harvest technique



20%

CO2 EMISSION REDUCTION

- Sustainable intensification agriculture and efficient use of production inputs
- Improve land use to reduce deforestation and peat land degradation



4



## PISAgro's Integrated Plan



PISAgro establishes working group around Indonesia's priority commodities. Each working group is required to develop the value chain and tailor work plan that outlines capital requirements, production target, education target, and project timeline. Each value – chain is required to launch pilot activities that range from management training to access to finance and market

5

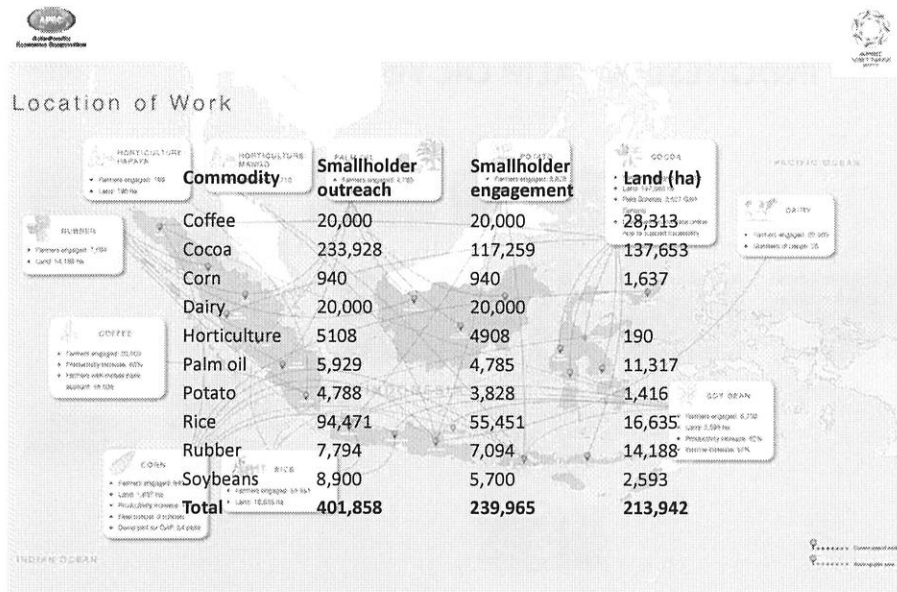


## PISAgro's Progress

	2015	2016	Vision 2020
Smallholder Outreach	83,000	401,858	1,000,000
Smallholder Engagement	n.a	239,965	
Work on Hectares of Land under good management	67,000 Ha	213,942 Ha	2,000,000 Ha
Farmers' Productivity (Based on Commodity)	12% - 71%	up to 52%	20%
Farmers' Income (Based on Commodity)	12% - 78%	up to 51%	20%
Partners and Projects	60 partners 16 projects	71 partners 16 projects	

6





7



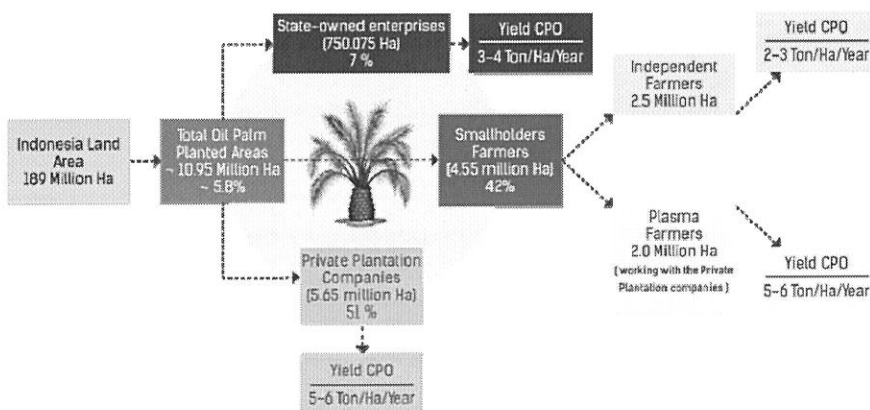
## PALM OIL – WORKING GROUP

**Innovative Financing Scheme for Independent Smallholders**

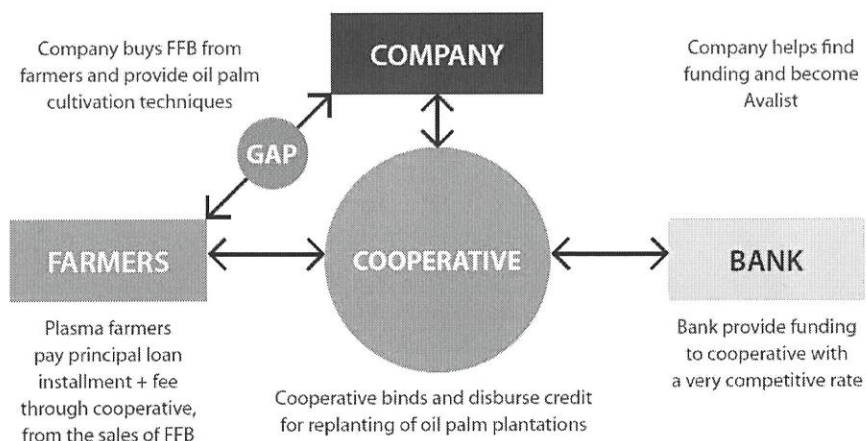
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## INDONESIAN PALM OIL YIELD

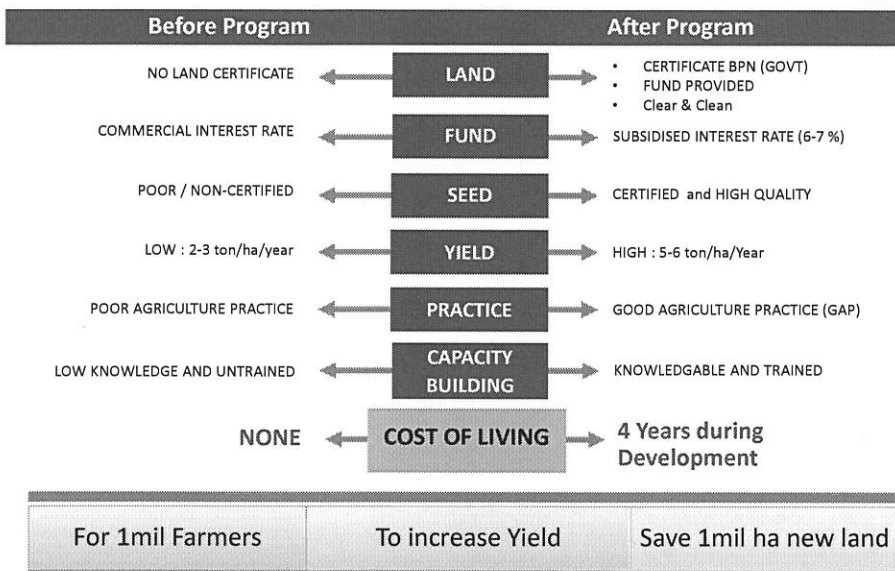


## Financing Scheme of Replanting



\*FFB : Fresh Fruit Bunches    GAP : Good Agriculture Practices

## INNOVATIVE FINANCING SCHEME - OUTCOMES



11



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT 2016



WG Palm Oil as of 31 December 2016		2017 Target
Smallholders Farmer Engagement	4,785	6,235
Land Area Engaged	11,317 ha	14,717 ha

12



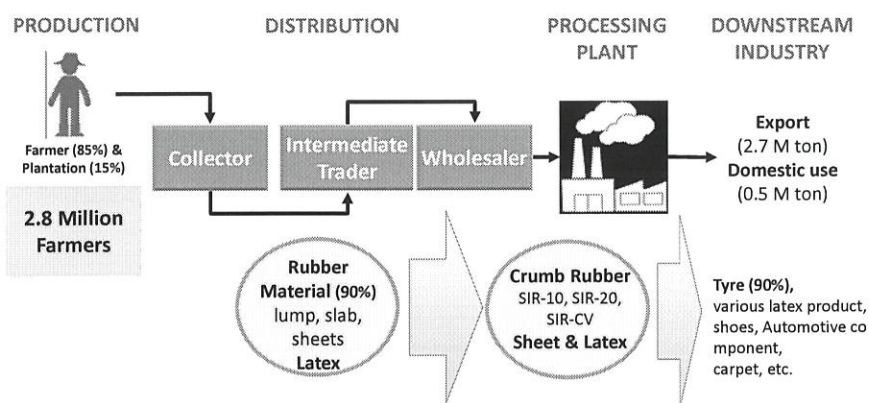
**RUBBER – WORKING GROUP**

**Partnership Overview**

13



**Supply Chain of Rubber Industry in Indonesia**

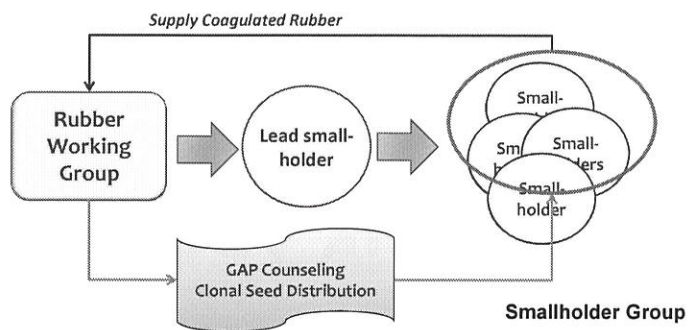


Natural rubber is the second largest exported agriculture commodity after palm oil. More than 90% of Indonesia's processed rubber is exported. Almost all of natural rubber is produced from smallholders'

14



## WG Partnership Overview



No	GAP Activities
1	Tapping competition & GAP quiz
2	On site counseling by senior Agronomist
3	Organization empowerment

15



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT 2016



	WG Rubber	2017 Target
Smallholders Farmer Engagement	7,094	7,680
Land Area Engaged	14,188 ha	15,360 ha

16

22/02/2017

**PPFS-APEC 2017**  
Nha Trang, Vietnam 25 February 2017

# Thank you





**Asia-Pacific  
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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/008**

Agenda Item: 6.3

**Discussion Paper on Concept to Formulate the  
Action Plan for Framework Rural – Urban  
Development to Strengthen Food Security and  
Quality Growth**

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: Viet Nam



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

**Draft Outline of Action Plan for Framework  
Rural – Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth**

**BACKGROUND**

In line with what has been proposed in the Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth proposed by Peru in 2016.

Based on characteristics and trends of the regional context: (i) rapid urbanization and structural transformation, that link to economic inequality and food insecurity; (ii) increasing intra-economy asymmetries: Trade protectionism and the de-globalization trend - obstruct to the development of global value chains and intra-industry specialization, emerging issues in internal & external migration; (iii) changing diet and nutrition patterns; (iv) food system transformation; (v) climate change: difficulties in better cooperation in managing CO<sub>2</sub> emission, common pool resources (water, forest); and (vi) The 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial revolution: labor productivity improvement; Increase the value added from skilled labor in production; Artificial intelligence and automated robot will replace human workers; Opportunities to develop new services of knowledge economy. Low skilled workers who cannot adapt would be marginalized. Inequality may rise within economy and among economies.

The tentative action plan is developed on the basis of 5 principles, namely: sustainability, place-based approach, inclusive, appropriate targeting, and prioritization.

**GOAL**

**General Objective:** to strengthen rural – urban development to achieve food security and quality growth of the region.

**Specific objectives:**

***Inclusive development***

- Achieving inclusive economic development: equality among different regions/groups (disadvantaged groups: poor, women, handicapped, ethnic minorities, disabled, etc.), reduced gap between urban and rural areas.
- Improving urban - rural connectivity and trade facilitation: support services and businesses to agricultural and rural sectors, logistics to support agriculture development, agro-industry clustering, Agro Park
- Promoting OCOP (one commune, one product)
- Promoting urban agriculture
- Vocational training and employment generation for young rural labor
- Decent and safe works for rural migration

***Sustainable growth***

- Promoting vibrant rural life and economy;
- Landscape: apply landscape approach for rural development, ensure inclusive and sustainable development, including ecotourism
- Climate smart agriculture
- Using natural resources responsibly and sustainably (includes regional water management);
- Fulfilling SDGs
- Educating healthy consumption habits

***Sound governance:***



As of 22 Feb 2017  
With consolidated comments from economies

- Enhancing governance efficiency (centralization vs. decentralization, decision-making, evidence-based policy making, result based management and evaluation)
- Raising administrative efficiency and management: Empowering of the State management and local government/ better governance; Community development in infrastructure management, livelihoods, social security, and insurance.

## **PRIORITIES**

### **Scope of interest:**

- Promoting urban-rural linkage (employment, migration, supporting services, infrastructures, training, etc.)
- Sustainable resources management (especially co-management of common resources, regional water management, agri-environmental incentives, etc.)
- Functioning food systems (supply chain, inclusive value chains, etc.)
- Knowledge and Information Management (KIM)
- Inequality and poverty reduction

### **INITIATIVES:**

- Multi-stakeholder forum/platform on urban-rural development, and labor demand by sector and qualification;
- Capacity building and community empowering
- Sharing of experiences and good practices on management and utilization of water resource, sustainable landscape, inclusive economic development patterns.

## **ACTIONS**

Topic	Communication	Good practice	Technology support and Knowledge sharing	Capacity building, institution development, community participation
<b>Inclusive development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Developing mechanisms for consultation, exchange information regularly about the related policy change.</li> <li>-Exchanging experiences in development of Agro-industry clustering, Agro parks.</li> <li>-Valorizing indigenous knowledge and local products.</li> <li>-Developing regional network of certification body (Food safety) – food traceability</li> <li>-Facilitating competitive and balanced food chain</li> <li>-Provisioning information about career opportunities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Supporting for migrant workers.</li> <li>-Minimizing child labor.</li> <li>-Labeling and certifying agricultural products: fair trade products, bio-trade products, etc.</li> <li>-Upgrading local value chains toward inclusive and sustainable value chains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Developing connectivity infrastructure to support agricultural trade.</li> <li>-Cooperating in high-tech application for Agro park in APEC economies.</li> <li>- Cooperating in research and promote rural tourism and peri-urban agriculture</li> <li>- Cooperating to organize training programs for farmers in the application of high-tech in production.</li> <li>-Facilitating the establishment of young farmers</li> <li>-Facilitating decent work scheme (focus on disadvantaged groups: disabled, handicapped, women, ethnic minorities, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cooperating in labor skill training.</li> <li>-Developing connectivity between Agro parks in APEC economies and global value chain.</li> <li>-Elaborating 'starter kit/manual/guide' to support rural/agricultural micro-enterprise projects</li> <li>-Cooperating and supporting for vocational training.</li> </ul>

As of 22 Feb 2017

With consolidated comments from economies

<p><b>Sustainable growth</b></p>	<p>-Establishing information centers on climate change in the region.</p> <p>-Sharing national plan and the information related to the situation of climate change.</p>	<p>-Cooperating in coping with water scarcity towards efficient use of water resources.</p>	<p>-Cooperating in farming techniques research to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>-Research collaboration for sharing and dissemination of scientific and technological applications in agriculture, forestry and fishery corresponds to climate change.</p>	<p>-Supporting among member economies to propagate, guide and promote community involvement to actively respond to climate change.</p>
<p><b>Sound Governance</b></p>	<p>-Safety-net Community-based development and community empowerment</p> <p>-Public-Private Partnership</p> <p>-Forums: investment in agricultural and rural sector; start-ups in agricultural and rural sectors</p>	<p>-Sharing experiences of good governance based on results</p> <p>-Knowledge and Information Management (KIM): sharing best practices on rural-urban linkage development, branding, labeling, traceability</p>	<p>-Cooperating in e-government development</p> <p>-Equal provision for rural services</p> <p>-Additional investment in research and innovations</p>	<p>-Capacity building: TOT, TOF ...</p>





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/008a**

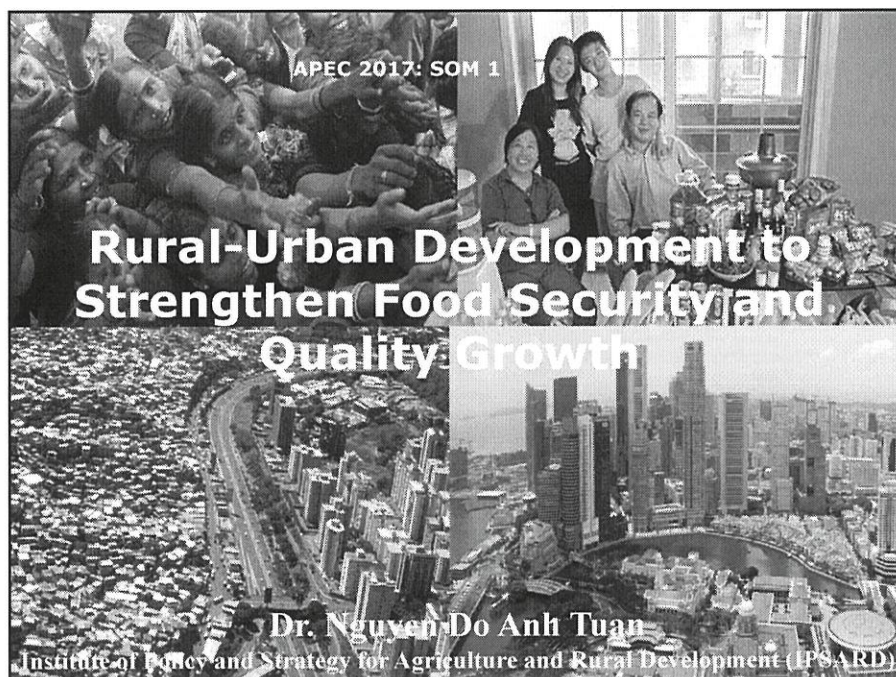
Agenda Item: 6.3

## **Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth - Presentation**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Viet Nam



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

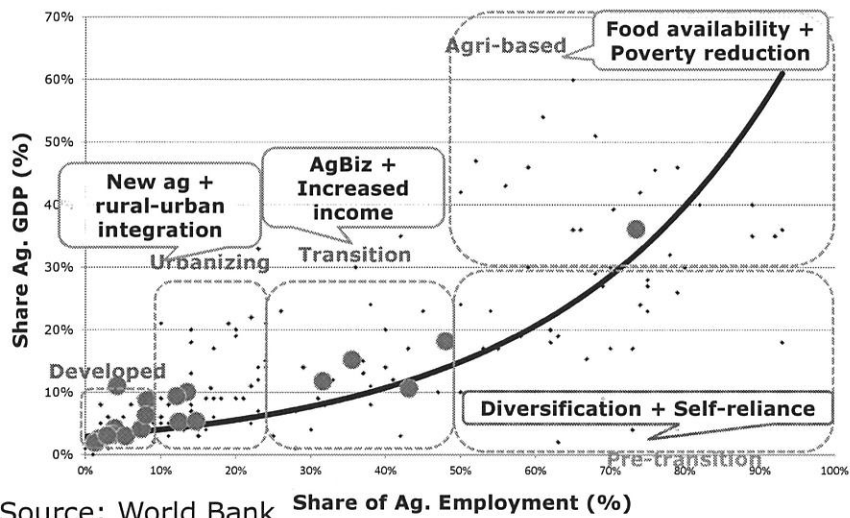


## Key Indicators

Indicators	APEC		Non-APEC	
	1990	2010-15	1990	2010-15
Population (mil.)	2,286	2,848	2,997	4,498
GDP per capita (PPP, 2011\$)	19,414	31,867	10,490	16,272
Poverty rate (at national poverty lines, %)	38.6	20.4	52.0	30.2
Rural poverty (at national poverty lines, %)	38.8	24.0	60.0	38.9
Gini	51.3	41.0	43.3	39.8
Undernourishment (%)	23.2	8.8	23.5	14.6
Share of rural population (%)	37.2	28.0	49.9	42.5
Share of ag. GDP (%)	13.9	6.0	21.6	12.8
Share of ag. employment (9%)	20.6	13.0	17.1	10.0

Source: Estimated from World Bank Database

# Structural Transformation



## Action Plan (1): Inclusive Development

Communication	Pilot/Good practices	Knowledge sharing and technical support	Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy forum</li> <li>- Database: farm and non-farm emp.</li> <li>- Database: agro-industry clusters and agroparks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safety net for marginalized groups, migrants</li> <li>- OCOP</li> <li>- Labeling and certification</li> <li>- Farmer schools: Center of Excellence</li> <li>- Investment partnership on agroparks, agro-industry clusters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research: rural connectivity, labor transformation.</li> <li>- Baseline + M&amp;E: rural connectivity, rural migrants</li> <li>- Sharing knowledge: OCOP, agroparks, agro-industry clusters, innovation incubators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ToT: inclusive rural development, rural micro-enterprise development</li> <li>- ToF: labelling and certification</li> <li>- Toolkits: agroparks, agro-industry clusters, innovation incubators, rural employment generation.</li> </ul>

### Action Plan (2): Sustainable Growth

Communication	Pilot/Good practices	Knowledge sharing and technical support	Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Platform: agro-tourism, eco- and landscape-tourism</li> <li>- Platform: sustainable rural landscape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate smart villages</li> <li>- Agro-tourism, eco- and landscape-tourism</li> <li>- Rural sustainable landscape.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technology innovation for climate smart villages</li> <li>- FS for landscape development</li> <li>- Sharing knowledge: agro-tourism, eco- and landscape-tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Toolkits: climate smart villages</li> <li>- ToT: rural sustainable landscape</li> <li>- ToF: agro-tourism, eco- and landscape-tourism</li> </ul>

### Action Plan (3): Sound Governance

Communication	Pilot/Good practices	Knowledge sharing and technical support	Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Platform on participatory rural community development</li> <li>- Policy forum on enabling agribusiness environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory planning for rural development</li> <li>- PPP: agricultural value chain and rural infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharing experience: local planning and management</li> <li>- Research: enabling agribusiness environment</li> <li>- Baseline + M&amp;E: enabling agribusiness environment</li> <li>- Sharing experience: PPP in agricultural value chain and rural infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ToT: participatory planning for rural development</li> <li>- Toolkits: start-up agribusiness</li> </ul>









**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/009**

Agenda Item: 7.2

**Discussion Paper on Concept to Formulate the  
Action Plan for Multi-Year Strategic Framework on  
Food Security and Climate Change**

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: Viet Nam



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

## **ACTION PLAN FOR THE MULTI-YEAR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **I. Current Status**

#### **1. The current status and the impacts of climate changes on food production**

Climate changes with the physical evidences of rapidly increasing temperature, rising sea levels and increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events have negatively affected the agricultural production system, food security and economic and social development.

Climate change will have a profound impact on agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries in every APEC economy. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for half of the world's cereal production and up to 40% of its trade volume. Sustainable aquaculture and fisheries are also an important facet of food production within the region with APEC members accounting for over 80% of global aquaculture production and more than 65% of the world's capture fisheries. Adverse weather conditions and environmental changes could impact food supply by asserting downward pressure on production and postharvest loss and upward pressure on prices, thereby creating problems for food availability and affordability. Such the circumstances directly impact food yields and supplies, as well as prices; adversely impact natural resources and challenge the resilience of the community.

#### **2. APEC priorities and instruments**

Economies have been deploying efforts to discuss regional and global cooperation measures to effectively respond to the negative impacts of climate changes on food security and have achieved some significant results, particularly: Paris Agreement 2015 on Climate Change; Beijing Declaration 2014 on Food Security; Piura Declaration 2016 on Food Security; APEC Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020, etc.

APEC cooperation measures were adopted at the Multi-year Strategic Framework on Food Security and Climate Change. Therein, three primary pillars and four strategic content were identified; as well as a regional action plan was required to set out. 3 primary pillars include: increase the sustainability and stability of productivity and income; adapt and strengthen the resilience to climate change; and reduce emissions.

In preparation for drafting Action Plan for Multi-year Strategic Framework on Food Security and Climate Change, The U.S and Viet Nam carried out a Policy Forum: Toward an APEC partnership on Climate change and Food Security in June 2016. This forum provide some valuable ideas to develop the Action Plan.

### **II. Groups of strategic actions and outputs**

#### **1. Cooperation and information exchange on food security and climate change policies.**

Objective 1: Cooperate and support concerned economies evaluate policies related to food security and climate change, and conduct ongoing dialogues and information exchange on different policies and approaches based on volunteer principle.

In order to obtain this Objective, with the outcome-based approach, the suggested the practical outcomes for the purpose of information exchange are proposed for discussion. These outcomes could be identified as basis for further brainstorming on specific and focus duties:

- i) The assessment of the impacts of climate change on the production of the region and of each economy;
- ii) Qualitative and quantitative criteria to identify the impacts and the severity of climate change on agriculture, forestry and fishery production.
- iii) Sharing action plans among member economies
- iv) Joint portal of APEC economies on Food Security and Climate Change.

*The above documents should be consistently based on regional characteristics and natural conditions of each ecosystem.*

## **2. Good cooperation and practice**

Objective 2: Explore cooperation measures, which may include capacity cooperation and building on good practice on a consistent basis with the conditions of each economy, in particular sections such as: agriculture and aquaculture, water management, capacity building of resilience to extreme weather and drought risk assessment, risk management, and reduction of impacts of natural disasters and climate change.

Expected outcomes:

- i) Research cooperation mechanisms to build and pilot good practices in APEC;
- ii) Documents on recommended policies to promote the development and application of good practices in the field of farming, animal husbandry and fishery to improve the resilience to climate change;
- iii) Documents on recommended policies to apply good practices in effective and sustainable use of natural resources, including water resources and fisheries;
- iv) Criteria and solutions to manage risks caused by extreme weather, to reduce the impacts of climate change on productivity and income and to strengthen the resilience of communities.

*The above documents should be consistently based on regional characteristics and natural conditions of each ecosystem.*

## **3. The development, dissemination, and sharing of technology**

Objective 3: Develop advanced means on technology cooperation and sharing of related information to solve the changing relationship between food security and climate.

Expected outcomes:

- i) Enhance/ Consolidate the sharing and exchange mechanisms of information and knowledge on modern and advanced technologies, especially biotechnologies applied in agriculture and fishery production, which have the abilities to adapt to climate change;
- ii) Enhance/ Consolidate research cooperation mechanisms to build policies promoting investments in science and technology development, plant varieties and livestock, which are able to adapt to climate change, and to ensure both quality and quantity for food security with consideration of regional conditions.
- iii) Disseminate documents on the application of advanced, ecology-friendly and climate-change-resilient techniques and technologies.

## **4. Develop human resources, institutes and community outreach**

Objective 4: Identify ways to increase the participation of economies and to inform and train key beneficiaries and stakeholders – including farmers, aquaculture farmers and policymakers – on food security and climate change, which cover approaches to facilitate the adaptation of advanced techniques and good practices fitting each economy, as well as the ability to access to finance.

Expected outcomes:

- i) Establish mechanisms for annual seminars on the impacts of climate change on food security and climate-change-coping experience of member economies on the sidelines of the working group seminars/ conferences or summits.
- ii) Strengthen appropriate plans or policy mechanisms as the basis to implement trainings and capacity strengthening of domestic and regional policy skills of advanced farming technology and technique development; strengthen the understanding and enhance the resilience of communities to climate change;
- iii) Strengthen policy mechanisms to support each other in the region to strengthen the propaganda, the guidance and the participation of local communities in proactive activities to respond to climate change and food security.

iv) Share experience by developing training materials of each economy on knowledge dissemination to communities in responding to climate change and food security.

**III. Specific activities**

The objectives and outcomes will be achieved through targeted, demand driven capacity building activities which will be aligned under the four strategic pillars set forth by the Piura Declaration under the Framework for the Multi-year APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change. Specific activities to implement strategic actions with the above objectives will be continuously developed on schedule and route specified in the PPFS Work Plan of 2017.

**IV. Time frame and expected economies leading activities**

Economies will continuously discuss and elaborate the time frame for each activity with a maximum time frame of 3 years; as well as identify economies leading the building, development and implementation of activities.

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**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2017/SOM1/PPFS/009a**



Agenda Item: 7.2

**Action Plan for the Multi-Year Strategic Framework  
for Food Security and Climate Change -  
Presentation**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Viet Nam





**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting  
Nha Trang, Viet Nam  
25-27 February 2017**

## DISCUSSION

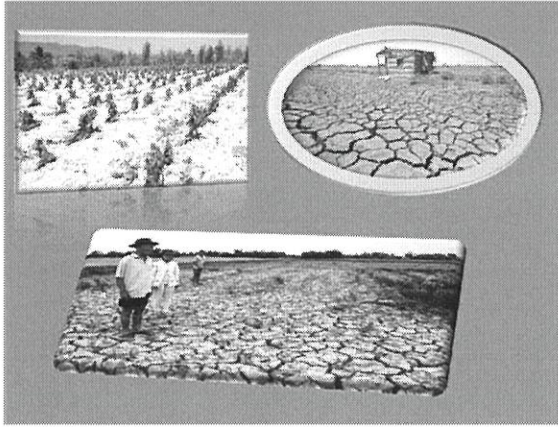
### ACTION PLAN FOR THE MULTI-YEAR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

*Policy Partnership on Food Security  
First Meeting in 2017  
Nha Trang, 25/2/2017*

## BACKGROUND

### Climate change impacts on Food Production



- The frequency and intensity of natural disasters have increased
- Growth and productivity of crops as well as cultivation schedule are affected
- Climate change seriously threatens food security and agricultural development



**BACKGROUND**

**Climate change impacts on Food Production**



The diagram consists of three overlapping circles. The top circle is labeled 'Social: Food security, Livelihoods...'. The bottom-left circle is labeled 'Environment: Natural Resources, CLIMATE CHANGE'. The bottom-right circle is labeled 'Economy: Agriculture Development'. The central area where all three circles overlap is labeled 'Sustainable development'.

- Key role in achieving quality growth and prosperity
- In the process of implementation of an urgent need to restructure the economic sectors
- Increasing importance to the food security agenda at both domestic and regional levels

**BACKGROUND**

**International and Regional Documents**



The flowchart shows three stages in grey rounded rectangular boxes connected by arrows from left to right. The first box is topped with the UN logo and contains the text: 'UN Sustainable Development Goals towards 2030; Paris Agreement'. The second box is topped with the APEC logo and contains: 'Food security has been on APEC agenda for many consecutive years since 1999'. The third box is topped with the APEC logo and contains: 'Key documents: Beijing Declaration 2014 on Food Security; Piura Declaration 2016 on Food Security; APEC Food Security Roadmap towards 2020; APEC Working groups'.

## BACKGROUND

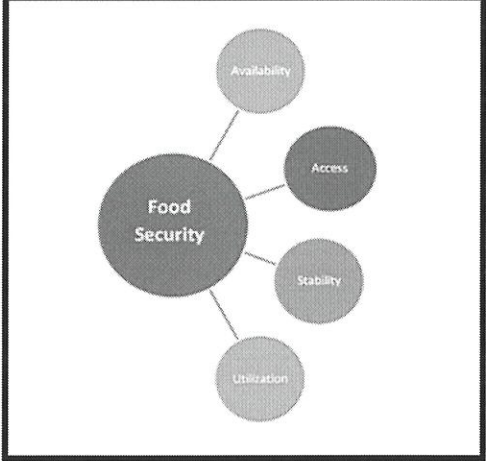
### Multi-year (3 years) APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change

- Cooperation and communication on food-security and climate change policy;
- Cooperation on best practices;
- Technology development and dissemination and knowledge sharing;
- Human and institutional capacity building and outreach.

## BACKGROUND

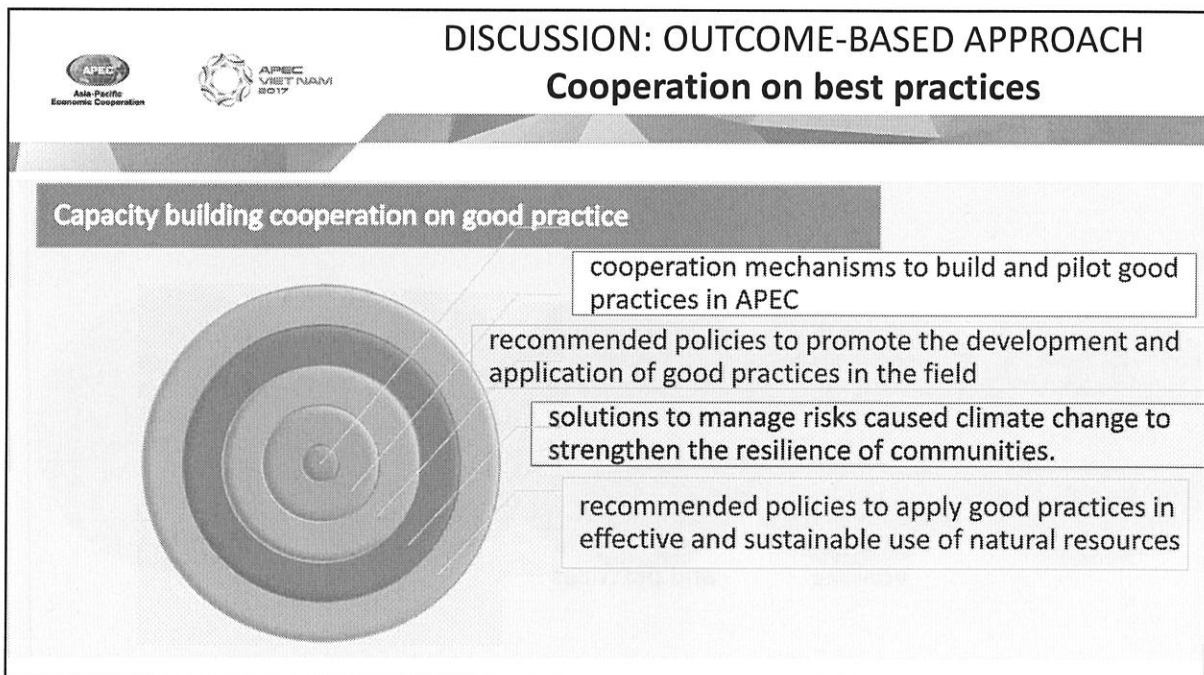
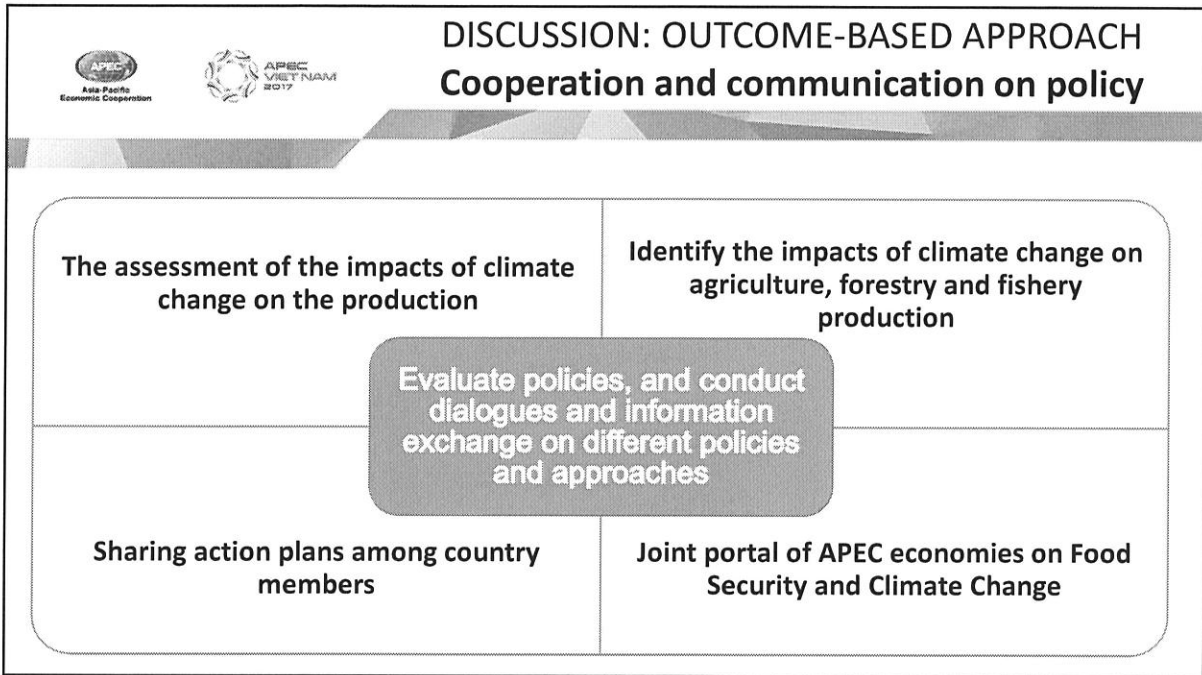
### APEC 2017 KEY ISSUES

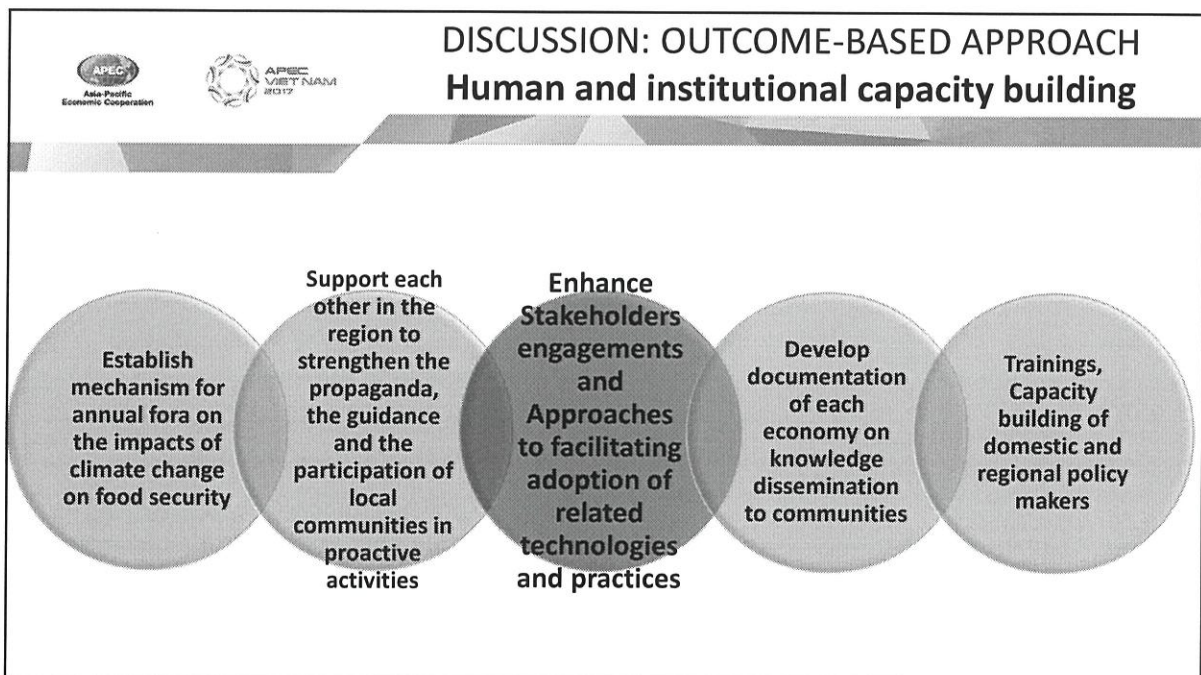
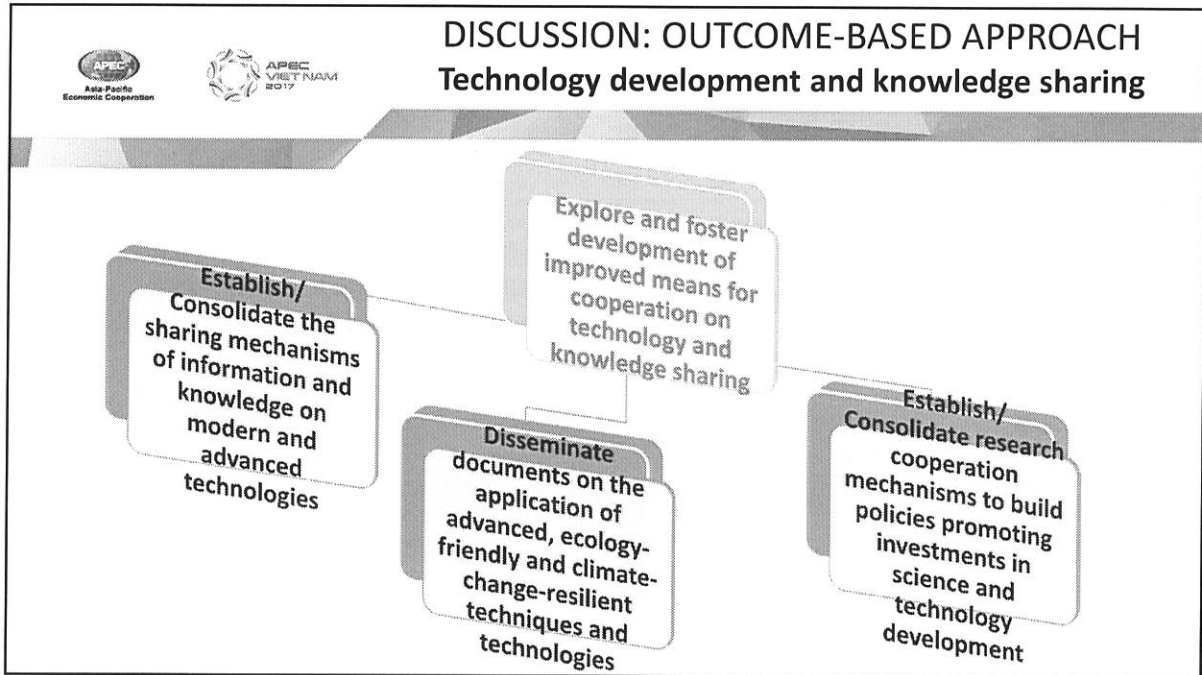




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graph TD
    FS((Food Security)) --- A((Availability))
    FS --- Acc((Access))
    FS --- S((Stability))
    FS --- U((Utilization))
  
```

- Addressing The Food security – Climate change Relationship ---- Action Plan to implement the Framework for Multi-year APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change.
- Sustainable Resources Management;
- Sustainable Rural-Urban Development;
- Facilitation of Trade and Investment in Agriculture, focusing on PPP;
- Harmonization of Food Safety standards and Food loss, Food waste control.







## Coordination

### Establishment of Cross-fora collaboration

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Meeting on the APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change


1. Objectives: To ensure the synchronized coordination mechanism among APEC Working groups/fora in developing and implementing efforts in response to climate change.
  
2. Joint mechanism of: PPFS + ATC + OFWG + PPSTI + HLDBA
  
3. Function: Collaborate activities and implementation of Action plan on climate change and food security; Provide annual reports on climate change and food security; Facilitate information sharing, etc.

## Work plan

### Formulation of Action plan

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Timeline of key milestones: Feb. 2017, PPFS1, Mid April 2017, April to July 2017, Mid August 2017, FSW 2017

