



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/010

Agenda Item: 8.1

Can Tho Statement on Enhancing Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: Viet Nam



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

- Strengthen the knowledge base on sustainable practices, as well as on financial and policy options that would enable APEC economies and communities to meet their food, water and nutritional security and development goals; linking public and private research, extension and advisory services to generate, manage, blend and share indigenous and scientific knowledge, while facilitating learning processes and network-based innovation;
- Improve farmers' access to and awareness of available knowledge services, finance, agricultural inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers), rights (for example, land tenure rights) as well as increase the availability of these resources.
- Developing frameworks for or directly designing or funding payment for ecosystem service programs
- Improve climate-information services that are used to target interventions to enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers to climate-related risks (drought, floods, saline water intrusion, and soil erosion). Priorities for further development of climate-information services among the APEC economies that include: (i) Analyzing farmers' demand for climate services in various agro-ecological zones/food production and storage activities, e.g., crops, livestock, and fisheries; (ii) Application of innovative schemes for communicating appropriate agricultural knowledge and practices; and (iii) Development and application of climate prediction and early warning systems to forecast seasonal climates and climate extremes in order to reduce impacts on agriculture.

Future-Oriented Policies & Governance – New and Integrated Approaches

7. Relevant policies that are climate-resilient, water-smart, energy-efficient, reliant on diverse renewable energy sources, and that also promote inclusive green growth outcomes should be integrated into economies' overall development strategies, particularly those that:

Inputs provided by ATCWG, PPFS, OFWG and HLPDAB, for examples:

- Developing and consolidating an initiative to coordinate and prioritize climate change response through all of government, at the national and sub-national levels
- Encourage investments in a range of integrated approaches at various scales - such as landscape, watershed, and ecosystem approaches, sustainable oceans management approaches - that build synergies and manage trade-offs in an equitable way; Implement and scale-up innovative successful programs and best practices that combine sustainable agriculture, including land-use, forestry, and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, and livestock, through local, regional, sub-regional, and economy programs and institutions, as a matter of priority;
- Significantly reduce losses in the food production, storage and supply chain, including post-harvest losses and food waste by promoting sustainable food consumption and production patterns, including consumption choices;
- Harmonizing and improving food safety and quality standards and developing transparent and predictable policies for trade and investment in agriculture and food.
- Enhance the economic, social and ecological performance of the ocean's ecosystems and living resources, with improved benefits captured by coastal and island developing economies; supporting healthier oceans that can contribute much more to global, economic growth and food security, more resilient to climate change.
- Address the sustainable management and protection of marine ecosystems (including coral reefs, mangroves, swamps) for food security and livelihoods.
- Implement and scale up actions towards restoring degraded land and addressing drought issues.

The way forwards

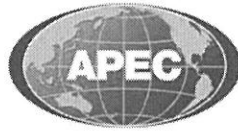
10. We commit to implement the APEC Food System 2020 as set forth in APEC Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020 and the Beijing Declaration and the Piura Declaration on Food Security, agreed at the Third and the Fourth APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security respectively in order to address the main challenges and opportunities for food security in the APEC Region.

11. We also commit to spare efforts and resources as appropriate to put into actions the 5 priorities on food security of APEC 2017 under this Statement and emphasize that enhancing regional food markets and trade, developing sustainable and resilient food systems, improving cooperation for sustainable water resource management, prioritizing rural-urban development, and investment and services for food security, will be the keys to achieve success of the APEC Food System 2020.

12. We will seek to mobilize resources to support member economies to strengthen capacity in terms of human resources, and policies and infrastructure development to securing their respective food system whilst improving food access for local people in the region at anywhere and anytime.

13. We welcome... to host the next Food Security Week in 2018.

14. We thank the Government of Viet Nam for hosting the APEC Year 2017 and the SOM 1 in Cần Thơ province and for their kind hospitality extended to the participants.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**


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Project Update

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting
Nha Trang, Viet Nam
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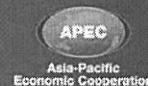
Dates for Project Session 1, 2017		
 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation		
1. Concept Note Stage	Submission Date	Notification Date of BMC Decision
Internal Submission Deadline (Submit to Your Group)	7 March	N/A
Final Submission Deadline (Submit to APEC Secretariat)	28 March	5 May
2. Project Proposal Stage		
First Submission Deadline	12 May	25 May
Second Submission Deadline	22 May	9 June
Final Submission Deadline	2 June	29 June

PROJECT OVERVIEW: Fund Availability	
 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	
Project Fund	Session 1, 2017 (US \$)
General Project Account (GPA)	\$975,000
Trade & Investment Liberalization and Facilitation Account (TILF)	\$504,000
APEC Support Fund (ASF) General Fund	\$1,166,000
ASF Sub-funds	
(i) Human Security	\$211,000
(ii) Health & Emergency Preparedness	\$99,000
(iii) Energy Efficiency	\$1,440,000
(iv) Supply Chain Connectivity	\$769,000
(v) Mining	\$159,000
(vi) Free Trade of Asia/Pacific & Global Value Chains	\$322,000
(vii) Innovative Development, Econ Reform & Growth	\$227,000
(viii) Connectivity	\$168,000
(ix) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	\$454,000
(x) Renewed APEC Agenda on Structural Reform (RAASR)	\$1,800,000
Total GPA+TILF+ASF	\$8,294,000

To Note:

- Figures are estimates as of 25 January 2017
- Updated estimates fluctuate based on contributions received, funds dispersed and monies returned;
- Figures and availability for 2017 are also available on the APEC website
- All figures are in USD

Capacity Building in Projects



Capacity Building in Projects

- In 2015, SCE approved a Capacity Building Policy for APEC. The policy aims to strengthen the focus of APEC projects on capacity building outcomes
- Budget and Management Committee, in consultation with other Committees, is examining how to strengthen project focus on capacity building.
- By session 1 2018, you can expect:
 - Updates to the APEC Project Guidebook and project templates
 - Possible changes to the project selection and approval process

Current Project Approval Process: Summary



Forum endorses and scores Concept Notes (/20) using Scoring Template



Members assess eligibility of Concept Notes for ASF sub-funds (if applicable)



Committees score Concept Notes (/40) using Scoring Template




Concept Notes matched to available funding, starting with the highest scores;
BMC approved Concept Notes developed into Project Proposals



Project Proposals assessed for quality by Forum and APEC Secretariat




Proposals recommended to BMC

Key Advice for Project Implementation 

Be familiar with and follow APEC procurement rules:

- *Guidebook* Chapter 12 on Contracting
- Different requirements for contracts below USD 5,000; 20,000; 50,000; 50,001 and above
- For over USD 50,001 get your proposal assessment panel together early and remember **only members of your forum officials (or their nominated delegates) can be assessors!**
- Use the RFP timeline and correct templates
<http://www.apec.org/Projects/Forms-and-Resources.aspx>

Key Advice for Project Implementation 

How to have a successful workshop:

- Give at least sufficient notice to members of workshops, nomination requests
- Do your research and use your networks to find the right participants and speakers – don't just rely on members to find them for you
- Involve relevant International Experts and organizations as speakers, ensuring you follow the Guidelines on Managing Cooperation With Non-members
- Invite a representative(s) of other APEC working groups if relevant
- Work closely with your Secretariat Program Executive on travelers approvals and acquittals



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/012

Agenda Item: 10.2

**Progress and Next Step: ATCWG and PPFS Multi-
Year Project MSCE 02 2013A - Strengthening Public-
Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the
Supply Chain**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei

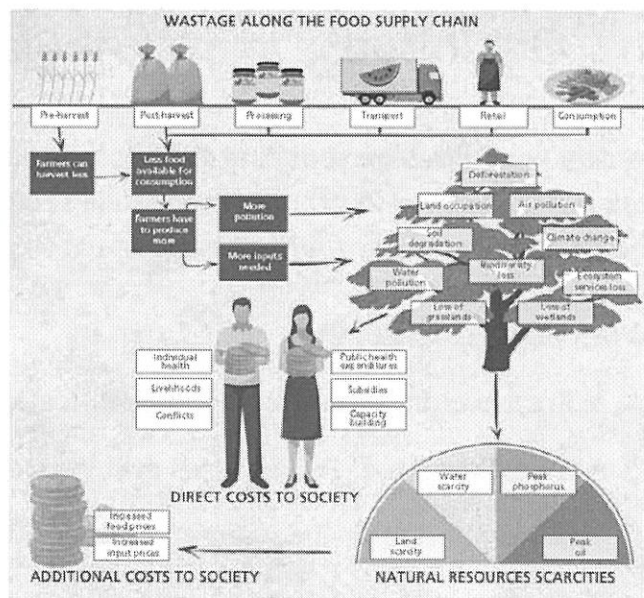


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Reducing Food Losses and Waste is Gathering Increasing Global Interests and Actions!!

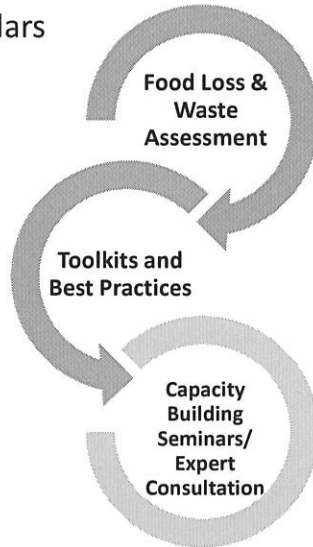
The screenshot shows the FAO SAVE FOOD website interface. The main heading is 'SAVE FOOD: Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction'. It features a navigation menu, a 'SAVE FOOD' logo, and a world map. To the right, there are logos for 'FOOD FOR THE CITIES', 'The Global FoodBanking Network', 'THINK-EAT-SAVE WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY'S THEME', and 'ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE'. Below these is a banner for the 'Food Loss and Waste Accounting and Reporting Standard' (VERSION 1.0). A 'Key Findings' section displays statistics: 30% CEREALS, 20% DAIRY, 35% FISH, 45% VEGETABLES, 45% MEAT, 20% FRUITS, and 45% PRODUCE. A 'Regional Initiatives' section lists events like the '15th SIDS Tokyo International Conference on African Development (SICAAD-15)' and 'Country Report Consultation on national food waste policy in Europe'. A 'Our Partners' section includes a map and a link to 'Check out the recent partners' action!'. A Google map is also visible at the bottom left.

Source: FAO (2014). Direct impacts of food waste and additional scarcity costs.



Our Approaches

- 3 Pillars



- ✓ 2013 on Cereal/Tuber/Roots
- ✓ 2014 on fruit and vegetables
- ✓ 2015 on fishery and livestock
- ✓ 2016 on consumption wastes
- ✓ 2017 on guideline and manual

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Progress in 2016

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Summary-1

1. Food Waste Assessment

- ✓ **Definition** of loss and waste are often inconsistent as are the data collection methods used
- ✓ **Information is not always shared** due to the perceived commercial sensitivity of this data
- ✓ **Limited data** available at retail and consumer levels in many MEs

2. Food Waste Reduction: Challenges

- ✓ **Diverse priorities** for MEs at different levels of development
- ✓ **Different stakeholders** in waste reduction have different priorities
- ✓ **Different ministries/agencies** responsible for waste reduction between MEs but also within
- ✓ **Conflicting interests** between waste reduction and other policies (e.g. promoting food safety)

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Summary-2

3. Impact:

- ✓ Food loss and waste reduction carries the potential to severely increase human welfare in a nutritional and economic aspect.
- ✓ Reducing food loss and waste enables member economies to secure economic and social benefits - food/nutritional security enhancement, financial savings to households and poverty alleviation.

4. Solution

- ✓ Food security and reducing food waste is a complicated issue that requires innovative solutions and coordination between both public and private sectors.
- ✓ It is necessary to implement a set of food losses and waste standards for establishing a roadmap towards food loss/waste reduction, and for evaluating the effectiveness of reduction strategies.
- ✓ Designing policy recommendations involves a comprehensive understanding of the costs and benefits of reducing food losses and waste, and many effective strategies for reduction involve both public and private cooperation.

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Activities in 2017

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Activities-1

Conduct a Survey on “Food Loss and Waste Reduction Policy in the APEC Region”

- **Date:** March 1~ May 31, 2017
- **Purposes:**
 - ✓ What are the existing government (central and local authorities) programs/legislations and NGOs’ movements/activities on reducing food losses and waste?
 - ✓ What are the major implementation barriers and potential business opportunities?
 - ✓ How to ensure stakeholders’ engagement and work collaboratively on implementing these activities/programs?

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Activities -4:

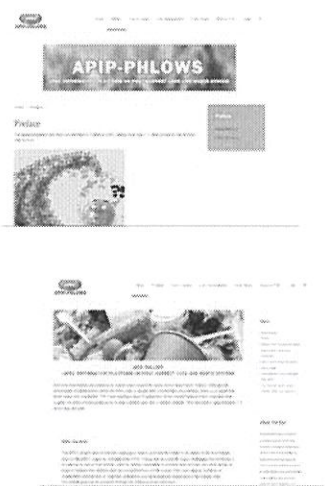
Information Platform

Phase I

- To serve as a repository of information on APEC strategic plans on food loss/waste reduction
- To connect interested stakeholders, to share information and best practices and build business

→ Phase II

- Content: Regulatory Reform Initiatives, Waste - reducing Projects/Programs, Toolkits/Best Practices
- Features: Social network, e-training for capacity building



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Expected Outcome & Deliverables

- **APEC Food Losses/Waste Accounting and Reporting Partnership**
 - ✓ Collaborate on assessing the magnitude and causes of food losses and waste using the protocol proposed by the UN FAO, IFPRI and WRI.
 - ✓ Support for infrastructure investment on upgrading the food supply chain
 - ✓ Support capacity building on measuring and reducing food losses and waste
- **Guidelines on APEC Food Loss and Waste Standards**
 - ✓ Provide tools and methodologies to quantify food losses and waste along the food supply chain;
 - ✓ Support the development and implementation of the strategic/action plans to reduce food losses and waste.
- **An Expanded and Revised Version of Information Platform (APIP-PHLOWS)**

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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/013

Agenda Item: 10.3

APEC Seminar on Food Value Chains to Foster the Rural-Urban Development in Asia-Pacific

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Japan



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

Japan's Action

To host the seminar to improve mutual understanding about FVC among APEC economies for sharing best practices.

- Date: afternoon, August 20, 2017
- Venue: Can Tho, Viet Nam
- Host economy: Japan(self-funded)
- Co-sponsor: to be decided
- Participants: 21 APEC economies
(both of private and public)

Tentative Agenda

1)Key note speech

- Presentation by Government of Japan : to improve mutual understanding of Importance and Significance of FVC

2)Best Practices

- ① Presentation by Japan's private company : to share the best practice of addressing the cold chains
- ② Presentation by Japan's Agricultural Co-operative : to share the best practice of challenges for family farmers to participate in GVC
- ③ Presentation by other economies : TBD

3) Discussion



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/015
Agenda Item: 11.1

PPFS Proposed Work Plan for 2017

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: PPFS Chair



**Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting
Nha Trang, Viet Nam
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need to APEC economies to strengthen policy and technical cooperation to improve governance and efficient use of natural resources while securing long-term food supply. Greater concerted efforts, including cross-border coordination, are needed to foster sustainable use and management of water resources. Likewise, the sustainable use of conservation of marine and forestry resources are essential to both food security and environmental protection.

- iii) *Sustainable rural-urban development*: Most of agricultural production takes place in rural areas, which are also home to a large proportion of the poor and undernourished population. Accordingly, rural development as well as rapid urbanization and the subsequent demographic and diet changes have significant implications for food security. It is, therefore, essential for APEC member economies to further promote resilient and inclusive rural development, including empowering disadvantaged groups, smallholders and MSMEs in agriculture and food value chains, to secure livelihoods, reduce poverty and improve food security for farming and fishing communities through various activities including the sharing of best practices of rural development. Enabling policy environment is also needed for investment in rural areas to improve farming, food processing and the linkage of food system.
- iv) *Facilitation of investment in agriculture and regional food market*: Given that APEC members are among the world's largest food producers and traders, trade in food and agriculture is crucial to food security in the region and beyond. APEC, therefore, needs to further efforts in trade facilitation, enhancing food market integrity and supply chain connectivity to reduce costs of food trade. Likewise, it is essential facilitate cross-border investment in food production, thus turning the buyer into the investor and helping to protect both importing and exporting economies against food price volatility. Enabling policy environment is also needed for investment in transport, connectivity, logistics, agro-industry clusters and other services to improve farming, food processing and the linkage of retailing food markets.
- v) *Harmonization of food safety standards and food loss control*: Food safety is a matter of primary concern from both health and trade perspectives in each APEC member economy and across the region. Given that approaches and requirements to food safety and quality standards control.

Expected Outcomes/ Deliverables for 2017

III. High Level Policy Dialogue and Plenary Meetings

1. APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change (HLPD FSSACC) during the APEC Food Security Week² in Can Tho, Viet Nam, 25 August 2017

The High Level Policy Dialogue is expected to reach three following deliverables:

- i) Action Plan to implement the Framework for Multi-year APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change;
- ii) Action Plan to implement the APEC Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth;

² The FSW2017 (Can Tho, 19-25 August 2017) will comprise of the following meetings and activities:

- i) PPFS2, OFWG2, ATCWG, HLPDAB individual and joint meetings
- ii) APEC-funded and self-funded workshops (TBA)
- iii) Exhibition on Agriculture sustainable models and Food Commodities
- iv) On-site visits for Groups on 24 August 2017

17. Enhancing rural disaster resilience through effective infrastructure investment (led by Japan and Viet Nam)
18. Workshop on facilitating trade through the strengthening of food safety emergency systems of APEC economies (led by Chile)
19. Trade Policies Dialogue to advance understanding on non-tariff measures in the food sector in Nha Trang on 24 February 2017 (Self-funded Project by New Zealand)
20. Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN) Export Certificate workshop (1.5 days) [M CTI 03 2012A single event]
21. FSCF Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) side event and possible half day FSCF PTIN dairy export certificate meeting [SCSC 03 2016S; AUS self-funded project event]
22. FSCF PTIN Modernization of Food Safety Systems workshop (1.5 days) [CTI 07 2016T single event]
23. FSCF PTIN Steering Group meeting [CTI 07 2016T]
24. Food Safety Cooperation Forum [CTI 07 2016T]
25. Harmonization of MRL setting process in the Asian region through training on pesticide residue evaluation (led by Japan)
26. Advanced capacity building for mycotoxin prevention and control in food and feed commodities in Asia-Pacific (led by China)
27. April 2017: Conference on "Urbanization and Agricultural Modernization Development Conference in the Asia-Pacific Region" (ATCWG project, led by China)

<p>Action Plan to implement the APEC Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Feb 2017</u>: Drafting concept of Action plan for discussion at PPFS1 Meeting - <u>PPFS1 Meeting and after</u>: Collecting inputs from all Economies and relevant International Organizations - <u>Mid April 2017</u>: Hold Workshop on the Action Plan to implement the APEC Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth (For considering among Leading Economies) - <u>July-August 2017</u>: Preparation of final draft Action Plan to put on table of PPFS, ATCWG, OFWG and HLPDAB meetings - <u>FSW 2017</u>: Finalization and endorsement of the Action Plan at the HLPD FSSACC 	<p>Viet Nam, U.S and Peru, Indonesia as lead economies and all Economies are part of</p>	<p>APEC Food Security Business Plan 2014-2020 APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 APEC Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth</p>	<p><i>Sustainable rural-urban development</i> to Enhance Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change, Outcomes of APEC 2016</p>	<p>ATCWG, OFWG, EPWG</p>
<p>Expert Consultation on Food Losses and Waste Reduction Partnership</p>	<p>Chinese Taipei as lead Economies and all Economies</p>	<p>2012 and 2014 APEC Leaders' Declaration</p>	<p>Enhance Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change /Tech-Innovation/ Inclusive Growth/ Sustainable Agriculture</p>	<p>Within APEC: ATCWG, OFWG Beyond APEC: EU HORIZON2020 REFRESH</p>
<p>Workshop on Sharing Rural Development Experiences for Food Security and Quality Growth (August 2017)</p> <p><i>The Host suggest to be integrated with Workshop on the Action Plan to implement the APEC Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth</i></p>	<p>Korea</p>	<p>APEC Strategic Framework on Rural-Urban Development to Strengthen Food Security and Quality Growth</p>		

<p>Can Tho Statement on Enhancing Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change</p> <p>Comprises appropriate solutions and cooperation among APEC in: <i>food security – climate change, Sustainable resources management, Sustainable rural-urban development, Facilitation of trade through Harmonization of Food Safety standards and Promoting investment in agriculture, Food loss and Food waste control.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Feb. 2017</u>: Drafting concept Can Tho Statement on Enhancing Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change at PPFS1 Meeting - <u>PPFS1 Meeting and after</u>: Collecting inputs from all Economies and relevant International Organizations - <u>Mid April 2017</u>: Integrating the concept into the Workshop on Action Plan to implement the Framework for Multi-year APFSCC for further discussions and prepare the Second Draft Statement - <u>April-July 2017</u>: Continue collecting comments to prepare the Third Draft Statement - <u>Early-August 2017</u>: circulation of the Third Draft Statement for comments - <u>Mid August 2017</u>: Integrating the Third Draft Statement into the Workshop on Action Plan to implement the Framework for Multi-year APFSCC to prepare the Final Draft Statement to be put on table of PPFS, ATCWG, OFWG and HLPDAB meetings - <u>FSW 2017</u>: Finalization and endorsement of the Action Plan at the HLPD FSSACC 	<p>Viet Nam and the U.S, Australia, Japan, , New Zealand (suggested by the Host) as leads and all Economies</p>		<p>Enhance Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Response to Climate Change, approaches from inclusive concept.</p>	<p>ATC, OFWG, EPWG, IGILAT, CTI, ABAC</p>
<p>Smart Agriculture Initiative for Sustainable Growth (2017-2020)</p> <p><i>The Host suggest to be held in April, close to the Workshop on Action Plan to implement the Framework for Multi-year APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change in Mid April 2017</i></p>	<p>Korea</p>	<p>Framework for Multiyear APEC Program on Food Security and Climate Change</p>		



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/016
Agenda Item: 10.3.1

Workshop on Sharing Rural Development Experiences for Food Security and Quality Growth

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Korea



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

Project Synopsis

1. **Relevance – Benefits to region:** What problem does the project seek to address? What is the relevance of the project? Does it have sustained benefits to more than one economy?

Rural development is a key factor to achieving food security and quality growth in the Asia-Pacific region. Without resilient rural communities, the food supply will more or less depend on nature's whim, which in turn will endanger food security in the region. Although this necessity to achieve sustainable food security has become a pressing issue, rural communities today, especially in developing economies, still face a wide range of local challenges in their development, such as huge outflow of the labor force, fewer opportunities for quality education, and agricultural productivity stagnation. Furthermore, information technology gaps and global climate change have recently emerged as additional tasks along the way.

Under these circumstances, despite the efforts APEC economies have placed into rural development over the past few decades, the capacity gaps and different policy environments among economies have made it difficult to analyze and solve the above challenges. Therefore, in order to formulate a concrete action plan on rural development and effectively implement it, we must first understand the various rural development experiences based on their respective histories and policy priorities.

The Framework on Rural-Urban Development for Food Security and Quality Growth, which was adopted last year, also pointed out the importance of a 'place-based approach' in rural development. The Framework highlighted that a sectoral, top-down, and one-size-fits-all development approach would not be able to deliver long-term responses to food security. Through the workshop on Sharing Rural Development Experiences among APEC economies, which Korea plans to hold this August, APEC economies would be able to exchange views on the different development stories, discuss common and individual success factors, and gain insight tailored to the circumstances of individual economies. As a result, all member economies would be able to enjoy the benefits in establishing and implementing their own rural development plans.

Relevance – Rank: Which Rank in the annual *APEC Funding Criteria* does this project fall under? Briefly explain why. Is it also linked to other Ranks? If so, briefly explain which/how.

The project falls under the following Funding Criteria:

- Rank 1 : Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture, and Rural Development, as well as Implementation of the Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020 - The proposed workshop seeks ways to increase the agricultural productivity of rural communities, which will contribute to achieving food security.
- Rank 2 : Inclusive Growth, Sustainable Growth – The proposed workshop aims to create resilient and integrated communities with better living standards and narrowed income gaps between rural and urban populations.

2. **Objectives:** Describe the 2-3 key objectives of the project. (e.g. ensure workshop participants will be able to...; to create a framework...; to develop recommendations...; to build support...; to revise strategies...; to create an action plan...; to build capacity in... etc.)

The **overarching goal** of this project is to provide member economies with policy guidance in developing rural strategies built upon shared experiences and customized recommendations. The half-day workshop held on the margins of the PPFS meeting in August will consist of two sessions –sharing of the individual rural development experiences of 3~4 member economies including that of Korea, and drawing policy recommendations from international organizations such as the UNDP.

The **objectives** of this project are to:

- **Learn lessons from rural development experiences based on the analysis of past and current challenges:** Considering the different political, economic, and social backgrounds, APEC economies can share their own experiences on a voluntary basis. During the workshop, Korea will introduce its experience in implementing a national program for rural development in the past as well as a recent version of the program emphasizing rural engagement in the global supply chain and public-private partnerships.
- **Attempt to provide recommendations in designing adaptable and practical rural development plans:** The UNDP analyst will help provide useful policy implications derived from the range of case studies and model research.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/017

Agenda Item: 10.3.2

Smart Agriculture Initiative for Sustainable Growth

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: Korea



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

II. Proposal: Share, Learn, and Utilize Smart Agriculture

• Objectives

Korea proposes “Smart Agriculture Initiative”, a 3-year work program to promote smart agriculture in the APEC. The objectives of this initiative can be summarized as follows:

- To build capacity in utilizing smart agriculture based on shared experiences and peer learning, bearing in mind the divergence in policy priorities, natural environments, climate phenomena, and technological development
- To lay the groundwork to facilitate and expand smart agriculture in the APEC region as a way to achieve a sustainable and climate-friendly food system

• Proposed Activities with timeline

Under this initiative, APEC economies could share their policies and practices on smart agriculture (2017); better understand the application of smart agriculture through site visits (2018); and discuss and draw policy recommendations tailored to each economy’s technical phases (2019). Proposed activities with timeline are as follows:

Timeline	Proposed Activities
Aug. 2017	Hold a workshop on sharing Smart Agriculture practices utilizing ICT in Vietnam during the Food Security Week in August : Share best practices and technical advances regarding smart agriculture among government officials and academic/field experts
2018	Host site visits to Korea’s Smart Farms and provide training programs for technicians and government officials :Visit Korea’s Smart Farms that have adopted ICT farming systems for sustainable, climate-friendly production, and provide opportunities to better understand the application of smart agriculture in the field
2019	Hold a concluding workshop on better utilizing Smart Agriculture practices tailored for each economy as well as the APEC region, and draw policy recommendations towards achieving sustainable food security
2020	Publish and distribute a separate outcome report based on the results of this 3-year initiative and present at PPFS and relevant sub fora meetings



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/014
Agenda Item: 10.3.3

**Concept Note: Smallholders and SMEs' Response to
New Climate Scenarios As a Contribution to Food
Security**

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Chile



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

Project Synopsis

1. Relevance – Benefits to region:

The new climate scenarios have caused serious problems for the agriculture sector, especially to small and medium farmers, who have begun to see the negative effects on their production due to dramatic changes in the distribution and intensity of precipitations along the productive cycle. The capacity of rural population to overcome impacts of climate change is depending on their economic and financial situation, socioeconomic factors such as gender, age, ethnic considerations and cultural context, as well as existing policies and regulations. The effects of climate change, if not overcome, could generate dramatic impoverishment of the population and a very risky deterioration of food supply leading to food insecurity in APEC region.

Still, some farmers have already experienced good practices to adapt their production process to new climate scenarios. Likewise, some policy makers have already put in place some interesting strategies to face adverse climate effects. APEC forum is a very suitable place to share and build on these good practices in order to help policy makers design appropriate policies oriented to build all farmers' capacities to adapt their production processes and contribute to ensure food security in APEC region.

In this context, the Chilean proposal considers sharing of experiences among government representatives, farmers and researchers who are addressing the same challenges, in order to improve the adaptability of APEC agriculture to climate change. Issues such as management of watersheds, improvement of crop varieties and land use, development of crop and forage varieties adapted to the new climatic conditions and the impact analysis of the exposure to climate change in agricultural production and the entire food chain will be discussed during 3 days. The outcome of these discussions will be reported in a document which will provide valuable information and recommendations available for all APEC members.

Relevance – Rank:

This proposal directly falls under Funding Criteria **Rank#1**: Food security, including food production, processing, supply chain and trade and safety, sustainable agriculture, sustainability of these activities and rural development, innovative rural areas, technical cooperation and new technologies, as well as implementation of the Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020, the Food Security Business Plan, and the Piura Declaration on APEC Food Security. Effectively, the project contributes to the implementation of the Food Security Roadmap Towards 2020 which aims at *"promoting agricultural production practices that assist in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change"* and *"ensuring sustainable management of natural resources such as land and water"*.

In addition, the project is also linked to **Rank#2** as it supports the three pillar of the APEC Strategy for Strengthening Quality Growth: sustainable growth as it seeks to improve the efficiency and sustainability of water use in agriculture which is the sector of the economy that is the major water user in the region; innovative growth as it will identify innovative practices and technologies adapted to smallholder agriculture; economic growth as it contributes to boost food supply and trade.

2. Objectives:

The project seeks to improve cooperation between APEC economies that are facing adverse effects of climate change on agriculture and food security, with a focus on sharing best experiences about the efficient and sustainable use of water resources.

Specifically, the project will build capacity on:

- Strategies to face new climate scenarios under economic, social and environmental criteria.
- Techniques of adaptation to droughts and floods adapted to small and medium farmers.
- Incorporation of new areas under agriculture, taking advantage of new climate scenarios.
- Strategies to respond to emergency situations due to severe rains and droughts.

3. Alignment – APEC:

First of all, this project responds directly to one of the four **Vietnam's host year priorities**: "Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in response to Climate Change".

Second, this project directly responds to the directions set by **APEC Leaders** last November in Peru:

- **2016 Leaders' Declaration**: *"we encourage economies to share best practices in water management to ensure water availability and increase water use efficiency, considering multi-sectoral and multi-level perspectives. We will foster APEC cooperation for the sustainable use and integrated management of water resources"*.

Third, this project is completely in line with the **4 Ministerial Declarations on Food Security**:

- **2016 Piura Declaration**: *"we encourage economies to share best practices in water use and governance, considering multi-sectoral and multi-level perspectives. We will foster APEC cooperation for the sustainable use and the integrated management of water resources"* and *"we*



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/018

Agenda Item: 10.3.4

Agribusiness Development to Support Rural Labour Transformation in APEC

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Viet Nam



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

Project Synopsis

1. **Relevance:** Why should APEC undertake this project? What problem or opportunity will the project address and why is it important?

The unprecedented growth of the APEC economies over the last century has been associated with significant structural changes and an increasing degree of economic integration in the form of trade and foreign investment. Further movements toward trade liberalization in accordance with the APEC trade and investment liberalization and facilitation agenda will augment these structural changes and further increase the degree of economic integration.

Currently, many APEC economies still depend on agricultural economy, and most of their population live in rural area. In the development process, the unskilled agricultural labour force would be under an inevitable transformation. APEC should be well prepared for rapid urbanization and structural transformation which links closely to economic inequality and rural labour transformation, internal and external migration. Especially, along with the 4th Industrial revolution, the value added from skilled labor in production would increase, artificial intelligence and automated robot are expected to replace human workers but low skilled workers who cannot adapt would be marginalized. This will place added pressure on labour markets that are already short of specific skills and will encourage further international labour migration throughout the region.

This project aims to address four key trends of labour transformation:

(1) Transforming within agriculture sector: from low value added to high value added sub-sectors, from self-sufficient to commercialized production, in the context of the agricultural restructuring program.

(2) Transforming local labour among sectors and creating jobs within rural areas: shifting from agriculture to industry and services, including industrial zones and craft villages in combination with developing OCOP (one commune one product) program and agro-industry clusters, agro-parks.

(3) Rural – urban migration within each economy: rising need of rural labour skill improvement, and support of migrant labour in destination areas.

(4) International labour migration within APEC region, who could contribute to their home country development through improved cross-country linkages, remittances, and new knowledge and skill once coming back.

2. **Objectives:** Describe the 2-3 key objectives of the project. (e.g., to... create a framework...; ensure participants will be able to...; share experiences...; enhance understanding...; develop recommendations...; build interest...; revise strategies... etc.)

Objectives of this project are to:

- Review current situation, constraints, propose regional and national policy options to facilitate rural labour transformation in APEC countries;

- Develop feasibility study to build pilot model of labor transformation in Viet Nam with potential to upscale at regional level on following issues: (i) agriculture labour transformation from low to high value added agriculture sub-sectors; (ii) rural labour transformation from agriculture to industry and service in rural area.

3. **Alignment:** Describe how the project will help achieve APEC’s key priorities and meet your forum’s work-plan or medium-term plan.

This project is 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.

Methodology:

The project is expected to be implemented from 6/2017 to 12/2018. In which the labor review activity could be completed by 3/2018 and feasibility studies would be available by the end of 2018.

Activities	Time
(1) Studying current situation, constraints, policy relating to rural labor transformation in APEC: collect secondary data, write up review report and develop a database on rural labor	3rd quarter 2017



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/019
Agenda Item: 10.3.5

Climate Change Adaptation: Implications for a New Regional Food Security Strategy in APEC

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Viet Nam



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

Project Synopsis

1. Relevance: Why should APEC undertake this project? What problem or opportunity will the project address and why is it important?

The climate change phenomenon has been happening globally and creating negative impacts on the agriculture sector of countries, then threatens directly national food security. Meanwhile, the world's population is expected to increase to 9,6 billion people in 2050 (FAO), so the demand of food will go up sharply despite limited production resources and ineffective distribution of these resources among countries. To deal with the climate change issues integrated with national and global food security, it is necessary to promote international cooperation, connect international and regional programs, together contribute the resources and mobilize technical supports of countries and region. APEC economies are facing with food security challenges from demand and supply of food in context of climate change.

In APEC forum 2017 held by Viet Nam- the host country, "Food security and sustainable agriculture to adapt the climate change" is the prominent and initial topic. To propose the settlement of the climate change consequences in the regional aspect, member countries should discuss carefully, then develop collaboration program between the countries to create spill-over and positive effects for the regional and national economic to adapt to climate change and ensure food security. Therefore, in the framework of this event, we propose the project "Climate change adaptation: implications for a new regional food security strategy in APEC".

2. Objectives: Describe the 2-3 key objectives of the project. (e.g., to... create a framework...; ensure participants will be able to...; share experiences...; enhance understanding...; develop recommendations...; build interest...; revise strategies... etc.)

The overall objective of the project is to support the APEC vision of regional prosperity by enhancing the capacity of economies and communities to establish a long-term "no regret" strategy to climate change by organizing an international dialogue and technical cooperation with the participations of representatives from member countries

The specific objectives is (i) to achieve shared knowledge (information/data and experience) on climate change adaptation process between APEC economies; (ii) to agree initiated collaboration on: managing common resources; promoting joint-government investments (infrastructure, R&D and risk financing); developing public private partnership (PPP) models; domestic and regional value chain; code of conducts; standard harmonization; carbon trade between APEC countries; (iii) to highlight key concerns, experiences and recommendations on the integration of climate change adaptation in agriculture management that are aligned with APEC priorities for improved regional food security; (iv) to initiate future directions of cooperation among APEC economies and stakeholders forward "no regret" strategies to climate change.

3. Alignment: Describe how the project will help achieve APEC's key priorities and meet your forum's work-plan or medium-term plan.

The key priority of APEC 2017 is food security and sustainable agriculture to adapt the climate change. This project will provide seed money to kick off the platform for sharing information and experiences among APEC economies; design shared cooperation program among APEC economies in "no regret" strategies to climate change including joint studies, capacity building, common resources management, government investment (infrastructure, R&D, risk management) and PPP promotion in green value chain (domestic, regional), code of conduct development, harmonization of standards, carbon trade, Investment partnership,.... Some prioritized follow-up activities are conducted including some training courses on specific topics and preparation of detailed proposals and fund raising for pilot projects identified in the cooperation program.

4. Methodology: How do you plan to implement the project? In this section, address:

• **Timeline:**

Do a desk review and small survey of main issues related to climate change adaptation and food security in APEC economies	Respondents will include members from the potential speaker list, relevant APEC fora (PPSTI, PPFS, ATCWG, and OFWG), and all invited participants. Results will be collected and used as background information for the follow-up platform.	2 nd quarter of 2017
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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/020

Agenda Item: 7

“Plant Back Better” Initiative

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



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



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2017/SOM1/PPFS/021
Agenda Item: 10.3

**Bridging Gap in Economic Development and
Integration of Remote Areas for Sustainable Growth
in the APEC Region - Proposed by Russia**

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Russia



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

Russia offers a comprehensive initiative aimed at ensuring social and economic development of remote areas, their integration into the economic processes of a single economy and the entire Asia-Pacific region for achieving balanced, secure, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Integration of remote areas into the regional economic processes will facilitate the achievement of seamlessly and comprehensively connected and integrated Asia Pacific. Among other aspects, the initiative recognizes the great importance of remote areas' infrastructure development, improvement of investment climate, tourism facilitation and provision of access to quality education – the fields that enhance physical and people-to-people connectivity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Expansion of access to social services for the population of remote areas is associated with the development and adoption of new technologies in the services sectors, including transport, ICT, financial, education and healthcare sectors. This can be a significant factor in increasing the services competitiveness at economy-level and Asia Pacific. Development of remote areas will most likely entail the development of manufacturing-related services, environmental services, tourism sector, increase the participation of women, youth, MSMEs and indigenous businesses in the economy.

Therefore, taking into account the above-mentioned, the initiative will contribute to the realization of APEC Connectivity Blueprint 2015-2025 and APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap 2016-2025.

Key issues for consideration under the initiative might be the following (the list is not limited to the topics below):

- Economic development and integration of remote areas:
 - diversification of economy of remote areas;
 - creation of favorable conditions for the development of new competitive industries;
 - development of transport, energy and telecommunications infrastructure;
 - expanding Internet access in order to overcome digital gap, provide remote social services and create additional jobs (remote employment);
 - improvement of investment climate and promotion of public-private partnerships (PPP) in remote areas;
 - promotion of positive image and background of remote areas;
 - integration into regional and global value chains;
 - development of recreational potential of remote areas, assistance in attracting tourist flows, creation of regional tourism brands;
 - maintenance of ecological balance of territories traditionally inhabited by indigenous population, effective use of natural resources;
- Human resources development and ensuring access to basic social services for the population of remote areas:
 - providing access to quality healthcare;
 - development of education system (including pre-school, school, vocational and higher education), implementation of training and retraining programs;
 - development housing and communal services, provision of drinking water to population;
 - ensuring food and energy security;
 - development and application of innovative technologies, including ICT, to enhance the quality of life (development of off-site, electronic and remote forms of services (especially in the fields of culture, telemedicine and education), disaster early warning and rapid response systems;
 - maintenance of population density, improvement of demographic situation, development of incentives and compensations for living and working in harsh environmental conditions;
 - sustainable development of indigenous population, support and preservation of its traditional lifestyle, economy, culture, native languages, folk arts and ways of life;
- Administrative measures:
 - implementing balanced budget and tax policy;
 - fighting corruption;
 - organizing efficient system of policing in remote communities.

5. Draft Schedule of Implementation

Year	Action Plan
2017	<p>After ISOM: Circulation of the initiative for information and possible comments among the interested APEC working bodies (EC, CTI, TPTWG, EWG, HWG, TELWG, EPWG, HRDWG, IEG, TWG, ATCWG, PPFS, IPEG, PPWE, SMEWG), as well as to SOM.</p> <p>SOM1: Presentation, discussion and approval of the initiative.</p> <p>After SOM1: Working out a structure of the APEC Blueprint for Development and Economic Integration of Remote Areas in Asia-Pacific Region and a questionnaire to study various aspects of remote areas development by APEC economies.</p> <p>SOM2: Adoption of the questionnaire and the structure of the APEC Blueprint.</p> <p>After SOM2: Collection of data on APEC economies' experience in the sphere. Conducting a study based on the data obtained and information from open sources. Preparation of the draft APEC Blueprint.</p> <p>SOM3: Presentation and discussions of the study results. Presentation of the draft APEC Blueprint.</p> <p>After SOM3: Making a brief summary of the APEC Blueprint for submission to APEC Ministerial Meeting (AMM).</p> <p>CSOM: Adoption of the APEC Blueprint.</p> <p>AMM: Adoption of the brief summary of APEC Blueprint.</p>
Post 2017	Monitoring of the implementation of the APEC Blueprint.

Related Activities in APEC

- Since 2010 some aspects of remote areas development are in the focus of projects and initiatives of various APEC fora
- Projects focused on the development of remote areas in individual aspects have been implemented by Energy Working Group, Health Working Group, Telecommunications and Information Working Group, Emergency Preparedness Working Group and Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group
- Until now, the implementation of these projects was independent and unrelated to each other

Main Activities Proposed

Russia suggests working out comprehensive approach to the subject and providing ground for the appropriate cross-sectoral cooperation in a systematic manner, which could be set forth in an **APEC Blueprint for Development and Economic Integration of Remote Areas in the Asia-Pacific**

Key issues for consideration under the initiative

Administrative measures, including:

- implementing balanced budget and tax policy;
- fighting corruption;
- organizing of efficient system of policing in remote communities.

Key Objectives of Initiative

- Organization of the APEC dialogue on comprehensive development of remote areas
- Study measures and mechanisms used by the APEC economies to overcome the “bottlenecks” of remote areas
- Sharing experience and best practices with a view to their dissemination in the Asia-Pacific
- Strengthening of cooperation to promote regional economic integration and sustainable, secure and inclusive growth
- Improving the quality of life in the Asia-Pacific

Co-sponsoring APEC economies

The initiative was supported
by Philippines

Thank you for attention!