

**ASEAN INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY (AIFS) FRAMEWORK
AND
STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION ON FOOD SECURITY IN THE ASEAN REGION
(SPA-FS)
2015-2020**

BACKGROUND

In the aftermath of the 2007/2008 food price crisis, the ASEAN Summit of 2009 pledged to embrace food security as a permanent and high policy priority. The attainment of food security has faced several recent challenges, such as economic slowdown due to the global financial crisis, as well as rising cost of living and of agricultural inputs due to escalating fuel prices. Emerging threats include the shift of arable land to biofuels with potential repercussions on food production, short-term impacts of natural disasters complicated by climate change, and other long-term pressures on food production, such as urbanization, conversion of agricultural land, and migration of labour from rural areas.

To systematize its approach to food security, the Summit adopted the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and Strategic Plan of Action – Food Security (SPA – FS) 2009-2013. The AIFS Framework identifies a strategic set of measures based on strong commitments and ownership among all Member States. The goal of the AIFS Framework is two-fold: i) ensure long-term food security in ASEAN; ii) improve the livelihoods of farmers in ASEAN.

To achieve the goal, the Framework identifies six Strategic Thrusts arranged under four Components, namely: Emergency/ shortage relief; Sustainable food trade; Integrated food security information system; and Agricultural innovation. To concretize further the AIFS Framework, a SPA-FS was developed to be implemented over the period 2009 - 2013. Under the SPA-FS, the Strategic Thrusts of the AIFS Framework are further elaborated into Action Programmes and Activities. The SPA-FS provides for its own review process, with final evaluation mandated at the end of the five year period in 2013. A Midterm Evaluation of the SPA-FS was conducted in 2012.

The region has a persistent hunger problem among the least developed ASEAN Member States (AMS). The share of undernourished population is highest in Lao PDR, then in the Philippines and followed closely by Cambodia. Indonesia, a large middle income country, exhibits a serious problem of wasting for children under-five. Where data is available, some AMS exhibit worsening trends, such as in malnourishment among children under-five in Cambodia, and in the average calorie deficit in the Philippines. The micronutrient deficiencies especially anemia remains a public health problem in many countries in ASEAN region.¹

As 2013 draws to a close, the Special SOM-34th AMAF Meeting agreed that the Framework be continued beyond 2013 and be extended to 2014. In addressing the long-term food security in the ASEAN region, the AIFS Framework is developed to provide scope and joint pragmatic approaches for cooperation among AMS. The AIFS Framework provides Goal, Objectives, Definition of Terminology and Components, which are supported by a Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region, starting 2015-2020.

The AIFS Framework and SPA – FS 2015-2020 need to be developed under the new context and commitments from ASEAN Leaders, which focus on the following contents:

¹ WHO Micronutrient Database of Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS), www.who.int/vmnis/database/en

- a strong, equal and sustainable infrastructure for improving food security and nutrition;
- delivered timely and accurate emergency responses;
- developed an integrated new areas of cooperation on food security and nutrition and increased investment in agriculture;
- regular coordination and monitoring of AIFS and SPA-FS.

EVALUATION OF THE SPA – FS (2009 – 2013)

Food availability indicators in ASEAN have consistently improved, even in the post-crisis period. Agricultural output has been growing, with fastest expansion observed in Cambodia and Vietnam. In some countries however a slowdown in agricultural growth has been observed. Since the crisis, poverty has fallen and income has risen. Income disparities among AMS remain pronounced; moreover, income growth has decelerated markedly after 2008, due to the global financial crisis. Furthermore the global soaring food prices in the year of 2008 have been also affecting ASEAN region.

Since 2009 economic growth has recovered in the region, offering brighter prospects for improved food security. However, income growth alone is not sufficient to attain consistent and accelerated improvement in food security indicators. Necessary conditions include complementary public actions in partnership with private sector and other stakeholders. At the regional level, such complementarity can be organized around a continuation of the SPA – FS into a second phase.

The 34th Meeting of the Senior Officials Meeting – ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM – AMAF) summarized key achievements of the SPA-FS, namely:

1. Entry into force of the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) Agreement and launch of APTERR secretariat as permanent scheme since March 2013;
2. Initiative to support strengthening of ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board (AFSRB);
3. Preparation for self-sustained ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS);
4. Strengthened cooperation with international institutions and development partners such as FAO, ADB to support food security information and capacity building initiatives;
5. Launching of ASEAN – US MARKET (Maximizing Agriculture Revenue through Knowledge Enterprise and Trade) cooperation project.

Experiences and Lessons learned

The preceding evaluation of AIFS Framework and SPA–FS 2009-2013 implies that the definition and dimensions of food security, together with the accompanying Components and Strategic Thrusts, are still relevant as a framework for strategic action on food security. However, based on lessons learned and experience in the first phase implementation and emerging issues and challenges in ASEAN region, the AIFS Framework and SPA–FS need to be reviewed and amended, the key lessons learned are summarized as follows:

The AIFS Framework and SPA–FS should take care in identifying measurable outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Indicators should be specified, baseline values measured, and indicators updated as part of an M&E system for the AIFS Framework and SPA–FS until 2020, concretized as a design and monitoring framework.

An implementation arrangement with focal points for accountability should be specified with respect to M&E system, as well as the outputs and activities themselves.

Statement of outputs and activities should be selective rather than comprehensive. Given the difficult task of M&E, outputs and activities should be prioritized for inclusion in the SPA–FS.

Outputs and activities should emphasize regional cooperation, rather than measures that are normally decided and implemented at the national level. Note that the achievements that were highlighted under the first phase were all regional initiatives.

Specification of SPA–FS elements should end at the level of activities; sub-activities need not be elaborated further, but can be part of preliminary elaboration of activities. Execution of these activities is the responsibility of the assigned body.

It was strongly emphasized on the need to address nutrition, food safety and poverty alleviation issues in the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS 2015-2020, in line with the ASEAN Roadmap on the AEC priorities deliverables.

The SPA – FS 2015-2020 must specify cooperation mechanism not only in AMS, but also among other sectoral bodies of ASEAN. This begins with cooperation within AMAF-reporting food security bodies (e.g. APTERR, AFSRB, AFSIS), and parallel initiatives within AMAF or AMAF+3 mandate (e.g. AFCC, APTCS-FSBD). It shall also encompass cooperation with other sectoral bodies (i.e. AEM), as well as common aspirations within the ASEAN community.

ASEAN INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY FRAMEWORK

In addressing the long-term food security and nutrition in the ASEAN region, an AIFS Framework and SPA-FS 2015-2020 will continue providing scope and joint pragmatic approaches for cooperation among AMS.

The AIFS Framework provides Goal, Objectives, Definition of Terminology, Guiding Reference and Principles, and Components, which are supported by SPA-FS.

GOAL

The goal of AIFS Framework and SPA-FS 2015-2020 is to ensure long-term food security and nutrition, to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN region. The SPA-FS shall

create a favourable environment, where AMS can integrate, operate and cooperate in various aspects related to food production, processing and trade.

The AIFS Framework and SPA-FS also provides a forum for information exchange, transfer of new technology, knowledge sharing with various stakeholders, including authorities, traders, scientists, research institutes and farmers. Especially, it creates a strong regional network for AMS' Leaders to forecast, plan and monitor food security and nutrition.

OBJECTIVES

To achieve the goal, the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS has the following objectives:

- a) To sustain and increase food production;
- b) To reduce postharvest losses;
- c) To promote conducive market and trade for agriculture commodities and inputs;
- d) To ensure food stability;
- e) To ensure food safety, quality and nutrition;
- f) To promote availability and accessibility to agriculture inputs; and
- g) To operationalize regional food emergency relief arrangements.

DEFINITIONS

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996). This widely accepted definition points to the following dimensions of food security:

Food availability: The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production and/ or imports (including food aid).

Food accessibility: Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).

Utilization: Utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security.

Stability: To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.

Nutrition security exists when all people at all times consume food of sufficient quantity and quality in terms of variety, diversity, nutrient content and safety to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health, education and care.

Nutrition-enhancing agriculture: When agriculture that effectively and explicitly incorporates nutrition objectives, concerns and considerations to improve nutrition through

increasing the availability, access to and consumption of a nutritionally adequate diet from a variety and diversity of nutritious and safe foods.²

COVERAGE

In 2015-2020, the priority commodities for food security in the ASEAN region include rice, maize, soybean, sugar and cassava. Other commodities such as livestock, fishery and crops for staple food, which are important for food security and nutrition, shall be identified during the course of implementation of the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS.

COMPONENTS

The AIFS Framework comprises five Components, which are distinctive but interrelated in nature to facilitate cooperation in addressing food security in the ASEAN region. The AIFS Framework's Components are supported by corresponding Strategic Thrusts as follows:

Component 1: Food Security and Emergency/ Shortage Relief

Strategic Thrust 1: Strengthen Food Security, including Emergency/ Shortage Relief Arrangement

Component 2: Sustainable Food Trade Development

Strategic Thrust 2: Promote Conducive Food Market and Trade

Component 3: Integrated Food Security Information System

Strategic Thrust 3: Strengthen Integrated Food Security Information Systems to Effectively Forecast, Plan and Monitor Supplies and Utilization for Basic Food Commodities

Component 4: Agricultural Innovation

Strategic Thrust 4: Promote Sustainable Food Production

Strategic Thrust 5: Encourage greater investment in food and agro-based industry to enhance food security

Strategic Thrust 6: Identify and address emerging issues related to food security

Component 5: Nutrition-enhancing agriculture development

Strategic Thrust 7: Utilize Nutrition Information to support evidence-based food security and agriculture policies

Strategic Thrust 8: Identify policies, institutional and governance mechanisms for nutrition-enhancing agriculture development in AMS

Strategic Thrust 9: Develop and strengthen nutrition-enhancing agriculture policies/programs and build capacity for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation

² Nutrition-enhancing agriculture interventions are the most sustainable approach in reducing malnutrition, the approach is looking at starting from selecting the variety of crops with higher nutrient value, production diversification, nutrition education through agriculture extension services and farmers field schools, improving post-harvest for retaining nutritional quality of foods, processing/preservation of food for closing seasonal food availability gap and etc.

STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION ON FOOD SECURITY IN THE ASEAN REGION 2015-2020

The Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) 2015-2020 outlines nine corresponding Strategic Thrusts to the AIFS Framework's Components. Each Strategic Thrust is supported by Action Programme(s), Activity, Responsible Agencies and Work Schedule.

Sub-activities are identified for further consideration and implementation. Detailed information of the SPA-FS is summarized in a Matrix, which appears as **ANNEX 1**.

STRATEGIC THRUSTS/ ACTION PROGRAMMES/ ACTIVITIES

Strategic Thrust 1: Strengthen Food Security, including Emergency/ Shortage Relief Arrangement

Output 1.1. Regional food security reserve fully function

Activity 1.1.1. Conduct technical meetings on country-specific implementation of APTERR, covering development the release of APTERR stocks.

Activity 1.1.2. Gather data and conduct analysis thereof to support the technical meetings.

Activity 1.1.3. APTERR Council assists APTERR parties to establish country-specific implementation mechanisms and overall M&E system.

Activity 1.1.4. Conduct capacity building activities (e.g. trainings) for APTERR Members and Secretariat staff.

Activity 1.1.5. Collaboration with AFSIS Secretariat and national food agencies to periodic assessment of Food Emergency Monitoring and Information (FEMI) system.

Activity 1.1.6. Conduct a possibility study on expanding food commodities and identify a suitable mechanism

Output 1.2. Sustainability of the food supply chain with enhancement to the seed industry

Activity 1.2.1. Conduct technical meetings on ASEAN Seed Council (ASC).

Activity 1.2.2. Gather data and conduct analysis thereof to support the ASC technical meetings.

Activity 1.2.3. Assist ASC Council to establish country-specific implementation mechanisms and overall M&E system.

Activity 1.2.4. Conduct capacity building activities (e.g. trainings) for ASC Members and Secretariat staff.

Activity 1.2.5. Create platform for information sharing on various aspects of seed industry.

Activity 1.2.6. Facilitate technical and economic co-operation among industry player.

Activity 1.2.7. Harmonize rules and regulations related to seed industry system within ASEAN

Strategic Thrust 2: Promote conducive food market and trade.

Output 2.1. Regional food trade distributing more diverse and affordable food at more stable prices.

Activity 2.1.1. Convene the Rice (or Food) Trade Forum to discuss: procedures and disciplines to be followed with respect to the use of food rice trade restrictions and operations of state trading entities; food trade facilitation; food value chain strengthening, and food diet diversification, open to participation of private traders, and Dialogue Partners who are also key players in the global rice market.

Activity 2.1.2. Conduct technical meetings of the AFSRB in preparation for ASEAN Food Trade Forum.

Activity 2.1.3. Gather data and conduct analysis thereof to support the AFSRB technical meetings, such as policy scenarios for the rice market, impact assessment of contract growing on small-scale farmers, and related studies.

Activity 2.1.4. Based on Forum discussions, recommendations will be submitted to AFSRB for further discussion.

Activity 2.1.5. Convene seafood forum to deliberate specifically on technical barriers to seafood trade with a view to promote movement of fish and fish products intended for human consumption

Output 2.2. Enhanced AFSRB capacity as food security policy advisory unit for SOM-AMAF.

Activity 2.2.1. Conduct capacity building activities (e.g. trainings) for AFSRB Members and Secretariat staff.

Strategic Thrust 3: Strengthen integrated food security information systems to effectively forecast, plan and monitor supplies and utilization for basic food commodities

Output 3.1. AFSIS established as a permanent and fully functional early warning, monitoring, and surveillance information system with stronger network of sources of food market data and information in the region.

Activity 3.1.1. Establish AFSIS as a permanent, self-supporting, functionally independent system based on formal commitment of member states, assign a permanent host of its Secretariat, and consult with Plus 3 member states for cooperation and technical assistance.

Activity 3.1.2. Collect and update food security data on a regular basis.

Activity 3.1.3. Conduct timely, periodic assessment of the state and outlook for rice and other key food commodities in ASEAN Plus Three in the context of global markets based on real time market intelligence, use of existing data and quantitative analysis.

Activity 3.1.4. Collaborate with food security organizations, international and other organizations related developing quality standards and best practices for food security information systems and strengthen human resource development.

Strategic Thrust 4: Promote sustainable food production

Output 4.1. R&D outputs, improved practices in agri-based and food value chains disseminated and access facilitated.

Activity 4.1.1. Create and use a technology portal to disseminate new technologies and practices in the various stages of agri-based and food value chains and facilitate

access to these by ASEAN producers to improve productivity and efficiency of value chains and product and safety standards.

Activity 4.1.2. Promote cooperation between NARS of AMS and IARCS to implement IRRI's Rice Action Plan and other food commodity development plans, e.g. maize.

Activity 4.1.3. Promote cooperation between NARS, IARCS, private sector, and farmer organizations, towards expanding vegetable and fruit production in rural and urban areas, through adequate and quality seeds and planting materials and extension support to fruit and vegetable growers.

Activity 4.1.4. Promote technologies and techniques to reduce post-harvest losses in AMS.

Activity 4.1.5. Coordinate and assist in the overall research, development and commercialization activities within ASEAN member countries on Seed Sector

Activity 4.1.6. Promote research and development in alternative source of fish meal for fish feeds production

Activity 4.1.7. Expand and promote farmers' knowledge beyond agriculture to include agribusiness and entrepreneurship.

Strategic Thrust 5: Encourage greater investment in food and agri-based industry to enhance food security

Output 5.1. Sustained expansion of investments in food and agri- based industries.

Activity 5.1.1. Prepare roadmaps for demand-oriented agri-based and food regional value chains involving organizations of small-scale farmers, disseminate investment opportunity information particularly for SMEs, and facilitate the coordination of investments based on public – private as well as public – community partnerships along agri-based regional value chains.

Activity 5.1.2. Support the development of agri-based and food regional supply chain through closer public-private sector partnerships.

Strategic Thrust 6: Identify and address emerging issues related to food security

Output 6.1. Implications of long-term bio-energy development on food security identified.

Activity 6.1.1. Conduct a study on the long-term implications of bio-energy development and food security in AMS.

Output 6.2. Introducing Climate smart agriculture³ in AMS.

Activity 6.2.1. Pilot testing of technologies and practices (such as conservation agriculture, SRI, integrated crop-livestock, organic agriculture, drought and flood tolerant varieties of crops and etc.) within the climate smart agriculture approach in ASEAN.

Output 6.3. Impacts of demographic structural changes and urbanization on food security identified.

Activity 6.3.1. Conduct a study on the long-term implications of demographic structural

³ Climate-smart agriculture is a new approach to ensure food security and nutrition, increase agricultural productivity and incomes, build resilience to climate change as well as reduce emissions.

changes (gender, younger people moving out of agriculture, urbanization and conversion of agricultural land) on food security in ASEAN.

Activity 6.3.2. Development of set of recommendations or proposed options in responding to the implications of demographic and urbanization structural change.

Strategic Thrust 7: Utilize Nutrition Information to support evidence-based food security and agriculture policies

Output 7.1. Key nutrition information and indicators for food security monitoring and policy development identified/ defined

Activity 7.1.1. Conduct regional workshops to identify/define key nutrition information and indicators, collection/compilation methodologies required for regular food security monitoring and policy development.

Output 7.2. Nutrition information module developed and integrated into AFSIS and or other relevant mechanisms.

Activity 7.2.1. Conduct a study for the development and pilot testing of nutrition information module for integrating into AFSIS and or other relevant mechanisms.

Output 7.3. Utilisation of Nutrition information in food security policies.

Activity 7.3.1. Improve and or strengthen the ASEAN Food Security Information System with relevant nutrition information.

Activity 7.3.2. Develop nutrition-enhancing policy briefs for reporting to relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies.

Strategic Thrust 8: Identify policies, institutional and governance mechanisms for nutrition-enhancing agriculture development in AMS

Output 8.1. Awareness and recognition on importance of nutrition by key stakeholders of food, agriculture and forestry⁴.

Activity 8.1.1. Develop and distribute awareness raising materials targeting at key stakeholders of food, agriculture and forestry on the importance of nutrition enhancement in food security.

Activity 8.1.2. Conduct national and regional event(s) for nutrition awareness raising.

Output 8.2. Policies and mechanisms for AMS supported.

Activity 8.2.1. Conduct annual consultation between SOM-AMAF and other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies for better integration and coordination on food security and nutrition with support from development and dialogue partners.

Activity 8.2.2. Facilitate policy dialogue in support of Food Security and Nutrition governance and coordination, which is more inclusive of all relevant stakeholders of food, agriculture and forestry, and the institutional arrangements/modalities.

Activity 8.2.3. Establish key and strategic partnerships to enhance national and regional capacity building, policy dialogue and consensus building as well as advocacy among AMS and other stakeholders to address problems of food security and nutrition in the region.

⁴ Key stakeholders such as government officials, farmers organizations, CSOs, the private sectors, research and training institutions that are related to food, agriculture and forestry.

Strategic Thrust 9: Develop and strengthen nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry policies/programs and build capacity for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Output 9.1. Nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry policies and programmes developed and strengthened.

Activity 9.1.1. Develop capacity to mainstream nutrition in sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food, agriculture and forestry.

Activity 9.1.2. Conduct various studies, workshop(s) to enhance capacity for policy makers/officers in formulating nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry policies, strategies and investment programs.

Activity 9.1.3. Develop policy guidelines and tools for formulating national and regional nutrition-enhancing sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food, agriculture and forestry.

Output 9.2. Capacity for implementing, monitoring and evaluating nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry policies, strategies and programs enhanced.

Activity 9.2.1. Develop guidelines and tools for implementing, monitoring and evaluating national and regional nutrition-enhancing sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food, agriculture and forestry.

Activity 9.2.2. Capacity building on implementation and monitoring and evaluation of policies, strategies and programs.

Output 9.3. Various Programs related to nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated.

Activity 9.3.1. Identification and implementation of priority actions, including monitoring and evaluation.

IMPLEMENTATION

The AMAF, supported by ASEC, is the body with primary responsibility for implementation of the AIFS Framework SPA-FS. Based on mandate from the ASEAN Summit, the AMAF will also take the lead in coordinating AIFS Framework SPA-FS activities with other sectoral bodies under AEC and ASCC.

Resources to implement the AIFS Framework SPA-FS are mobilized by cost-sharing among AMSs; additional resources may be mobilized from financial support of Dialogue Partners and donor agencies. Participation of relevant stakeholders (e.g. associations of agricultural cooperatives, civil society organizations) in implementation and monitoring and evaluation of SPA-FS is encouraged.

REVIEW

The AIFS Framework SPA-FS 2015-2020 shall be reviewed. A midterm and final evaluation shall be conducted, respectively in 2018 and 2020.

Acronyms

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| ABF | ASEAN Business Forum |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AEC | ASEAN Economic Community |
| AEM | ASEAN Economic Ministers |
| AFCC | ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security |
| AFSIS | ASEAN Food Security Information System |
| AFSRB | ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board |
| AIFS | ASEAN Integrated Food Security |
| AMAF | ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry |
| AMS | ASEAN Member States |
| APTCS-FSBD | ASEAN Plus Three Comprehensive Strategy on Food Security and Bioenergy Development |
| APTERR | ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve |
| ASC | ASEAN Seed Council |
| ASEAN-CCI | ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| ASEC | ASEAN Secretariat |
| AsiaDHRRA | Asian Partnership for Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia |
| ASWGAC/ ASWGAC | ASEAN Centre for the Development of Agricultural Cooperatives/ ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Agricultural Cooperatives |
| ASWGC | ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Crops |
| ASWGFi | ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries |
| ASWGL | ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock |
| ATIGA | ASEAN Trade In Goods Agreement |
| ATWGARD | ASEAN Technical Working Group on Agricultural Research and Development |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| IARC | International Agricultural Research Centres |
| IFPRI | International Food Policy Research Institute |
| IRRI | International Rice Research Institute |
| NARS | National Agriculture Research System |
| PPP | Public-Private Sector Partnership |
| SEOM | Senior Economic Officials Meeting |
| SOMHD | Senior Officials meeting on the ASEAN Ministers on Health Development |
| SOM-AMAF | Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry |
| SPA-FS | Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security |
| SRI | System of Rice Intensification |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |

ANNEX 1: DETAILED SPA-FS 2015-2020

| Strategic Thrust/ Outputs | Activities | Deliverables | Timeline (includes preparatory work) | Lead agency; other responsible agencies, Dialogue/ Development Partners |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Strategic Thrust 1. Strengthen Food Security, including Emergency/ Shortage Relief Arrangement | | | | |
| <i>Output 1.1 Regional food security reserve fully function</i> | | | 2015 - 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - APTERR Parties - APTERR Secretariat - ASEC - ADB, FAO |
| | 1.1.1. Conduct technical meetings on country-specific implementation of APTERR, covering development the release of APTERR stocks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proceedings/minutes of technical working meetings; - Role and participation of private sector in emergency rice reserves determined; - Measures for reducing storage cost of stockpiled and earmarked reserves; - Other cooperation measures determined such as between national food security agencies and APTERR, the sharing of information on emergency rice reserves, pre-positioning of earmarked stocks, etc. - Draft guidelines on improved rules and procedures of release and replenishment of Rice Reserves. | 2015 – 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - APTERR Parties - APTERR Secretariat - ASEC - ADB, FAO |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------|---|
| | 1.1.2. Gather data and conduct analysis thereof to support the technical meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies on the issues to be taken up during the technical meetings, e.g. appropriate size of the emergency rice reserves at the national and regional levels, etc. - Presentation materials as technical inputs to the TWG meetings and policy fora | 2015 – 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - APTERR Parties - APTERR Secretariat - ASEC - ADB, FAO |
| | 1.1.3. APTERR Council assists the APTERR parties to establish country-specific implementation mechanisms and overall M&E system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manual of operations, procedure flowcharts produced | 2015 – 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - APTERR Parties - APTERR Secretariat - ASEC - ADB, FAO |
| | 1.1.4. Conduct capacity building activities (e.g. trainings) for APTERR Members and Secretariat staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training program design, list of trainees, and training report | 2015 – 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - APTERR Parties - APTERR Secretariat - ASEC - ADB, FAO |
| | 1.1.5 Collaboration with AFSIS Secretariat and national food agencies to periodic assessment of Food Emergency Monitoring and Information (FEMI) system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warning system on disaster situation - Quarterly FEMI assessment of disaster situation - Yearly FEMI report on disaster situation | 2015 – 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APTERR Parties - APTERR Secretariat - AFSIS Secretariat - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined. |
| | 1.1.6. Conduct a possibility study on expanding food commodities and identify a suitable mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception Report covers the methodology and study work plan - Interim Report covers all sections in the | 2015- 2016 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMSs - APTERR Council - APTERR |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------|---|
| | | <p>outline agreed and the preliminary findings of the study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Final Report covers the findings of the study - Final Report – incorporates comments, corrections, and recommendations | | <p>Secretariat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ADB, FAO and relevant partners |
| <i>Output 1.2. Sustainability of the food supply chain with enhancement to the seed industry</i> | | | 2015 - 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaysia (as lead) - Other AMSs - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat - Others to be determined |
| | 1.2.1. Conduct technical meetings on ASEAN Seed Council (ASC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proceedings/minutes of technical working meetings; - Draft guidelines on improved rules and procedures | 2015-2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaysia (as lead) - Other AMSs - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat - Others to be determined |
| | 1.2.2. Gather data and conduct analysis thereof to support the ASC technical meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies on the issues to be taken up during the technical meetings - Presentation materials as technical inputs to the TWG meetings | 2015 – 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaysia (as lead) - Other AMSs - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat - Others to be determined |
| | 1.2.3. Assist ASC Council to establish country-specific implementation mechanisms and overall M&E system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manual of operations, procedure flowcharts produced | 2015 – 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaysia (as lead) - Other AMSs - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------|---|
| | | | | - Others to be determined |
| | 1.2.4. Conduct capacity building activities (e.g. trainings) for ASC Members and Secretariat staff | - Training program design, list of trainees, and training report | 2015 – 2020 | - Malaysia (as lead) - Other AMSs - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat - Others to be determined |
| | 1.2.5. Create platform for seed information sharing on various aspects of seed industry | - a database on supply and utilization of seed/food commodities in the region such as rice, corn, soybean, cassava, and sugar; other data on food availability and accessibility, update on regular basis; as well as hunger and nutrition indicators at the national and subnational levels, updated based on data availability. | 2015 - 2020 | - Malaysia (as lead) - Other AMSs - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat - Others to be determined |
| | 1.2.6 Facilitate technical and economic co-operation among industry player | - Other cooperation measures determined such as between national food security agencies and ASC | 2015 - 2020 | - Malaysia (as lead) - Other AMSs - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat - Others to be determined |
| | 1.2.7 Harmonise rules and regulations related to seed industry system within ASEAN | | 2015 - 2020 | - Malaysia (as lead) - Other AMSs - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------|---|
| | | | | - Others to be determined |
| Strategic Thrust 2: Promote conducive food market and trade | | | | |
| <i>Output 2.1. Regional food trade distributing more diverse and affordable food at more stable prices</i> | | | 2015 - 2020 | - AMS - AFSRB/ AFSRB Secretariat (Lead) - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |
| | <p>2.1.1. Convene the Rice (or Food) Trade Forum to discuss: procedures and disciplines to be followed with respect to the use of food rice trade restrictions and operations of state trading entities; food trade facilitation; food value chain strengthening, and food diet diversification, open to participation of private traders, and Dialogue Partners who are also key players in the global rice market.</p> <p>Two meetings are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first, participants will take reform measures to more closely integrate rice in the single market system of the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft amendment(s) to ATIGA Article 24 possibly including (a) through (d), supported by the participants of the forum. - Presentations on these reform proposals done at the forum - ASEAN Rice Situation and Outlook 2015 | 2015 – 2018 | - AMS - AFSRB/ AFSRB Secretariat (Lead) - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------|---|
| | <p>AEC. Some reform measures may include the following (a) reduced self-sufficiency targets of net-rice importing countries in exchange for guarantees on export deliveries of net rice exporting countries; (b) set of criteria to be met and other disciplines in the grant of the Article 24 waiver for rice under the ATIGA; (c) set of criteria to be met and disciplines to be followed in the exercise of export restrictions and/or related domestic measures which have the equivalent effect of reducing rice exports; and (d) promotion of private sector participation in rice trade and disciplines to be followed by national food parastatals. These reform proposals on rice, (a) through (d), may be introduced as amendments to Article 24.</p> | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second meeting will take up the following reforms and cooperation measures: (a) measures to attract private investors in a regional rice futures trading, including the development of a rice index; (b) establishing product standard and certification procedures in the trade of food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on the <i>Food Security in the ASEAN Economic Community</i> identifying the following initiatives as (a) through (e); - Presentations on these reform proposals done at the forum; - ASEAN Rice Situation and Outlook 2016 | 2015 – 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - AFSRB/ AFSRB Secretariat (Lead) - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------|---|
| | commodities; (c) facilitating cross-border trade in food commodities; (d) strengthening value chain systems and promoting contract farming; and (e) accelerating food diet diversification among the peoples in ASEAN. | | | |
| | <p>2.1.2. Conduct technical meetings of the AFSRB in preparation for ASEAN Rice (or Food) Trade Forum.</p> <p>Two technical meetings are considered, one each per meeting of the Forum.</p> | - Alternative proposals for promoting conducive integration of rice in the regional economy discussed and refined | 2015 – 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - AFSRB/ AFSRB Secretariat (Lead) - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |
| | <p>2.1.3. Gather data and conduct analysis thereof to support the AFSRB technical meetings, such as policy scenarios for the rice market, impact assessment of contract growing on small-scale farmers, and related studies</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies on the items in the agenda of the first and second annual rice policy fora, e.g. analysis of the proposed policy cooperation measures in the first TWG meeting to promote rice trade. - Presentation materials for the technical working group meetings and policy fora | 2015 – 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - AFSRB/ AFSRB Secretariat (Lead) - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |
| | <p>2.1.4. Based on Forum discussions, the recommendation will be submitted to AFSRB for further discussion</p> | - Draft amendment to Article 24 submitted to the SOM-AMAF Leaders for further guidance | 2015 – 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - AFSRB/ AFSRB Secretariat (Lead) - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------|---|
| | 2.1.5 Convene seafood forum to deliberate specifically on technical barriers to seafood trade with a view to promote movement of fish and fish products intended for human consumption | | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - AFSRB/ AFSRB Secretariat (Lead) - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |
| <i>Output 2.2. Enhanced AFSRB capacity as food security policy advisory unit for SOM-AMAF</i> | | | 2015 -2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - AFSRB - ASEC - ADB |
| | 2.2.1. Conduct capacity building activities (e.g. trainings) for AFSRB Members and Secretariat staff | | 2015 -2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - AFSRB - ASEC - ADB |
| Strategic Thrust 3. Strengthen integrated food security information systems to effectively forecast, plan and monitor supplies and utilization for basic food commodities | | | | |
| <i>Output 3.1. AFSIS established as a permanent and fully functional early warning, monitoring, and surveillance information system with stronger network of sources of food market data and information in the region</i> | | | 2015 - 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFSIS (Lead) - AMS - ASEC - ADB, FAO |
| | 3.1.1. Establish AFSIS as a permanent, self-supporting, functionally independent system based on formal commitment of member states, assign a permanent host of its Secretariat, and consult with Plus 3 member states for | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan developed to establish AFSIS as a permanent, self-supporting, functionally independent system - Permanent host of AFSIS determined by member states - Support mobilized from Plus 3 member states to sustain AFSIS | 2015 -2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFSIS (Lead) - AMS - ASEC - ADB, FAO |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------|---|
| | cooperation and technical assistance | | | |
| | 3.1.2. Collect and update food security data on a regular basis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a database on supply and utilization of food commodities in the region such as rice, corn, soybean, cassava, and sugar; other data on food availability and accessibility, update on regular basis; as well as hunger and nutrition indicators at the national and subnational levels, updated based on data availability | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFSIS (Lead) - AMS - ASEC - ADB, FAO |
| | 3.1.3. Conduct timely, periodic assessment of the state and outlook for rice and other key food commodities in ASEAN Plus Three in the context of global markets based on real time market intelligence, use of existing data, and quantitative analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Half-yearly ASEAN commodity outlooks for rice, maize, soybean, cassava and sugar - Yearly ASEAN rice outlook and forecast using a global rice market model | 2015 – 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFSIS (Lead) - AMS - ASEC - ADB, FAO |
| | 3.1.4. Collaborate with food security organizations, international and other organizations related developing quality standards and best practices for food security information systems and strengthen human resource development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings/workshops on food security and related topics to be organized | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFSIS (Lead) - AMS - ASEC - ADB, FAO |

| Strategic Thrust 4. Promote sustainable food production | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------|---|
| <i>Output 4.1. R&D outputs, improved practices in agri-based and food value chains disseminated and access facilitated</i> | | | 2015 - 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ATWGARD (Lead) - ASWGAC - ASEC - IFPRI - IRRI - ADB, FAO - AsiaDHRRA |
| | 4.1.1. Create and use a technology portal to disseminate new technologies and practices in the various stages of agri-based and food value chains and facilitate access to these by ASEAN producers to improve productivity and efficiency of value chains and product and safety standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN technology and food supply chain portal established - Terms of reference developed governing the access and use of technology portal issued and approved by SOM-AMAF and AMAF | 2015 - 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ATWGARD (Lead) - ASWGAC - ASEC - IFPRI - IRRI - ADB, FAO - AsiaDHRRA |
| | 4.1.2. Promote cooperation between NARS of AMS and IARCS to implement IRRI's Rice Action Plan and other food commodity development plans, e.g. maize | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN rice producers informed of and given access to rice and other food technologies | 2015 - 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ATWGARD (Lead) - ASWGAC - ASEC - IFPRI - IRRI - ADB, FAO - AsiaDHRRA |
| | 4.1.3. Promote cooperation between NARS, IARCS, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN rice producers informed of and given access to certified seeds, planting | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ATWGARD (Lead) |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------|---|
| | private sector, and farmer organizations, towards expanding vegetable and fruit production in rural and urban areas, through adequate and quality seeds and planting materials and extension support to fruit and vegetable growers | materials and training to grow more vegetables and fruits | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASWGAC - ASEC - IFPRI - IRRI - ADB, FAO - AsiaDHRRA |
| | 4.1.4. Promote technologies and techniques to reduce post-harvest losses in AMS | - Appropriate technologies to reduce post-harvest losses introduced | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ATWGARD (Lead) - ASWGAC - ASEC - IFPRI - IRRI - ADB, FAO - AsiaDHRRA |
| | 4.1.5 Coordinate and assist in the overall research, development and commercialization activities within ASEAN member countries on Seed Sector | - Appropriate seed technologies introduced | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASC Council - ASC Secretariat - Others to be determined. |
| | 4.1.6. Promote research and development in alternative source of fish meal for fish feeds production | | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ATWGARD (Lead) - ASWGAC - ASEC - IFPRI - IRRI - ADB, FAO |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------|---|
| | | | | - AsiaDHRRA |
| | 4.1.7. Expand and promote farmers' knowledge beyond agriculture to include agribusiness and entrepreneurship | | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ATWGARD (Lead) - ASWGAC - ASEC - ADB, FAO - AsiaDHRRA |
| Strategic Thrust 5. Encourage greater investment in food and agri-based industry to enhance food security | | | | |
| <i>Output 5.1. Sustained expansion of investments in food and agri-based industries</i> | | | 2015- 2020 | - AMS - ASEAN-CCI,ABF - ASWGAC - ASWGC - ASWGFi - ASWGL - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |
| | 5.1.1. Prepare roadmaps for demand-oriented agri-based and food regional value chains involving organizations of small-scale farmers, disseminate investment opportunity information particularly for SMEs, and facilitate the coordination of investments based on public – private as well as public – | - Roadmaps for developing agri-based regional supply chains - Pre-feasibility studies and investment opportunities prepared | 2015- 2017 | - AMS - ASEAN-CCI,ABF - ASWGAC - ASWGC - ASWGFi - ASWGL - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------|---|
| | community partnerships along agri-based regional value chains | | | |
| | 5.1.2. Support the development of agri-based and food regional supply chain through closer public-private sector partnerships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective agri-based and food regional supply chain - Greater investment in agri-based and food regional supply chain | 2018-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ASEAN-CCI,ABF - ASWGAC - ASWGC - ASWGFi - ASWGL - ASEC - ADB, FAO - Others to be determined |
| Strategic Thrust 6. Identify and address emerging issues related to food security | | | | |
| <i>Output 6.1. Implications of long-term bio-energy development on food security identified</i> | | | 2015 – 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Others to be determined |
| | 6.1.1. Conduct a study on the long-term implications of bio-energy development and food security in AMS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on the long-term implications of bio-energy development and food security in ASEAN region | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Others to be determined |
| <i>Output 6.2. Introducing Climate smart agriculture in AMS</i> | | | 2015 – 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Others to be determined |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------|---|
| | 6.2.1. Pilot testing of technologies and practices (such as conservation agriculture, SRI, integrated crop-livestock, organic agriculture, drought and flood tolerant varieties of crops and etc.) within the climate smart agriculture approach in ASEAN. | - Appropriate climate smart agriculture technologies and practices piloted | | - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Others to be determined |
| <i>Output 6.3.</i> Impacts of demographic structural changes and urbanization on food security identified | | | 2015 – 2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Others to be determined |
| | 6.3.1. Conduct a study on the long-term implications of demographic structural changes (gender, younger people moving out of agriculture, urbanization and conversion of agricultural land) on food security in ASEAN. | - Long-term implications of demographic structural changes identified | 2015-2017 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Others to be determined |
| | 6.3.2. Development of set of recommendations or proposed options in responding to the implications of demographic and urbanization structural change. | - Set of options and recommendations introduced | 2018-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Others to be determined |

| Strategic Thrust 7. Utilize Nutrition Information to support evidence-based food security and agriculture policies | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------|---|
| <i>Output 7.1.</i> Key nutrition information and indicators for food security monitoring and policy development identified/ defined | | | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - SOM-AMAF - SOMHD - ASEC - AFSIS - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |
| | 7.1.1. Conduct regional workshops to identify/define key nutrition information and indicators, collection/compilation methodologies required for regular food security monitoring and policy development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional consultative meeting on nutrition information and collection/compilation methodologies conducted - Set of harmonized nutrition indicators with corresponding methodologies defined, frequency of collection and agreed | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - SOM-AMAF - SOMHD - ASEC - AFSIS - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |
| <i>Output 7.2</i> Nutrition information module developed and integrated into AFSIS and or other relevant mechanisms | | | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - SOM-AMAF - SOMHD - ASEC - AFSIS - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------|---|
| | | | | - Other to be determined |
| | 7.2.1 Conduct a study for the development and pilot testing of nutrition information module for integrating into AFSIS and or other relevant mechanisms | - Nutrition information module developed, tested and shared with countries with the appropriate training | 2015-2020 | - AMS - SOM-AMAF - SOMHD - ASEC - AFSIS - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |
| <i>Output 7.3</i> Utilization of Nutrition information in food security policies | | | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - AFSIS - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |
| | 7.3.1.Improve and or strengthen the ASEAN Food Security Information System with relevant nutrition information | - Capacity building through training, hands on practice, on the job training and etc. | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - AFSIS - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |
| | 7.3.2. Develop nutrition-enhancing policy briefs for | - Nutrition-enhancing policy briefs developed, disseminated and utilized | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------|---|
| | reporting to relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFSIS - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |
| Strategic thrust 8: Identify policies, institutional and governance mechanisms for nutrition-enhancing agriculture development in AMS | | | | |
| <i>Output 8.1.</i> Awareness and recognition on importance of nutrition by key stakeholders of food, agriculture and forestry | | | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |
| | 8.1.1. Develop and distribute awareness raising materials targeting at key stakeholders of food, agriculture and forestry on the importance of nutrition enhancement in food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising materials such as brochures, policy briefs, videos and other knowledge products developed and distributed | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |
| | 8.1.2. Conduct national and regional event(s) for nutrition awareness raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition awareness raising activities conducted - Nutrition education at different levels for various stakeholders implemented | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ASEC - FAO - Relevant Academe and Institutions - Other to be determined |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------|---|
| <i>Output 8.2.</i> Policies and mechanisms for AMS supported. | | | | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners |
| | 8.2.1. Conduct annual consultation between SOM-AMAF and other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies for better integration and coordination on food security and nutrition with support from development and dialogue partners. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultative Meetings among relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies on food security and nutrition cooperation regularly conducted - Policy brief on coordinating food security and nutrition in ASEAN developed; - Synergy matrix that comprises the possible areas of contribution and collaboration from different sectoral bodies elaborated; - Operational plan elaborating common principles of designing and implementing coordinated food security and nutrition policies, strategies and program formulated; - Study/research to create mechanism to share information amongst stakeholders conducted | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners |
| | 8.2.2. Facilitate policy dialogue in support of Food Security and Nutrition governance and coordination, which is more inclusive of all relevant stakeholders of food, agriculture and forestry, and the institutional | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultative meetings/forums among various stakeholders (i.e. development and dialogue partners, private sector, CSOs, academes, etc.) in promoting nutrition –enhancing development conducted | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|--|
| | arrangements/modalities. | | | |
| | 8.2.3. Establish key and strategic partnerships to enhance national and regional capacity building, policy dialogue and consensus building as well as advocacy among AMS and other stakeholders to address problems of food security and nutrition in the region. | - Key and Strategic Partnerships alliances established at national and regional level | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners |
| Strategic Thrust 9. Develop and strengthen nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry policies/programs and build capacity for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation | | | | |
| <i>Output 9.1. Nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry policies and programmes developed and strengthened</i> | | | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners - ASC |
| | 9.1.1 Develop capacity to mainstream nutrition in sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food, agriculture and forestry | - Seminar/ workshop for integrating nutrition conducted | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners - ASC |
| | 9.1.2. Conduct various studies, workshop(s) to enhance capacity for policy makers/officers in formulating nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry policies, | - Seminar/Workshop conducted - Various Studies carried out | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners - ASC |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|--|
| | strategies and investment programs | | | |
| | 9.1.3 Develop policy guidelines and tools for formulating national and regional nutrition-enhancing sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food, agriculture and forestry | - National and Regional nutrition-enhancing policy guidelines and tools developed | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners - ASC |
| <i>Output 9.2. Capacity for implementing, monitoring and evaluating nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry policies, strategies and programs enhanced</i> | | | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners - ASC |
| | 9.2.1. Develop guidelines and tools for implementing, monitoring and evaluating national and regional nutrition-enhancing sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs related to food, agriculture and forestry | - Various Guidelines and tools for effective implementation have been developed - Appropriate M&E systems have been introduced | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners - ASC |
| | 9.2.2 Capacity building on implementation and monitoring and evaluation of policies, strategies and programs | - Capacity building efforts (training, institutional strengthening, on-the job coaching and etc.) carried out | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners - ASC |
| <i>Output 9.3 Various programs related to nutrition-enhancing food, agriculture and forestry identified, implemented, monitored and evaluated</i> | | | 2015-2020 | - AMS - ASEC |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO and other development partners - ASC |
| | 9.3.1 Identification and implementation of priority actions, including monitoring and evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority programs with support from development partners and donors identified and implemented | 2015-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMS - ASEC - FAO and other development partners - ASC |