PPFS 2014 Document Handbook

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: PPFS Chair

Second Policy Partnership on Food Security Management Council Meeting
Beijing, China
17 September 2014
POLICY PARTNERSHIP ON FOOD SECURITY (PPFS) 2014

Second Management Council (MC) Meeting

DOCUMENT HANDBOOK

17 SEPTEMBER 2014
BEIJING, CHINA
APEC PPFS 2014 Management

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Dr. Achmad Suryana, Indonesia (Vice Chair, until July, 2014)
Mr. Tjuk Eko Hari Basuki, Indonesia (Vice Chair, from August, 2014)
Mr. Orlan A. Calayag, Philippines, (Vice Chair, until July, 2014)
Mr. Asis G. Perez, Philippines, (Vice Chair, from August, 2014)
Ms. Anna Buduls, ABAC, Australia (Vice Chair)
Mr. Tony Nowell, ABAC, New Zealand (Vice Chair, from August, 2014)

Co-chairs of WG on Stock-take and Food Security Road Map toward 2020

Mr. Masaki Sakai, Japan (until April, 2014)
Mr. Tatsuya Kajishima, Japan (from April, 2014)
Mr. David Paul Bargueno, The US (until July, 2014)
Ms. Whitney Dubinsky with alternate Ms. Elizabeth Baysinger, The US (from August, 2014)
Mr. Pavel Skurikhin, Russia
Mr. Orlan Calayag, The Phillipines (until July, 2014)

Co-chairs of WG on Sustainable Development of Agricultural and Fishery Sectors

Ms. Jacqui Dixon, Hong Kong, China
Mr. Harry Hanawi, with alternate Mr. Tjuk Eko Hari Basuki, Indonesia

Chair of WG on Facilitation on Investment and Infrastructure Development

Mr. Pavel Skurikhin, Russia

Chair of WG on Enhancing Trade and Market

Mr. Tony Nowell, New Zealand

APEC Secretariat

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Ms. Yasmin MOHAMED AMIN(Program Executive)

Chair Office Team, China

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Ms. Cao Yingjun
Ms. Wang Xiaofang
Ms. Cao Tianya
Ms. Zhang Yi
Ms. Hu Yaoqing
Ms. Xie Tian
Ms. Ouyang Shuhong
Ms. Gao Xiaoming
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Document 1

PPFS Action Plan for 2013~2014 (Update)

Overview

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I. APEC’s Progress on Ensuring Food Security

- 1999: APEC Food System
- 2007: Food Safety Cooperation Forum
- 2009: Strategic Framework for Food Security in APEC
- 2010: Ministerial Meeting on Food Security
- 2012: PPFS Inaugural Meeting: First Meeting of the PPFS Management Council
- 2013: First Plenary Meeting of PPFS
  - First Meeting of the PPFS Management Council
  - Second Plenary Meeting of PPFS
  - The PPFS 1st Management Council (MC) Meeting
  - The PPFS Workshop on Business Plan
  - The PPFS 2014 High Level Dialogue Conference on Key Issues
  - The PPFS 2014 Plenary Meeting
  - The APEC Food Technology, Facility and Resource Exhibition
  - The PPFS 2nd Management Council (MC) Meeting
  - Third APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security

OUTCOMES

2010:
APEC Niigata Declaration on Food Security

Shared Goal 1: Sustainable Development of the Agricultural Sector
- Expanding food supply capacity
- Enhancing disaster preparedness in agriculture
- Developing rural communities
- Confronting challenges in climate change and natural resource management

Shared Goal 2: Facilitation of Investment, Trade and Markets
- Promoting investment in agriculture
- Facilitating trade in food and agricultural products
- Strengthening confidence in agricultural markets
- Improving the agribusiness environment
- Improving food safety practices

Niigata Declaration on Food Security
Meaningful consultation with relevant stakeholders is critical to making sustained progress towards our food security goals. Robust engagement helps strengthen the commitment of key players and ensures that the best ideas are utilized. Stakeholders comprise a broad range of players including non-government organizations, foundations, universities, multilateral institutions and private sector entities. We noted the value of ABAC’s input over the years, including its development and advocacy of the APEC Food System concept and its publication of a Strategic Framework for Food Security in APEC in 2009, and instructed Senior Officials to integrate ABAC into APEC’s food security efforts in a more substantive manner.

2011:
APEC SOM III 2011 in San Francisco Agreed to Create PPFS

Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS)

Objectives:
APEC’s approach to food security must reflect member economies’ commitment to facilitation of investment, trade and markets and sustainable development of the agricultural sector as outlined in the Niigata Declaration on Food Security.

Scope:
The PPFS should be the primary mechanism APEC uses in cooperation with other APEC fora to address food security policy concerns and should oversee all issues related to, and affecting, food security to drive economic growth and prosperity with dignity for people in the region.

These would include (but are not limited to): trade, productivity, rural development, technology dissemination, fisheries, post-harvest loss, balanced use of land and water resources for human, animal and energy use, transparency of markets, and the impact of financial instruments on food prices.

The PPFS will primarily examine policy issues as they relate to food security, but will remain cognizant of the capacity building work occurring in APEC working groups such as the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group and Ocean and Fisheries Working Group, as well as the work undertaken by the Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance, Food Safety Cooperation Forum so that efforts are complementary and not duplicative.

2012:
APEC Kazan Declaration on Food Security

Follow-up of Niigata Declaration, Ministerial Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Food Security (MMFS) PPFS agreed to facilitate further development on the following issues:
• Increasing agricultural production and productivity
• Facilitating trade and developing food markets
• Enhancing food safety and quality
• Improving access to food for socially vulnerable group of population
• Ensuring sustainable ecosystems based management and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated [IUU] fishing and associated trade

Referring to the Kazan Declaration MMFS requested as follows:
We noted the progress in carrying out the Niigata Declaration on APEC Food Security and supported the importance of continuing to conduct reviews of the implementation of the Niigata Action Plan. We requested that the APEC Secretariat take stock of the Action Plan implementation. The analysis of the result should take into account both achievements and concerns, and be transmitted to APEC economies, including through APIP.

2013:
APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (Version 2013)

2014:
APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (Version 2014)
APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste
Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance

APEC Beijing Declaration on Food Security

II. PPFS Operating Principles

• The PPFS should be the primary mechanism APEC uses in cooperation with other
APEC fora to address food security policy concerns and should oversee all issues related to, and affecting, food security to drive economic growth and prosperity with dignity for people in the region.

• The long term goal of the PPFS shall be the attainment of a food system structure by 2020 sufficient to provide lasting food security to APEC member economies. The PPFS target will be to provide food supplies to be sufficient, nutritious and safe.

• PPFS should focus on providing clear advice to APEC to make sustained progress towards food security goals.

• PPFS should operate in a highly respectful, collaborative manner to deliver progress against an agreed to work plan.

III. Operating Guidelines for Management Council and Working Groups


Operating Guidelines for the Management Council (MC)

Principles of Works:
Following the APEC spirit of voluntary, non-binding, and unilateral, the MC should have the spirit of: cooperation and voluntarism, transparency and inclusiveness, member driven and consensus basis process, with an emphasis on coordinated action between the public and private sectors and on concrete results.

Task of MC PPFS:
• To develop the agenda for the PPFS plenary meetings.
• To discuss and/or decide pending matters assigned by PPFS in the previous plenary, to be presented in the next PPFS Plenary Meeting.
• To carry out works assigned by the PPFS in consultation with PPFS members.
• To plan and propose additional PPFS Plenary or MC meetings as necessary in consultation with ABAC to determine proper agenda, time and place.
• To facilitate working group(s) created by PPFS.
• To standardize the activities and behavior of the WG(s), such as studying and developing plans for WG(s), reviewing the progress of the tasked assigned to WG(s).

Deliberation process:
• All deliberation conducted should be open for all economies.
• All discussion materials are provided to the APEC Secretariat and distributed two weeks before the session.

Operating Guidelines for Working Groups (WG)

Principles of Works:
Following the APEC spirit of voluntary, non-binding, and unilateral, the Management Council (MC) should have the spirit of: cooperation and voluntarism, transparency and inclusiveness, member driven and consensus basis process, with an emphasis on coordinated action between the public and private sectors and on concrete results.

Time Frame:
• Each WG will serve in an ad hoc basis with time frame decided by the PPFS.
• At the completion of its works, the WG should report to the PPFS.
• The WG should update each of its works, including at the MC meeting and MC should circulate the progress to the PPFS members.
Membership and leadership:
• Membership of a working group should reflect the membership composition of the PPFS (government and private sectors).
• All member economies can volunteer as a member and/or a chair in any WG created by the PPFS.
• In case there is more than one economy interested in the same WG chair, on the consensus basis those economies are assigned as a chair and a vice chair or as co-chairs.
• The chairs or vice chairs should be members of PPFS, while members of a Working Group are left for economies to nominate.
• Assignment of a chairmanship is decided in the Plenary Meeting, or any means to be agreed by the PPFS.
• PPFS may assign MC to compile opinions from member economies to select the chair of the WG(s).

Deliberation process:
• All WG meetings conducted should be open for all economies and can be inter-sessional.

IV. Top Priorities of Working Groups


WG on Stock-take & Road Map Towards 2020
Top Priorities:
1. Track progress on the effectiveness of PPFS key priorities & report to PPFS on Niigata and Kazan Declarations implementation process.
2. Carry out a stock-take of all APEC activities related to food security and APEC fora.
3. Identify and enhance linkages with governments, private sector, APEC sub-fora and multilateral organizations, research and academic institutions, and NGOs.
5. Elaborate guidelines on the roles of the stakeholders in order to strengthen food security, including risk management methods.

WG on Sustainable Development of Agricultural and Fishery Sector
Top Priorities:
1. Mutually beneficial technology dissemination.
2. Promoting effective management of marine ecosystem, fisheries, and aquaculture.
4. Strengthening resilience of small holders.
5. Enhancing positive externalities of agriculture.
6. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, such as land, water, etc.
7. Strengthening resilience of natural disasters.
8. Empowering smallholder farmers into food supply and value chains.

WG on Facilitation on Investment and Infrastructure Development
Top Priorities:
1. Promoting the Principle of Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI).
2. Strengthening confidence in agricultural markets.
3. Infrastructure development and Public Private Partnership (PPP).
4. Analyzing negative impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

WG on Enhancing Trade and Market
Top Priorities:
1. Eliminating non-tariff barriers and enhancing market access for food.
2. Ensuring effective global data standards for food.
3. Enhancing supply chain connectivity for food.
4. Refraining from imposing new export restrictions.
5. Reducing post-harvest losses and food waste and increasing food safety, including
   the development of food safety in the food processing industry.
6. Analyzing the implications of high food market prices on sustainable food security.

V. PPFS 2013 Activities and Outputs

2013 PPFS Activities and outputs were from PPFS report to C-SOM by PPFS Chair
2013, Bali, 2 October 2013.

DELIVERABLES

1. Operating Guideline for PPFS Management Council (MC) and
   Working Groups (WGs)
2. PPFS Action Plan 2012-2013

Concept on aligning farmers’ into
achievement of global food
security

1. Food Security Road
   Map Towards 2020
2. Inputs to the
   leaders’ statement
   on Food Security

TIMELINE AND DELIVERABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>PPFS Plenary 1</th>
<th>MC PPFS</th>
<th>PPFS Plenary 2</th>
<th>MC PPFS</th>
<th>1-2 Okt</th>
<th>7-8 Okt</th>
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<td>SOM 1</td>
<td>25-26 Jan</td>
<td>6 Apr</td>
<td>28-30 Jun</td>
<td>11 Jul</td>
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Output

- TOR for MC PPFS to operate
- Finalizing Draft PPFS Action Plan, including chairmanship and membership of WGs
- PPFS WORK PLAN/AGENDA 2013

- Agenda for PPFS Plenary June, including Farmers’ Day
- Progress report of WGs

- Farmers’ Days
- Exhibition of partnership
- Reports of WGs
- Endorsement of FS Road Maps & WG Reports
- Draft Inputs for the Leaders’ Statement

- Refinement of inputs for Leader’s Statement
- Preparation for PPFS Work in 2014

PPFS reports to C-SOM
PPFS Outputs 2013 is as follows:
• Finalized and agreed on a strategic ROAD MAP toward 2020 (Version 2013)
• Agreed to continue to work together to formulate an operational BUSINESS PLAN, to invigorate participation of the private sector.
• Tasked the US to write a TOR (Terms of Reference) that outline procedures to produce the Business Plan.
• Agreed to continue to work together on alignment of the results of WG 1, 2, and 3 into Road Map**).
• Agreed to finalize Inputs to the Leaders' Statement in 2nd MC PPFS meeting in Kyoto, July 11, 2013.

*) Attended by government and private sector representatives from 18 APEC economies: Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, Peru, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and the United States of America. ABAC and APEC Secretariat also attended.

**) Results of each Working Groups are attached in the Road map as individual member economy Action Plans.

Outcome 2013 stated in 21st APEC Leaders’ Declaration, October 8, 2013 is as follows:

We recognized that resource scarcity presents an immense challenge that limits our ability to pursue economic growth and we were mindful of the grave economic consequences of natural and human-caused disaster, particularly to the most vulnerable members of society. In response to these challenges, we will take the following steps:

a. address the nexus of water, energy and food security through the promotion of integrated policies and collaborative approaches;
b. implement the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 to enhance supply chain connectivity, achieve efficiencies, reduce post-harvest losses and waste, and improve the food system structure by 2020, to provide lasting food security to APEC economies;
c. recognize that bans and other restrictions on the export of food may cause price volatility, especially for economies that rely on imports of staple products, and we reiterate our pledge against protectionism.

Outcome 2013 stated in the 2013 APEC Ministerial Meeting-Joint Ministerial Statement is as follows:

Strengthening Food Security and Safety

70. We reiterated our commitment to pursue and strengthen our cooperation in achieving sustainable food security through the implementation of the Niigata Declaration 2010 and Kazan Declaration 2012, including through the Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS). We encouraged sharing of best practices on this area through Asia-Pacific Information Platform on Food Security (APIP). We reaffirmed the importance of not applying WTO-inconsistent trade measures in pursuing food security.

71. We welcomed the Food Security Road Map towards 2020 as a strategic approach in APEC to achieve the goal of improving food security. We instructed officials to develop and start to implement an operational Business Plan in the coming years. We noted that the business plan would address the sustainable development of the food sector; the facilitation of investment and infrastructure development; and enhancing trade and markets. The operational Business Plan should reflect close collaboration among relevant APEC fora and private sector, and not duplicate existing APEC initiatives.

72. We recognized the crucial role of farmers and fishers, especially small holders and women, in increasing food production and attaining food security in the region. Noting their vulnerability to economic turbulence and natural shocks, we underlined the need to enhance their capacity to reduce food losses and further strengthen their
role in our investment and environmental conservation policies. We valued the creation and enhancement of partnerships that involve key stakeholders in food security, including by integrating smallholder farmers and fishers with the private sector in food supply-chains. The partnerships should also take into account the importance of gender equality and the significant role of women in ensuring food security from household, to community, economy-wide, and regional levels. We welcomed the multi-year project on Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain.

VI. PPFS 2013 Inputs for PPFS 2014

PPFS 2013 Inputs for PPFS 2014 from PPFS MC Meeting in Kyoto, 9 July 2013 are as follows:
1. To design a meeting of private business only – with government representative as observers, to invigorate private sector participation in PPFS.
2. To have more intensive communications between Management Council (MC) PPFS and ABAC to align PPFS meetings with private business (ABAC) meetings, related to the topics, agenda, venues and places (to be facilitated by MC-PPFS members from ABAC)
3. To revise, if necessary, the PPFS TOR to further attract and accommodate privates/business interest.
4. To open the opportunity for the Road Map to be reviewed, if required, for version 2014.
5. To have a realistic and concrete plan on the alignment of small-farmers into the food supply chain and the value chain.

VII. PPFS 2014 Action Plan

1. Theme
The PPFS 2014 theme is “Strengthening Partnership for Food Security”, as an echo to the APEC 2014 theme - “Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership”, and the first mission of the PPFS: the development of a food sector that is economically efficient and profitable, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound.

2. Key areas for cooperation.
Under the priority of “Promoting innovative development, economic reform and growth” in 2014, PPFS could build stronger collaboration in areas such as post-harvest management, agricultural technologies and standards, and both the food and fisheries sectors, so as to better implement the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020. The agreed areas for cooperation include but are not limited to:
   a) Technology cooperation, knowledge-sharing, and capacity-building in production
   b) Technology exchanges and cooperation in food storage and food supply chain loss reduction
   c) Agricultural and food trade cooperation and facilitation
   d) Investment and infrastructure development and cooperation on food security
   e) Food standards and safety assurances

3. Outcomes
With the joint efforts of all PPFS members, we will draw on the past outcomes of PPFS and suggestions and proposals of all members to reach consensus and achieve outcomes as follows:

   a) Review and implement the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (Version 2014). In 2014, PPFS may update the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (Version 2013), where necessary and appropriate, according to the changing situation of food security in the region, e.g. by adding or modifying projects
and activities. Members will focus on the priority areas outlined in the Roadmap, especially on food supply chain management, post-harvest losses and waste reduction, and long-term food security for member economies, so as to achieve fruitful outcomes.

b) Formulate operational business plans (2014-2020) for food security. In order to support the implementation of the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020, a multi-year business plan will be developed, focusing on areas of post-harvest management as well as technologies and standards, supply chain and cool chain, loss reduction, quality and safety assurances in the agricultural, food and fishery sector. The plan includes goals, objectives, key issues and actions. The goals of the plan includes: Sustainable development of agriculture & fisheries; Facilitation of investment & infrastructure; Enhance trade & markets development; Reduce food loss and waste; Improve food safety and nutrition. Relevant PPFS working groups will work out the plans in close coordination with private sector partners.

c) Develop the APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste. It is necessary and timely to develop and carry out the APEC Reduce Food Loss and Waste Action Plan as an echo to better implement the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 stated in 21st APEC Leaders’ Declaration, October 8, 2013(para18b, c, and d). The plan will work for defeating hunger and malnutrition, and improving the living standard of all, especially the poorest and small holder, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. The plan includes goals, objectives, key issues and actions. Goals of the plan includes: Alleviate the strain on natural resource scarcity including water and land, improve sustainable development; Enhance food supply efficiency, provide more affordable food for lower income consumers.

d) Develop Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance. To better implement APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020, it is necessary to develop an Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance. It is committed to coordinating efforts to build cooperation in terms of food standards and quality/safety assurance, maximize the optimal use of limited food resources to invigorate food trade and to ensure food security in the region. Goals include: Establishing a dialogue and consultation mechanism for food quality assurance and safety issues in the Asia-Pacific Region; Promoting cooperation on food quality assurance and safety standards in the Asia-Pacific Region; Carrying out research and exchange on risk management and control and food specification and safety assurance; Work with the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum to strengthen coherence to internationally- accepted food safety technical regulations, as well as science-based food inspection, technology research, and technical communication; Assist farmers, fisherfolk, micro, small and medium scale enterprises and other stakeholders to comply with food safety regulation.

e) Promote exchanges and cooperation. PPFS is committed to promoting exchanges and cooperation on technologies, facilities and resources in agricultural, food and fisheries sectors, as well as consolidating the policy partnership on food security within APEC.

f) Strengthen Private Sector Engagement. A significant focus of the PPFS agenda in 2014 is to enhance the engagement of the private sector and strengthen the meaningful partnership. PPFS will work with ABAC, APEC Secretariat, and private sector partners to identify a formal mechanism for amplifying the voices of business from all 21 APEC economies and strengthening public-private partnership in PPFS.

4. Activities
To turn these into a reality, PPFS may start with working in individual areas and link them up overtime to cover the whole region. There are three kinds of measures to
achieve this goal:

First, hold the PPFS 2014 meetings and related activities, including the PPFS 2014 Government-Business Dialogue Conference and the 1st MC Meeting on February 21-23 in Ningbo at the margin of SOM1; a PPFS Workshop on Business Plan on May 11 in Qingdao, Shandong Province at the margin of SOM2; the PPFS 2014 High Level Dialogue Conference on Key Issues, the PPFS Plenary meeting and APEC Food Technology, Facility and Resource Exhibition on August 14-16 in Beijing at the margin of SOM3, and a PPFS second MC Meeting on September 17 in Beijing at the margin of Third APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security. Outcomes of PPFS meetings will be directly reported to the APEC Senior Official’s Meetings, and then, input to the APEC relevant meetings.

Second, relevant PPFS Working Groups will work out a 5 priorities plan. In 2014, under the guidance of the PPFS Management Council, the existing PPFS working groups which were established in 2013 will continue to be open to interested PPFS members.

The Working Group on the Sustainable Development of Agricultural and Fisheries Sectors will put priorities on technology cooperation, knowledge-sharing, and capacity building in food production (Hong Kong, China and Indonesia to chair the working group and lead the work).

The Working Group on Facilitation on Investment and Infrastructure Development will focus on investment and infrastructure development and cooperation (Russia to chair the working group and lead the work).

The Working Group on Enhancing Trade and Markets will attach importance to technology exchanges and cooperation in food storage, food supply chains and food loss reduction (the United States to lead work), food trade cooperation and facilitation (New Zealand to chair the working group and lead the work) and food standards and safety assurances (China, Australia and New Zealand to lead the work, and in co-operation with the APEC Food Safety Co-operation Forum).

Third, the PPFS will also further engage and coordinate more intensively with related APEC fora and mechanisms, especially: the Agriculture Technical Cooperation Working Group (ATCWG), the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG); the High Level Policy Dialogue on Agriculture Biotechnology (HLPDAB) and the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI).

VIII. PPFS Management Council and its Working Groups

PPFS Chair and Vice Chairs

2012:
Chair: Mr. Sergey Aleksashenko (Russia)
Vice chair: Mr. Bradley Fenwick (USA)
Vice chair: Dr. Achmad Suryana (Indonesia)
Vice chair: Mr. Frank Gaoning Ning (ABAC; China)

2013:
Chair: Dr. Achmad Suryana (Indonesia)
Vice chair: Mr. Pavel Skurihin (Russia)
Vice chair: Dr. Han Jizhi (China)
Vice chair: Ms. Anna Buduls (ABAC; Australia)
2014:
Chair: Dr. Han Jizhi (China)
Vice chair: Dr. Achmad Suryana (until July, 2014)
Mr. Tjuk Eko Hari Basuki (from August, 2014) (Indonesia)
Vice chair: Mr. Orlan A. Calayag (until July, 2014),
Mr. Asis G. Perez (from August, 2014) (Philippines)
Vice chair: Ms. Anna Buduls (ABAC; Australia),
Mr. Tony Nowell (from August, 2014) (ABAC; New Zealand)

PPFS Working Groups

2013
WG on Stock-take and Food Security Road Map toward 2020
Co-chairs: Mr. Masaki Sakai, Japan
           Mr. Raj Koshla, USA
           Mr. Pavel V. Skurikhin, Russia

WG on Sustainable Development of Agricultural and Fishery Sectors
Chair: Mr. Franky Welirang, Indonesia

WG on Facilitation on Investment and Infrastructure Development
Chair: Mr. Antyukhin Kirill, Russia

WG on Enhancing Trade and Market
Chair: Mr. Tony Nowell, New Zealand

2014
WG on Stock-take and Food Security Road Map toward 2020
Co-chairs: Mr. Masaki Sakai, Japan (until April, 2014)
           Mr. Tatsuya Kajishima, Japan (from April, 2014);
           Mr. David Paul Bargueno (until July, 2014), Ms. Whitney Dubinsky
           with alternate Ms. Elizabeth Baysinger (from August, 2014), The US;
           Mr. Pavel Skurikhin, Russia;
           Mr. Orlan Calayag (until July, 2014), The Philippines

WG on Sustainable Development of Agricultural and Fishery Sectors
Chair: Ms. Jacqui Dixon, Hong Kong, China
       Mr. Harry Hanawi, with alternate Mr. Tjuk Eko Hari Basuki, Indonesia

WG on Facilitation on Investment and Infrastructure Development
Chair: Mr. Pavel Skurikhin, Russia

WG on Enhancing Trade and Market
Chair: Mr. Tony Nowell, New Zealand

IX. PPFS Program Director of APEC Secretariat

2013
Program Director of APEC Secretariat: Mr. Thanawat Sirikul

2014
Program Director of APEC Secretariat: Mr. Thanawat Sirikul
Program Executive of APEC Secretariat: Ms. Yasmin MOHAMED AMIN
I Introduction of the meetings

1. The Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) 2014 1st Management Council (MC) meeting and Government and Business Dialogue Conference on Food Security & Trade (called “the Dialogue Conference” hereinafter) were held on 21-23 February 2014 in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, China. The meetings were chaired by Dr. Han Jizhi, Deputy Director General, State Administration of Grain, China. The Vice-Chairs were Dr. Achmad Suryana, Director General, Agency for Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture, Indonesia; Mr. Orlan Calayag, Administrator of National Food Authority, the Philippines and Ms. Anna Buduls from APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), Chairman of Tramada Systems, Australia.

2. Over 150 representatives from both government and private sector of 17 economies, namely Australia; Canada; Chile; China; Indonesia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and the United States of America, as well as the APEC Secretariat attended the meetings. The Executive Director of the Agricultural and Food Marketing Association for Asia and the Pacific attended the Dialogue Conference.

II. Opening Remarks from the Administrator of State Administration of Grain, China

3. Mr. Ren Zhengxiao, Administrator of State Administration of Grain, China welcomed delegates. He pointed out APEC economies are facing challenges on food security from both the demand and supply side, the extent of which varies due to different circumstances in different member economies. In particular, the challenge on ensuring food security for the poor and the vulnerable is more pressing. He noted that the PPFS can play an important role in policy coordination, trade facilitation, information exchange between partners, and applauded for the formulation of open, inclusive, mutually beneficial and win-win partnership for lasting food security for APEC economies.

III. The Dialogue Conference Outcomes

4. The Dialogue Conference was under the theme of PPFS 2014: “Strengthening Partnerships for Food Security”, with three priorities:
a) How to allow the market to play a decisive role in food security and how to better define the government’s role in ensuring food security in APEC member economies;
b) How to reduce food losses and waste through improving the supply chain management;
c) How to promote regional cooperation on food quality/safety management and standardization.

5. 28 speakers from private and public sectors of China; Indonesia; Russia; the Philippines; Japan; the United States; Singapore; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Thailand; New Zealand and Chinese Taipei joined the discussion. Through the dialogue, we’ve fostered mutual understanding and agreed on some suggestions and measures for enhancing food security in the Asia-Pacific region, which would add values to the development and implementation of PPFS 2014 Action Plan.

6. The Dialogue Conference also highlighted the importance of the supply chain and cool chain infrastructure in reducing food losses, the significance of a “global food value chain” to promote agriculture development in the APEC economies, and emphasized regional cooperation on international food standards for food safety and food quality as a prerequisite for free trade on food.

7. The Dialogue Conference indicated that public-private partnership would be an appropriate approach in conducting APEC PPFS activities. Businesses (big or small), as well as farmers and fishers are the key players in ensuring food security, and should be encouraged to continue contributing to the future achievements.

8. There was a field trip to Zhoushan Grain Terminal, Yinzhou Grain Storage Depot and Zhuangqiao Grain & Oils Wholesale Market. Through the field trip, participants noted that China has taken significant steps to build good capacity for food storage and distribution, which is vital to achieve sustainable food security. And it was suggested that those good practice could be shared with other economies.

Ⅳ. The PPFS 1st MC Meeting Outcomes

9. The objectives of the PPFS 1st MC meeting in Ningbo are as follows:
a) To summarize and review the achievements of PPFS in 2013;
b) To discuss and deliberate on the PPFS 2014 Action Plan;
c) To brief on the progress of PPFS working groups in 2013;
d) To consider further working group activities in 2014; and
e) To develop operational Business Plans for Food Security.

10. The meeting amended a supported the draft Action Plan for PPFS 2014, which defines the theme, topics, outcomes and activities of the PPFS’s work of the year. The updated draft version will be circulated to all PPFS members for their comments.
11. The theme of PPFS 2014- “Strengthening Partnerships for Food Security” was endorsed, as an echo to the APEC 2014 theme - “Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership”, and the first mission of the PPFS: the development of food sector that is economically efficient and profitable, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound.

12. Key areas for cooperation. Under the priority of “Promoting innovative development, economic reform and growth” in 2014, PPFS could build stronger collaboration in areas, such as post-harvest management, agricultural technologies and standards, and food and fisheries sector, so as to better implement the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020. The agreed areas for cooperation include but are not limited to:
   a) Technology cooperation, knowledge-sharing, and capacity-building;
   b) Technology exchanges and cooperation in food storage, supply chain and food loss reduction;
   c) Food trade cooperation and facilitation;
   d) Investment and infrastructure development and cooperation on food security;
   e) Food standards and quality /safety assurances.

13. Review and implement the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (Version 2014). In 2014, PPFS may update the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (Version 2013), where necessary and appropriate, according to the changing situation of food security in the region, e.g. by adding or modifying projects and activities. Members will focus on the priority areas outlined in the Roadmap, especially food supply chain management, post-harvest losses and waste reduction, and long-term food security for member economies, so that to achieve fruitful outcomes.

14. Formulate operational business plans (2014-2020) for food security. A multi-year business plans will be developed, in order to support the implementation of the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020. Relevant PPFS working groups will work out the plans in close coordination with private sector partners, Specifically focused areas will be: sustainable development of agricultural and fisheries sectors; facilitation on investment and infrastructure development; enhancing trade and market, especially in post-harvest management technologies and standards, supply chain and cool chain, loss reduction, quality and safety assurances.

15. Promote exchanges and cooperation. PPFS is committed to promoting exchanges and cooperation on technologies, facilities and resources in agricultural, food and fisheries sectors, as well as consolidating the policy partnership on food security within APEC.

16. Strengthen private sector engagement. A significant focus of the PPFS agenda in 2014 is to enhance the engagement of the private sector and strengthen the
meaningful partnership. PPFS will work with ABAC, APEC Secretariat, and private sector partners to identify a formal mechanism for amplifying the voices of business from all 21 APEC economies and strengthening public-private partnership in PPFS.

V. Activities

17. The PPFS 2014 Government - Business Dialogue Conference and the 1st MC Meeting held in Ningbo is the beginning of a series of PPFS 2014 meetings and activities. Future meetings of the year include a PPFS Plenary meeting and APEC Food Technology, Facility and Resource Exhibition to be held at the margin of SOM3, and a PPFS second MC Meeting to be held in Beijing at the margin of CSOM. Outcomes of PPFS meetings will be directly reported to the APEC Senior Official’s Meetings, and then, the Food Security Ministerial Meeting and the APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting.

18. In 2014, under the guidance of the PPFS Management Council, the existing PPFS working groups which were established in 2013 would continue to be open to interested PPFS members. The Working Group on the Sustainable Development of Agricultural and Fisheries Sectors will put priorities on technology cooperation, knowledge-sharing, and capacity building in food production (Hong Kong, China to chair the working group and lead the work). The Working Group on Facilitation on Investment and Infrastructure Development will focus on investment and infrastructure development and cooperation (Russia to chair the working group and lead the work). The Working Group on Enhancing Trade and Market will attach importance to technology exchanges and cooperation in food storage, supply chain and food loss reduction (the United States to lead work), food trade cooperation and facilitation (New Zealand to chair the working group and lead the work) and food standards and quality/safety assurances (China to lead the work, assisted by Australia and New Zealand and in co-operation with the APEC Food Safety Co-operation Forum).

19. PPFS will also further engage and coordinate more intensively with related APEC fora and mechanisms, especially: the Agriculture Technical Cooperation Working Group (ATCWG), the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG); the High Level Policy Dialogue on Agriculture Biotechnology (HLPDAB) and the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI).
Document 3

PPFS Chair’s Update to the Senior Officials

Dr. Han Jizhi, PPFS Chair 2014

20 August, 2014 in Beijing, China

Chapter 1. The Theme of PPFS 2014:
Strengthening Partnerships for Food Security

Background

1. **Demand**: By 2050, food production needs to increase 70% to meet the demand.

2. **Supply**: Agricultural land per capita in use per person will decrease from its 2012 level of 0.22 hectares to 0.18 in 2050. Almost 1/3 of the food produced for human consumption is lost every year.

3. **Undernourished**: From 2011-2013, 552 million people living in Asia are still undernourished, accounting for 13.5% of the Asian population and 65.6% of the global undernourished population.

4. **Distinctive advantages**: Natural resources, technologies, management expertise, consumption needs, pattern and habit

Food security is a multi-dimensional and complex issue consisting of many social, economic, environmental and physical factors.
II. The PPFS 2014 Key Areas for Cooperation

- a) Technology cooperation, knowledge-sharing, and capacity-building in food production (Hong Kong, China and Indonesia to lead the work);
- b) Technology exchanges and cooperation in food storage, supply chain and food loss reduction (the United States to lead the work);
- c) Agricultural and food trade cooperation and facilitation (New Zealand to lead the work);
- d) Investment and infrastructure development and cooperation on food security (Russia to lead the work);
- e) Food standards and safety assurances (China, Australia and New Zealand to lead the work, and in co-operation with the APEC Food Safety Co-operation Forum).

III. The PPFS 2014 Actions and Outcomes

Actions

Topics. (1) the private sector’s role and practices in ensuring food security;(2) the public sector’s role and practices in ensuring food security;(3) protect the interests and raise the income of farmers/fishers;(4) food standard and safety management;(5) food loss and waste reduction technologies and patterns;(6) improve consumers’ health and food nutrition.

Guideline documents. Important draft documents have been developed through different ways, including the PPFS 1st Management Council Meeting in Ningbo this February, the PPFS Workshop on Business Plan in Qingdao this May, the PPFS Plenary meeting in Beijing this August at the margins of SOM1, SOM2, SOM3 respectively, and as well as online exchanges.

PPP. Public and Private Partnership (PPP) contributes to the success of the PPFS 2014 Government - Business Dialogue Conference in Ningbo this February, the PPFS 2014 High Level Dialogue Conference on Key Issues and APEC Food Technology, Facility and Resource Exhibition in Beijing this August.
III. The PPFS 2014 Action and Outcomes

Proposed Outcomes

The following Annex 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 were endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, August 15, 2014, Beijing, China.

- APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (version 2014)
- APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste
- Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance
- PPFS inputs for the 2014 APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement
- PPFS inputs for 2014 APEC the Leaders’ Declaration

IV. PPFS’s Recommendations on Improving Food Security

a) Promote policy communication on food security.
b) Strive to reduce food loss and waste.
c) Facilitate agricultural and food trade.
d) Improve food safety and nutrition.
e) Improve farmers and small holders’ income and welfare.
f) Increase connectivity of food security partnership.
Progress Report of Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) 2014

(Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, August 15, 2014, Beijing, China)

PPFS Chair 2014

I. The PPFS 2014 Theme: Strengthening Partnerships for Food Security

1. APEC economies are faced with both demand and supply of food security challenges. World’s population is expected to jump from 7.2 billion today to 9.6 billion by 2050. Food production will need to increase 70% to meet demand at that time. However, the strains on arable land per capita, fresh water resources and energy will get worse. Climate change, natural disasters, along with food loss and waste have increasingly negative impact on effective food supply (availability), economy, and environment. In Asia-Pacific region, vulnerable communities and people in the poverty-stricken areas are under serious threat in terms of food security.

2. Food security cooperation has a promising future. Each economy has distinctive advantages in natural resources, technologies and management expertise, and has its own consumption needs, pattern and habit for food. Food security concerns the health and safety of humans and the regional development, stability and peace. Those could make collaboration and cooperation among APEC economies possible.

3. Food security is a multi-dimensional and complex issue consisting of many social, economic, environmental, physical and political factors. The theme of PPFS2014 is “Strengthening Partnerships for Food Security”, also as an echo to the APEC 2014 theme - “Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership”.

II. The PPFS 2014 Key Areas for Cooperation

4. Based on the PPFS 2014 theme, PPFS has sought to build stronger collaboration and cooperation in the agreed areas:

   a) Technology cooperation, knowledge-sharing, and capacity-building in food production (Hong Kong, China and Indonesia to lead the work);

   b) Technology exchanges and cooperation in food storage, supply chain and food loss reduction (the United States to lead work);

   c) Agricultural and food trade cooperation and facilitation (New Zealand to lead the
work);

d) Investment and infrastructure development and cooperation on food security (Russia to lead the work);

e) Food standards and safety assurances (China, Australia and New Zealand to lead the work, and in co-operation with the APEC Food Safety Co-operation Forum).

III. The PPFS 2014 Action and Outcomes

5. Discuss concerned issues on food security. These issues include the follows: (1) the private sector’s role and practices in ensuring food security; (2) the public sector’s role and practices in ensuring food security; (3) protect the interests and raise the income of famers/fishers; (4) food standard and safety management; (5) food loss and waste reduction technologies and patterns; (6) improve consumers’ health and food nutrition.

6. Develop guideline documents on improving food security. Important draft documents have been developed through different ways, including the PPFS 1st Management Council Meeting in Ningbo this February, the PPFS Workshop on Business Plan in Qingdao this May, the PPFS Plenary meeting in Beijing this August at the margins of SOM1, SOM2, SOM3 respectively, and as well as intersessional exchanges. The draft of the updated APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (version 2014) has been completed. Based on the Road Map, APEC Food Security Business Plan (2014 ~ 2020), APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste, and Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance have been developed. PPFS drafted inputs for both of the 2014 APEC Ministerial Meeting Joint Statement and the Leaders’ Declaration.

7. Encourage communication between private and public sectors. This year, the PPFS related meetings indicate that public-private partnership has become an appropriate approach in conducting PPFS activities to reach food security goals.

IV. PPFS’s Suggestions on Improving Food Security

8. Promote policy communication on food security. Under the guidance of APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020, economies’ communications on laws, policies and standards of food production, distribution and consumption should be improved; plans and measures should be developed to strengthen regional cooperation.

9. Strive to reduce food loss and waste. By implementing the APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste, APEC economies will alleviate the strain on natural resource scarcity including water and land, improve sustainable development, increase food supply chain efficiency, and strive to reduce food loss and waste by 10% by 2020 in the Asia-Pacific region compared with the 2011-2012 levels.
10. **Facilitate agricultural and food trade.** By the implementation of APEC Food Security Business Plan, economies could strengthen information exchange in food supply and demand, variety and quality, price, import and export food quality specifications, technologies and inspection methods. Efforts could be made to explore opportunities for agricultural and food trade investment and cooperation, remove trade-barriers, lower trade and investment costs, all with the goals of achieving a mutually-beneficial and win-win result.

11. **Improve food safety and nutrition.** By implementation of the Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance, establish a dialogue and consultation mechanism for food quality assurance and safety issues, harmonize existing food standards and systems, and promote cooperation on food quality assurance and safety standards.

12. **Improve farmers and small holders’ income and welfare.** It is necessary to increase resilience of farmers, small businesses and fishermen to against risks of natural disasters and market fluctuation. Besides, disseminating food production and storage technologies, organizing personnel trainings, and social vulnerable groups demand for food should be attached great importance to.

13. **Increase connectivity of food security partnership.** The exchange platform will be set up to improve communications between governments, businesses and farmers. Collective efforts will be made to establish interest communities of farmers and businesses. It aims to create an open, inclusive, mutually beneficial and win-win partnership for lasting food security in the Asia-Pacific region.

14. Based on what PPFS has achieved so far, the PPFS expects APEC 2014 SOM3 to welcome and support above mentioned documents and measures to improve food security in the Asia-Pacific region.

V. **Annex on Proposed PPFS 2014 Outcomes**

The following Annex 1,2,3,4,5,6 were endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, August 15, 2014, Beijing, China.


20. Annex6:PPFS inputs for the Leaders’ Declaration
I The Challenges

1. Food security has become an increasing concern among many APEC economies due to rising food prices and periods of price volatility. Food security is a multi-dimensional and complex issue consisting of many social, economic, environmental, physical and political factors. The commonly accepted definition of food security is: “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.

2. However, APEC economies are faced with both demand and supply of food security challenges. On the demand side, APEC economies must deal with global population that will reach an estimated 9.6 billion in 2050. Income growth and urbanization resulting in the change in food consumption pattern, in term of variety and quality, and safety, and nutritional issues. Increased demand for food as energy feedstock and for other industrial uses will also become more prominent drivers of increasing demand for food.

3. On the supply side, natural resources constraints will become more stringent in the coming years, adversely impacting crops, fisheries, and aquaculture yields as well as the capacity to expand food production, including capture fishing. Agricultural land per capita is projected to decline from its 2012 level of 0.22 hectares in use per person to 0.18 in 2050, while the proportion of the population living in urban areas is forecasted to rise from 50% to 70%. In addition, increased cycle of adverse weather condition associated with climate change will cause yield declines from some important staple food crops, especially rice, wheat and fish products. Hence, in the absence of any policy intervention, the cost of food could rise substantially as a result of increasing demand and reduced production. Producers will also pass on the higher costs of climate adaptation measures to consumers [APEC PSU, 2012].

4. APEC economies are faced with different food security issues in their agricultural and fisheries sectors as well as in their approaches to address food insecurity due to different characteristics in each member economy. Another important challenge, especially in APEC economies how to improve the involvement of the private sector in strengthening economies’ and global food security.

5. Considering that establishing a comprehensive food system-based food security environment in APEC is a complex and long term effort, APEC created the Policy
Partnership on Food Security [PPFS] in 2011, and welcomed Niigata Declaration in 2010 and Kazan Declaration in 2012 on APEC Food Security

II The vision and Goal

6. The PPFS vision is “APEC economies that are free from hunger and malnutrition, and contribute to the efforts of improving the living standard of all, especially the poorest and small holder, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manners”.

7. The long term goal of the PPFS, as mentioned in its Term of Reference, is the attainment of a food system structure by 2020, sufficient to provide lasting food security to APEC member economies. Enhance food supply efficiency, provide more affordable food for lower income consumers. APEC economies will strive to reduce food loss and waste by 10% compared with the 2011-2012 levels by 2020 in the Asia-Pacific economies aim to advance beyond the Millennium Development Goals 2015 hunger goals.

III The Missions

8. The PPFS is the primary mechanism for APEC economies to address food security policy concerns and should oversee all issues related to, and affecting food security. The first mission of the PPFS is the development of a food sector that is economically efficient and profitable, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound. The important role of the private sector in achieving food security is fully recognized as a necessity. Hence, public-private partnerships will become the main approach in any APEC PPFS activity. Therefore, the PPFS 2014 theme is “Strengthening Partnership for Food Security”, which also echoes to the APEC 2014 theme - “Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership. PPFS should strengthen exchanges and coordination with other APEC fora, such as the Agricultural Technology Cooperation Working Group, the Committee on Trade and Investment, the Food Safety Cooperation Forum and its Partnership Training Institute Network, the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group and High-Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology, to contribute to greater overall benefits.

9. In line with the awareness of the important role of trade in achieving food security, the second PPFS mission, using the spirit of partnership as mentioned in the Niigata Declaration, is to develop mechanism that encourage food production and trade, as well as to improve food stocks and safety nets for the poor; considering the level of development and resource endowment in each economy, and the role of trade in stabilizing food prices.

1 It is an average level for all economies. Specific indicator can be developed based on each economy’s situation.
10. With full awareness that most APEC economies are dominated by small scale farmers and small scale fisheries and that poverty and food insecurity are highly correlated, the third mission of the PPFS considering how to improve farm efficiency for all farmers, including small holders, in accordance with the PPFS 2013 theme “Aligning Farmers into the Achievement of Global Food Security”, which was designated by Indonesia as the APEC host economy as the APEC host economy.

IV The Strategies

11. Several APEC sub-fora are already working directly on topics relating to food security, including the Committee on Trade and Investment [CTI] and its subgroup the Food Safety Cooperation Forum [FSCF], the Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group [ATCGW], the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group [OFWG], and the High Level Policy Dialogue on Agricultural Biotechnology [HPLDAB].

12. Closely linked to other APEC fora, the PPFS has following paths or strategies to achieve its goals. They are:
   a. Sustainable Development of the Agricultural and Fishery Sectors,
   b. Facilitation of Investment and Infrastructure Development, and
   c. Enhancing Trade and Markets.
   d. Reducing food loss and waste,
   e. Improving food safety and nutrition.

13. The spirit of mutually beneficial partnership between public and private entities, including farmers, as well as between developed and developing economies will always be firmly held in implementing PPFS activities.

14. The Road Map to achieving the goals of the PPFS should be strategic, result-oriented and comprehensive to achieve the long term goal of setting up a food system structure by 2020 sufficient to provide lasting food security to APEC economies, as instructed by ministers. The Road Map provides guidance for the PPFS Working Groups [WGs], that were established in line with the strategic issues mentioned above. And PPFS is willing to work with other APEC foras on food security to take appropriate measures to strengthen food security. The WGs are WG on Sustainable Development of the Agriculture and Fishery Sectors, WG on Facilitation of Investment and Infrastructure Development, and WG on Enhancing Trade and Markets.

15. Members of each WG are encouraged to set up an implementation plan which details, in the style of a multiyear business plan, integrating the private sector in very specific ways, including who exactly will do what, when, where and how, and how those actions will be funded.
16. In developing sustainable agricultural and fishery sectors, the PPFS will hold the principle of development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Research and development, technology dissemination, management of marine ecosystem and aquaculture, farmer organization empowerment, and sustainable management of natural resources and knowledge sharing and technical cooperation will become the core issues to address.

17. In facilitating investment and infrastructure development, the PPFS may refer to the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems which is expected to be endorsed at the Committee on World Food Security in October, 2014. This will also include infrastructure development and analyzing impact of Foreign Direct Investment [FDI]. Efforts are generated to realize the long-term plans to promote food security, along with close coordination between public and private sectors and ensuring a favorable climate and improving private sector input into government decision-making for investments into food production, distribution and infrastructure development that allows to stimulate development of economically efficient, productive and sustainable agricultural sector and fisheries.

18. In enhancing trade and markets, APEC economies believe that trade can support food security when it improves incomes and improves availability or access to nutritious food, and improve price stability. Therefore, the PPFS shall facilitate international trade, where the gains can be distributed among players in a more equitable manner and, in such a way that can improve small holders’ income. This is in line with the sub-theme of APEC 2013 “Achieving Sustainable Growth with Equity”. The priority toward 2020 will include trade facilitation in food and agricultural products, and improving governance frameworks. It is an important task to resist protectionism, eliminate trade distorting policies and promote harmonization of standards and adherence to internationally recognized, science-based standards.

19. In improving food supply, APEC economies should focus on promoting effective management of the food supply chains, reducing food losses and waste; sharing experience and information on reducing food losses and sharing effective models of food supply chains.

20. In improving food safety and nutrition, it is necessary to build convergence in food standards and regulatory systems across the region, including safety and technical requirements, to assure safety, enhance productivity, build capacity and reduce barriers to food trade.

V Plan of Activities Towards 2020

21. The following are priority activities of each WG agreed to in the APEC PPFS Plenary meeting in January 2013, in Jakarta, Indonesia. Details are presented in the appendix.
1) Priority activities of WG on Sustainable Development of the Agricultural and Fishery Sectors
   a. Promoting research and development and technology dissemination.
   b. Promoting effective management of marine ecosystems, fisheries, and aquaculture.
   c. Strengthening farmer’s organizations and cooperation, strengthening resilience of smallholders, promoting the welfare of women in farming, empowering smallholder farmers into the food supply and value chain, and enhancing services and training for small holders.
   d. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources such as land and water, enhancing positive externalities and minimizing negative social and environmental externalities of agriculture and fisheries, increasing resilience to natural disasters and global climate change, and providing food safety net, including proper nutrition for vulnerable communities.

2) Priority Activities of WG on Facilitation of Investment and Infrastructure Development
   a. Promoting investment in agriculture including by supporting negotiations of the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (PRAI).
   b. Infrastructure development and analyzing the impacts of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

3) Priority activities of WG on Enhancing Trade and Markets
   a. Facilitating trade in food and agricultural products.
   b. Reducing food losses and waste.
   c. Improving governance frameworks.
   d. Promoting, studying and sharing of best practices of risk management methods among stakeholders in order to strengthen food security.
   e. Incentivizing trade and production to encourage increased output and yields in a sustainable manner.

VI. Appendix. Detailed Activities and Goals 2020

22. WORKING GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY SECTORS

A. Promoting Research and Development and Technology Dissemination

Promotion of scientific research and development (R&D) and dissemination of technologies is of crucial importance. There is considerable potential for further advances in R&D in the fields of agriculture and aquaculture by means of public and private investment in developing economies.
Goals 2020:
1) Promoting private and public R&D spending in agriculture and fishery.

2) Creating an attractive investment climate to encourage more private sector R&D investment in agriculture and fishery.

3) Promoting interaction between research institutes and innovation centers in APEC economies by means of establishing a regional network of such institutions and centers.

4) Developing effective public technology dissemination systems to enhance capacity-building and promoting agricultural knowledge sharing and transfer, while ensuring that gender-sensitive dissemination systems are created.

5) Promoting effective mechanisms to facilitate voluntary public-private technology transfer, while respecting intellectual property rights.

6) Developing policy environments for the use, regulation and trade of innovative and emerging technologies.

7) Developing technologies for efficient use and sustainable management of agricultural and fishery resources.

8) Developing agricultural technologies to adapt to or mitigate the impact of climate change.

9) Providing open access to publicly funded agricultural relevant data

10) Supporting initiatives to drive sustainable productivity gains, such as the G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists whose goals are to identify global research priorities and targets, facilitate collaboration between public and private sector organizations in key areas, and track progress on established goals over time.

11) Conducting an analysis on agricultural and fishery areas and resources under stress and determine means and ways to return its potentials into full recovery or regenerate.

B. Promoting Effective Management of Marine Ecosystems, Fisheries, and Aquaculture

The APEC region accounts for two-thirds of the world’s wild capture fisheries and more than 80% of the total world share in aquaculture production. Population in APEC member economies consumes around 70% of the world’s fish products and fish provides a significant portion of animal protein consumption in the region,
especially for low-income, food-deficit economies. For the past 50 years aquaculture has been the fastest growing food production sector in the world, with an annual growth rate of 8.9%. Most of aquaculture production in Asia, or 85%, are small-sized farms.

On the other hand, in recent decades wild fisheries around the world have faced serious problems, namely degradation of the marine and freshwater environments, over-exploitation of marine resources, and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. These have caused damage to ecosystems and depleted fisheries resources.

Goals 2020:
1) Improving fisheries management and sustainable aquaculture practices.

   b. Increasing the number of APEC economies that implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, 1995; FAO four International Plans of Action on Seabirds, Sharks, Fishing Capacity, and IUU fishing, 2001; the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (Strategy–STF), 2003; and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of Food Security, 2012,

   c. Combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and associated trade and improving fisheries management,

   d. Sharing best practices and ensuring capacity building, information exchange and the provision of technical and financial assistance between APEC member economies on combating IUU trade in living marine resources and trade in illegally obtained fish production,

   e. Improving traceability of fish and fish products for consumer protection,

   f. Encouraging APEC economies to take voluntary measures, as appropriate, regarding certification of sustainable fishery and aquaculture products used directly as foodstuffs and indirectly as feed products, and

2) Promoting sustainable aquaculture practices.
Sharing best practices between APEC member economies in technologies and innovations on disease management, promoting sustainable, environmentally and socially responsible feed production systems, recognizing the special circumstances and requirements of developing economies in aquaculture production.
3) Promoting contributions of sustainable managed small scale fisheries and aquaculture to food security. Creating greater market access for sustainable harvested fish products of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), small-scale fishers, and small scale aquaculture farmers.

4) Increasing investment in fishery human resources through trainings on technical capacity to foster more rapid implementation of best practice fishery management and legislative measures.

5) Improving gender equality in fishery development and ensuring that modernization and efficiency measures in this sector do not discriminate against women.

C. Strengthening Farmer’s Organization and Cooperation, Strengthening Resilience of Smallholders, Promoting the Welfare of Women in Farming, Empowering Smallholder Farmers into the Food Supply and Value Chain, and Enhancing Services and Training for Small Holders.

Small farmers provide around 80% of food consumed in developing regions of Asia. Farmers’ organizations and cooperatives play an important role in providing small farmers need on a wide range of services. These organizations play also a critical role in empowering farmers, including women, by providing training in the various fields, such as on natural resource conservation, as well as providing greater access to information, technologies, and innovations.

Goals 2020:
1) Providing easy and simple access for small holders to agricultural financial sources.

2) Supporting small holder farmers’ participation in agricultural insurance in order to reduce farming risks.

3) Empowering farmers and farmer groups or organizations through agricultural education and training, access to information, and technology transfer.

4) Providing small holder farmers and farmer organizations, including women farmers and traders, equitable access to markets and information on production, supply, demand, and prices of agricultural and fishery products in order for them to effectively participate in the markets.

5) Facilitating agricultural and fishery best practices sharing through training, extension services, and technology transfers.

6) Expanding access of women to local and regional agricultural associations, noting
that women’s groups and cooperatives are often the most difficult to form and sustain.

7) Conducting the targeting programs for women in agriculture by using gender-based analysis of programs’ impacts to ensure these women receive maximum benefits from the efforts to achieve sustainable food security.

D. Ensuring Sustainable Management of Natural Resources such as Land and Water; Enhancing Positive Externalities and Minimizing Negative Social and Environmental Externalities of Agriculture and Fishery; Increasing Resilience to Natural Disasters and Global Climate Change; and Providing Food Safety Net, Including Proper Nutrition, for Vulnerable Communities.

Soil degradation, desertification, accumulation of salts in soils, overuse of chemical fertilizers, pollution of underground water, the growth of cities; all of these factors have decreased the world’s arable land by 51 million hectares since 1992. Agriculture is also particularly vulnerable to climate change. Many APEC economies are prone to natural disasters. Agriculture has positive externalities such as flood and soil erosion prevention. On the demand side, there is still exist a sizable proportion of population in APEC member economies consumes food and nutrition below daily recommended. Meanwhile proper nutrition consumption is important during early child development, especially during the first 1,000 days. Evidence has shown that optimal nutrition during this time can have a lasting impact on a child’s growth, learning, and future productivity.

Goals 2020:
1) Promoting agricultural production practices that assist in adapting to, and mitigating of the impact of climate change.

2) Promoting sustainable crop diversification and agricultural production practices which contribute to enhancing land conservation while reducing chemical fertilizer dependencies.

3) Developing and introducing effective conservation systems to maintain soil fertility.

4) Developing sustainable agriculture by encouraging the use of environmentally low impact resources.

5) Facilitating technology transfers and best practices sharing in the area of sustainable management of land and water resources.

6) Increasing public-private investments in the construction of land-reclamation programs in APEC economies.
7) Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources by all people and societies.

8) Developing universal and voluntary guidelines on natural disaster preparedness for farmers and industries.

9) Facilitating data and information sharing as well as best practices to expand natural disaster preparation and recovery.

10) Building a coherent public-private cooperation system framework in the food and market supply chain for natural disaster management.

11) Facilitating investment for agriculture and fishery infrastructure construction and renovation to prevent and prepare for natural disasters.

12) Improving sustainable irrigation by greater investments in water infrastructure.

13) Promoting technical cooperation in order to improve water resources management in developing economies.

14) Promoting water management and renovation of old facilities for more efficient use of limited water resources.

15) Promoting Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and the understanding of multi-functionality of paddy fields and agricultural water in cooperation with the International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields (INWEPF).

16) Identifying policy options and market approaches that give sufficient incentives to farmers, agri-food sector, and consumers to better react to market changes and contribute to taking positive measures such as soil erosion prevention and flood prevention.

17) Identifying food insecure communities and taking targeted steps to overcome the problems, including provision of proper nutrition mainly for pregnant women and children.

18) Facilitating data and information on the comparative nutritional value of foods and on the necessity of adequate nutrition during childhood development.

23. WORKING GROUP ON FACILITATION OF INVESTMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

a. Promoting Investment in Agriculture including through supporting the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems which is expected to be endorsed at the Committee on World Food Security in October, 2014.
b. Infrastructure Development and Analyzing the Impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Low levels of public and private investment in agriculture and infrastructure can lead to low productivity and stagnation of production of many major crops. The lack of infrastructure, institution, policies and services facilitating the free flow of goods need to be addressed, such as market access, border administration, telecom and transport infrastructure, and business environment.

Establishing the food supply chain with a cold chain infrastructure, transport and communications infrastructure/services through a strong PPP (Public and Private Partnership) scheme could be strongly effective in reducing food losses and wastes and may also lead to the development of food manufacturing industries which are important for the sustainable economic growth of economies.

Goals 2020:
1) Increasing public investments in agriculture.
2) Creating an attractive business environment to encourage more private sector investments in agriculture.
3) Ensuring a high level of investor protection, including safeguarding and enforcing the rights and claims of investors and protecting robust intellectual property rights including Plant Variety Protection (PVP).
4) Consolidating information on the Asia-Pacific Information Platform on Food Security (APIP).
5) Sharing good practices of agricultural investments through APIP.
6) Creating lists of prospective infrastructure projects for development using the mechanisms of state-private partnership in the framework of the PPFS.
7) Developing a functioning, well-coordinated transport and logistics network in APEC economies.
8) Reducing post-harvest losses through infrastructure development of food markets and supply chains, including the use of public/private partnerships.
9) Developing a framework of activities/business plans with reference to the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems which is expected to be endorsed at the Committee on World Food Security in October, 2014 for APEC economies.
10) Forming a policy/roadmap in the development of the food industry utilizing a cold chain infrastructure and starting several pilot projects for building the cold chain infrastructure in the selected economies through public-private partnerships.

11 Promoting responsible agricultural investments that contribute to food security and nutrition

12) Supporting investment programs aimed at strengthening the food security of APEC economies within a framework of cooperation with international financial institutions (banks, funds, etc.).

13) Disseminating knowledge on the use of information technology to enable the use of “precision farming” techniques.

14) Addressing supply chain barriers to trade, such as market access, boarder administration and telecom and transport infrastructure.

24. WORKING GROUP ON ENHANCING TRADE AND MARKETS

A. Facilitating Trade in Food and Agricultural Products

Trade in agricultural products plays a key role in ensuring food security. All trade-related measures need to be in consistent with current WTO regulations on the trade of agricultural products and should take into account APEC and WTO efforts to encourage trade in so-called “Green Goods”.

Goals 2020:
1) Ensuring an affirmation of the pledge to end protectionist measures in trade of agricultural products.

2) Studying the impact of trade-related measures, especially export measures that impact food security.

3) Promoting development of regionally integrated markets.

4) Strengthening confidence in agricultural markets and establishing effective systems of collecting and disseminating market information.

5) Promoting harmonization of standards and adherence to international, science-based universally accepted standards, i.e. Codex, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and initiatives of the FAO, WHO and specialized WTO-Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and WTO-SPS Agreements.
6) Ensuring compliance with the WTO regulations in order to enhance transparency.

7) Reaffirming our pledge to refrain through the end of 2015 from imposing new export restrictions (Declaration of APEC leaders, 2012).

8) Improving effective global data standards for the connectivity of the food supply chain in support of APEC’s existing supply chain objectives and in coordination with the CTI:

   a. Reviewing deployment of data standards in the framework of APEC and taking into account the interests of the food industry,

   b. Bringing the benefits of using global data standards to the attention of economies’ food authorities, and

9) Analyzing food market information such as price levels and the impact of price volatility throughout APEC economies.

10) Increasing transparency of the market by means of:

    a. Obtaining more accurate data on production, consumption and trade in APEC region, and

    b. Continuing maintenance and upgrading of APIP, creating links between APIP and the G20/AMIS as well as the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)

B. Reducing Food Losses and Waste

Loss and waste of food occurs at all stages of the food supply chain because of deficiencies in infrastructure, training, and education and includes actions by farmers, suppliers, and consumers. Data on food loss are very limited and requires greater research.

Goals 2020:
1) Developing unified methodologies to estimate food losses and waste.

2) Identifying major sources of food loss and waste in the distribution channel (farm storage, food harvesting, food processing industries, transportation, retailers, and households), and compiling regional strategies for specific products in both developing and industrialized economies

3) Introducing a plan for striving toward a targeted rate of food loss and waste reduction
4) Facilitating the sharing of best practices in the APEC region.

5) Strengthening food supply chains and reducing food losses in developing economies through public-private partnerships:

a. Providing farmers with necessary technologies and managerial knowledge in handling and storage through improved extension services,

b. Enhancing investments in modern agricultural machinery and equipment, storage facilities and transportation infrastructure,

c. Facilitating programs that encourage smallholder farmers to organize, diversify and scale up their production and marketing, and

d. Enhancing investments in the food supply chain with cold chain infrastructure in order to develop the food manufacturing industry and help increase revenues for farm producers.

C. Improving Governance Frameworks

A number of separate public agencies deal with the various aspects of food security. A few economies in the APEC region have a centralized agency as a coordinating body which is tasked to deal with food security as a whole. Various communication strategies with stakeholders, including the private sector, are undertaken in APEC economies with regards to food security policies.

Goals 2020:
1) Sharing strategies and experiences among APEC economies regarding their food security policy governance frameworks and their food security communication strategies with the private sector.

2) Encouraging each APEC economy to establish the best or, at least, better governance framework for food security policy and communication strategies in each APEC economy, for example by establishing policy deliberating council with private sector and civil society membership for the purpose of incorporating external stakeholders’ viewpoints at the policy planning stage; soliciting opinions from private sector and civil society before important policy decisions are made.

D. Promoting Studying and Sharing Best Practices in Risk Management Methods among Stakeholders in order to Strengthen Food Security

Goals 2020:
1) Evaluating the likelihood and impact of food security threats, with soliciting stakeholder input during the evaluation process.
2) Creating diversified strategies to respond to various potential economic and environmental risks for each of the APEC member economies.

3) Sharing best practices in risk management methods to strengthen food security in APEC economies.

Ⅶ Annex  Compilation of Working Group’ Proposed Activities
See attached Annex Compilation of Working Group’ Proposed Activities
The United States Proposal


(Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, August 15, 2014, Beijing, China)

(14_som3_027anx2_agn4.2_PPFS_5, August 20, 2014, Beijing, China)

In line with what has been stated in 2013 APEC Ministerial Meeting-Joint Ministerial Statement (para71), “develop and start to implement an operational Business Plan in the coming years”, the APEC Food Security Business Plan from 2014 to 2020 has to be developed accordingly, to further carry out the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020.

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**GOAL: Sustainable Development of Agriculture & Fisheries**

- **Objective 1:** Promote research and development and technology dissemination.

  key issues / actions:
  - Support and harmonize food security initiatives with, and request information from: private sector partners; as well as relevant regional, multilateral, and multi-sectoral organizations, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), World Economic Forum (WEF), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Food Program (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the U.N. Committee on World Food Security (CFS), Group of 20 (G-20), and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

- **Objective 2:** Promote effective management of marine ecosystems, fisheries, & aquaculture.

  key issues / actions:
  - Support and harmonize food security initiatives with, and request regular updates from: private sector partners; APEC Oceans Fisheries Working Group; and other relevant regional and academic networks and organizations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
  - Contribute to the data collection of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center.

- **Objective 3:** Strengthen farmer’s organizations, strengthen resilience of agricultural producers including smallholders, promote welfare of women in farming, empower smallholder farmers into the food supply and value chain, and enhance services and training for small-holders.

  key issues / actions:
- Support and harmonize food security activities with, and request regular updates from private sector partners, the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum Partnership Training Institute Network, APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group, APEC Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy, and other relevant initiatives and regional networks.

- Objective 4: Promote sustainable management of natural resources, increase resilience to natural disasters & global climate change.

  key issues / actions:
  - Support and harmonize food security activities with, and request regular updates from: the APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group; APEC Study Centers Consortium; private sector partners; and other relevant regional and academic organizations, including the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions, International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields, and the International Rice Research Institute.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>GOAL: Facilitation of Investment &amp; Infrastructure</th>
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- Objective 1: Promote investment in agriculture.

  KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:
  - Support and request updates from relevant sub-groups in the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment, the coordinating body for all APEC work on trade and investment facilitation.
  - Support the development, endorsement, and implementation of the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment in the U.N. Committee for World Food Security.
  - Encourage capacity-building activities to stimulate investment and infrastructure development.

- Objective 2: Develop infrastructure & analyze the impacts of Foreign Direct Investment.

  KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:
  - Provide accurate and accessible data on food security, and share best practices of agricultural investment, through the: Asia-Pacific Information Platform on Food Security; APEC High-Level Policy Dialogue on Agriculture Biotechnology; Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition; and other relevant regional, multilateral, and global initiatives.
  - Support relevant workshops, pilot projects, and coordination of diverse private sector partners from all 21 APEC economies, as well as the APEC Business Advisory Council.

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<th>GOAL: Enhance Trade &amp; Markets Development</th>
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- Objective 1: Facilitate trade in food and agricultural products.

  KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:
  - Support and request updates from sub-groups in the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment.
- Support and harmonize food security initiatives with, and request regular updates from the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum to improve food trade cooperation and facilitation.
- Encourage capacity-building activities to stimulate trade cooperation and facilitation.

**Objective 2:** Improve governance frameworks. Promote studying and sharing of best practices of risk management methods among stakeholders in order to strengthen food security.

**KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:**
- Propose and coordinate relevant events, workshops, and Ministerial to connect good governance and best practices in food security with related APEC focus areas, such as: food; oceans and fisheries; biotechnology; science, technology, and innovation; and sustainable development.

**GOAL: Reduce Food Loss and Waste**

**Objective 1:** Reduce food loss

**KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:**
- Develop, support, and implement complimentary multi-year projects on food loss from all 21 APEC economies, as well as relevant regional, multilateral, and multi-sectoral organizations, such as: Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain and “Survey on Innovative Technology and Best Practices to Reduce Food Loss”.
- Encourage capacity-building activities to contribute efforts to reduce food loss.
- Support the development of common definitions and measurements of food loss.

**Objective 2:** Reduce food waste

**KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:**
- Support relevant workshops, pilot projects, and coordination of diverse private sector partners from all 21 APEC economies, as well as relevant regional, multilateral, and multi-sectoral organizations.
- Promote the exchange and share of successful models and best practices of food waste reduction.
- Support the development of advanced and innovative technologies to prevent the food waste from occurring.

**GOAL: Improve Food Safety and Nutrition**

- **Objective 1:** Improve food safety
  - **KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:**
- Establishing a dialogue and consultation mechanism of food quality/safety issues in the Asia-Pacific Region
- Promoting cooperation on food quality/safety standards in the Asia-Pacific Region
- Promoting harmonization of standards and adherence to international, science-based standards, i.e. Codex, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), International Standardization Organization (ISO)
- Support relevant workshops, pilot projects, and coordination of diverse private sector partners from all 21 APEC economies, as well as relevant regional, multilateral, and multi-sectoral organizations.
- Support food safety net, including proper nutrition for vulnerable communities

- Objective 2: Decrease malnutrition, reduce stunting
- KEY ISSUES / ACTIONS:
- Support and harmonize food nutrition initiatives with, and request information from: private sector partners; as well as relevant regional, multilateral, and multi-sectoral organizations.
- Support relevant workshops, pilot projects, and coordination of diverse private sector partners from all 21 APEC economies.
Document 7

APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste

(Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, August 15, 2014, Beijing, China)

Background

1. Food loss and waste has become an increasing concern throughout the world, as it can have an enormous negative impact on food availability, economy and environment. According to FAO's report, the world's food wastage is up to 1.3 billion tonnes per year, fifty-four percent of it occurring "upstream" during production, post-harvest handling and storage, and forty-six percent of it occurring at the processing, distribution and consumption stages. The direct economic cost of food wastage of agricultural products (excluding fish and seafood) is about 750 billion USD. Food wastage also results in an inefficient use of natural resources and presents an opportunity cost for those resources that could have been more effectively used elsewhere.

2. Food loss and waste reduction is equal to increasing food supply and saving limited resources. Policies to reduce food loss and waste are important in responding to emerging challenges of food security in the APEC region. Some public and private sectors in the APEC economies have worked cooperatively to start initiatives to reduce food waste.

3. It is necessary and timely to develop and carry out the APEC Action Plan For Reducing Food Loss And Waste to assist with the implementation of the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 as stated in 21st APEC Leaders’ Declaration, October 8, 2013 (para18b, c, and d). The plan will work towards defeating hunger and malnutrition, and improving the living standard of all, especially the poorest and small holder, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. It will contribute to the Millennium Development Goal of improving food security.

Goal

4. Enhance food supply efficiency, provide more affordable food for lower income consumers. APEC economies will strive to reduce food loss and waste by 10% compared with the 2011-2012 levels by 2020 in the Asia-Pacific economies aim to advance beyond the Millennium Development Goals 2015 hunger goals.

5. Promotion of sustainable food systems, which includes sustainable food production, as well as sustainable diets and consumption.

Objectives

6. Promote food science literacy/dissemination among people in the region to increase the awareness of food security, especially food loss and waste. To improve food science

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2 10% is an average level for all economies. Specific indicator can be developed based on each economy’s situation.
literacy in the region as to help all the players and stakeholders (e.g. producers, food processors, retailers, and consumers) understand food’s influence on them and how they influence on food. In this way, policy makers can evaluate evidence base, and farmers, businesses and consumers can make informed decisions and choices. Success of these decisions will be defined through the level of reduction of food waste.

7. Communicate and share good practices in different stages and areas for reducing food loss and waste. Best practices will not only take account to the economic factor, but also refer to cultural/social and environmental factors.

8. Develop relevant, innovative technologies to reduce food post-harvest loss. Develop better technologies on food harvest, storage, processing, transporting and retailing processes. Promote exchange and share of expertise/good practices and re-use of food resources within the human food chain. Pursue by-product recycling and recovery.

9. Alleviate the strain on natural resource scarcity including water and land and improve sustainable development by minimizing food wastage.

Key actions:

10. Develop, support, and implement complementary multi-year projects on reducing food loss within all 21 APEC economies, such as: Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain; “Survey on Innovative Technology and Best Practices to Reduce Food Loss” and “Supply Chain Connectivity: reducing post-harvest losses by improving transport supply chains through practical low cost and low tech but efficient measures”.

11. Encourage capacity-building activities to reduce food loss in diverse private sector partners within all 21 APEC economies. As one of reducing food loss ways, welcome to establish and/or upgrade food cold chain, enhance exchange and cooperation in this area. Encourage private sector investments to improve food transport, storage and cold chain facilities and handling infrastructure.

12. Develop, support, and implement complementary food storage projects suitable for hot and humid areas. Education and adaptation/development of technologies for hot climates are extremely important. Strengthen food storage technology exchange and promotion, such as the “four in one” cereal storage technique (cereal chilling, circulating fumigation, monitoring and mechanical ventilation) for storage businesses, farmer cereal drying and storage technique suitable for hot and humid areas.

13. Better consumption habits in a healthy and scientific manner, raising the awareness of cherishing and saving food. Launching public awareness initiatives, such as “World Food Day” and “Love Food Save Food”, which will offer great opportunities for people to learn more about food and balanced diet, and how to consume food.

14. Support and harmonize reducing food loss and waste activities with, and request regular updates from private sector partners, the APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group, APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum Partnership Training Institute.
Network, APEC Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy, and other relevant regional and academic organizations, including the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions, International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields, and the International Rice Research Institute.

15. Support and harmonize reducing food loss and waste activities from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Program (WFP), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
Document 8

China, Australia and New Zealand Proposal

**Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of**

**APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance**

(Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, August 15, 2014, Beijing, China)

Background

While the PPFS is primarily focused on attaining regional food security by 2020 defined as access to adequate supplies of safe and nutritious food, the linkage between food security and food safety is vital.

Also, recent research has indicated that poor practices along the value chain lead to significant post-harvest loss and waste of consumable foods, estimated to be in the region of 30-50% of all food produced with some economies suffering up to 80% losses in certain categories.

The APEC Food Safety Co-operation Forum (FSCF) was established on 4 April 2007, to enhance food safety and encourage the use of international food safety standards and best practices as key factors for improving public health and safety and facilitating trade in food for APEC member economies. The FSCF works to build robust food safety systems, improving and strengthening information sharing and capacity building, so as to accelerate progress towards the harmonisation of regional food standards with international standards, to improve public health and facilitate trade. The FSCF’s Partnership Institute Training Network (PTIN) is a public-private-academic partnership to conduct food safety capacity building in the APEC region.

Vision

To facilitate the implementation of the APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020, it is necessary to work with the FSCF to increase efforts to harmonize existing food standards and systems, including international, science-based safety and technical specifications, with their SPS measures, such as food safety standards, based on international standards, guidelines and recommendations in accordance with WTO/SPS Agreement. With universally accepted standards across the region, it helps to assure safety, enhance productivity, build capability and reduce barriers to food trade.
The plan recognizes that food safety is vital to supporting food security goals and will build on the already established work of the FSCF and explore public-private partnerships relevant to the goals of this plan, explore opportunities for collaboration through established global fora such as World Bank Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP) as well as the Consumer Goods Forum’s Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), as set out below.

The PPFS will coordinate closely with the FSCF to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts in the food safety area.

**Goals**

1. Enhance a dialogue and consultation for food standard and safety issues in the Asia-Pacific Region.

   **Activities:**
   
   a. Review information on food trade disputes arising from the food specification problems in the Asia-Pacific Region, to identify the extent of the trade problem across APEC economies.

   b. Enhance regional consultation, bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation coordinated by relevant economies in the region on the subject of food quality assurance and safety.

   c. Hold a Dialogue Conference on The Role of Food Standards and Trade in Food Security. The dialogue will explore the nature and extent of related disputes in food trade, identify existing work on food standards development, and promote communication to help mitigate conflicts and build understanding to support an enabling environment for food trade.

2. Advance cooperation on food safety and food quality assurance in the Asia-Pacific Region

   a. Promote harmonization with internationally accepted, science-based standards, and supply chains such as the APEC approved Global Data Standards initiative.

   b. Promote collaboration in the following aspects:

   - Recommend a more focused approach where initially 2-3 commodities (wheat, rice, maize) that are most actively traded within the APEC region are considered. Invite economies to nominate 1-2 others

   - Develop a database of relevant food standards.

   - Commission an expert team to analyse the relevant food standards of across the APEC region.

   - One thing for sure is that no new standards will be developed in this case.
c. Explore the possibilities of establishing a regional industry standards and regulatory harmonization committee to ensure a cohesive approach and outcomes.

3. Carry out research and exchange on risk management and control and food specification and safety assurance

Activities:

a. Conduct research on existing food traceability systems in the region. With a view to sharing information on technology and best practices. Aligns to GFSP, GFSI and APEC GDS initiatives and suggests collaboration.

b. Conduct the research, training and exchange on identifying and managing food safety hazards such as mould proof, detoxification and heavy metal non-hazardous disposal of grain and feed, inputs to the production of livestock and food of animal origin (i.e. feed) and production of grains and food of plant origin (i.e. fertilizers). Propose pilot projects or technical exchanges may emerge to advance technology R&D in the related areas and promote the application of the potential outcomes.

4. Work with the APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum to strengthen coherence to internationally-accepted food safety technical regulations, as well as science-based food inspection technology research and technical communication

Activities may include:

a. Review work on current international and regional rapid inspection technologies.

b. Study and adopt rapid inspection technologies (eg on heavy metals and mycotoxins).

c. Advance the cooperative development and application of new inspecting technologies according to the R&D project achievement.

d. Support the FSCF PTIN to facilitate technical exchanges, cooperation and technical training among food safety inspecting institutions/agencies within economies on the case studies.

5. Assist farmers, fisherfolk, SMEs and other stakeholders to comply with food safety regulation.

Activities may include:

Outreach and educate program on cost effective technologies and codes of practice for assisting farmers, fisherfolks, SMEs and other stakeholders to enable them to comply with food safety regulation.
1. Since the year of 2008, food security has become an increasing concern of APEC. In the longer term, the strains on arable land, water resources and energy will only get worse; climate change and natural disasters cast a shadow over global food production; and the uneven distribution of natural resources, technologies and markets makes it more difficult to eliminate hunger and poverty; and vulnerable communities and people in the poverty-stricken areas are still under serious threat in terms of food security. APEC has been acting proactively to face up with all the existing and emerging challenges. These efforts include holding Food Security Ministerial Meeting and establishing Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) and other relevant foras, as well as developing Food Security Roadmap, which provides new approach to achieve food security in the Asia-Pacific Region.

2. Apart from emphasizing food production and post-harvest management, APEC economies should focus on technology and food safety standards. Cooperation and exchanges should be highlighted when it comes to improving capacity building of food storage, and promoting technology utilization along the food supply chain. We should work to enhance food trade cooperation and facilitation, strengthen cooperation in food investment and infrastructure development, improve communications in food standards and safety assurance, carry out action in reducing food loss and waste and build stronger ties through public-private partnerships. Initiatives to improve supply chain efficiency and maintain sustainable food security are listed as follows:

3. Reduce food post-harvest loss and waste. Food losses exist in food production, distribution and consumption among all economies with different levels, causes and impacts. For some economies, most food loss during food storage, transportation and processing, affecting small farmers disproportionately. For other economies, food loss happens mainly at the retail and consumption levels. All economies should attach great importance to reducing post-harvest food loss. The same also applies to improved food storage and supply chain management. Facilitating the dissemination and transfer of processing technologies, enhancing information exchanges on food management model should be focused in the same vein. Efforts should be generated to develop closer ties in improving capacity building of storage, processing, transportation and infrastructure development. To this end, it is necessary to build a smart food supply chain network to reduce food losses from farm to fork. In this way, food supply efficiency will be improved.
Public awareness should be raised to reduce food loss and waste. Besides, science-based knowledge will help people to develop a healthier habit of consuming food. In this regard, we approve of the APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste drafted by PPFS and call on its implementation.

4. Enhance connectivity and management of food standards and safety assurance. Food safety has a direct bearing on human and animals, thus drawing great attention of all economies. APEC economies should step up communications on food standards and safety assurance systems, research on technological difficulties such as food testing technologies, process control and traceability technologies, detoxification processing of contaminated food, monitoring and early warning technologies and related regulation. We approve of the Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance developed by PPFS and call on its implementation.

5. Facilitate agricultural and food trade. Economies should strengthen information exchange in food supply and demand, variety and quality, pricing and import and export food quality specifications, technologies and inspection methods. Efforts will be made to explore opportunities for agricultural and food trade, investment, and cooperation, the removal of trade-barriers, lowering trade and investment costs, all with the goal of mutually-beneficial and win-win results. We approve of the APEC Food Security Business Plan (2014-2020) and request its implementation by PPFS. PPFS should step up collaboration with relevant working groups, such as OFWG, ATCWG and HLPDAB.

6. Give full play to farmers and small businesses. In most APEC member economies, farmers, small businesses and fishermen are major players of the food industry. However, they tend to be more vulnerable to natural disasters and market fluctuation. Therefore, it is necessary to improve their resilience against risks. Other measures such as disseminating food production and storage technologies, organizing personnel training, and enhancing cooperation, can serve to make food more accessible and available to the vulnerable and disadvantaged.
Document 10

PPFS Inputs for the Leaders’ Declaration

(Endorsed in the PPFS 2014 Plenary meeting, August 15, 2014, Beijing, China)

1. Food security has emerged as an increasing concern in APEC member economies which are confronted with both grave challenges and great opportunities in this regard. From the perspective of demand, food consumption will expand in the future driven by population growth, rising incomes, diversified diets as a result of urbanization, more industrial use and other factors. According to the latest statistics from the FAO, “a total of 842 million people in 2011-2013, or around one in eight people in the world, was estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger, regularly not getting enough food to conduct an active life”. And 552 million people living in Asia are undernourished. Its prevalence of undernourishment is up to 13.5% which is the highest in the world and 65.6% of the global undernourished population. From the perspective of supply, it will become all the more difficult to maintain or push up the food production in the coming years due to increasingly severe constraints of natural resources including arable land, fresh water, ecological environment and climate. On the other, food security cooperation within the region has a very promising future. Each APEC member economy has distinctive advantages in natural resources, technologies and management expertise. The pattern and habit of food consumption in this region vary between economies. Therefore, each economy has its own consumption needs for food, making cooperation among APEC member economies possible.

2. Food security concerns the health and safety of all humans and regional development, stability and peace. It requires collaboration and cooperation of all parties. We welcome the APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste, APEC Food Security Roadmap Toward 2020 (version 2014), APEC Food Security Operational Business Plan (2014-2020) and the Action Plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance Based on the current food situation in the region and beyond, and for better communication and collaboration, we propose to:

3. Promote policy talks on food security. With the principles of seeking common ground while reserving differences, pursuing complementary advantages and win-win results, all economies should improve communications on laws, policies and standards of food production, distribution and consumption, share common practices on internationally accepted, science-based food standards and safety assurance systems, consult with each other to develop plans and carry out
measures to strengthen regional cooperation, to further ensure food safety and security.

4. Reduce food post-harvest loss and waste. Apart from food production management, post-harvest management, technology and standards should be given more attention. By implementing the APEC Action Plan for Reducing Food Loss and Waste, the PPFS will focus on increasing communication and cooperation in food storage and supply chain technologies, expand investment in agriculture and food processing, strengthen cooperation in infrastructure development, promote exchange on food standards and safety assurance systems, facilitate public & private cooperation and improve food supply chain efficiency.

5. Facilitate agricultural and food trade. Economies should strengthen information exchange in food supply and demand, variety and quality, pricing and import and export specifications, technologies and inspection methods. Efforts should be made to explore opportunities for agricultural and food trade, investment and cooperation, removal of trade-barriers, lowering trade and investment costs, all with the goal of achieving a mutually-beneficial and win-win results.

6. Increase connectivity of food security partnership. We should improve communications between governments, businesses and farmers, establish interest communities of farmers and businesses and give agricultural and food producers, including small holders and enterprises, a bigger role to play in food supply chain, with the purpose of creating an open, inclusive, mutually beneficial and win-win partnership for lasting food security in the Asia-Pacific region.
### Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work Stream</th>
<th>Objectives / Key Performance Indicators (of the project)</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>when</th>
<th>Linkages</th>
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| Promoting research & development and technology dissemination | **Objectives:**  
- In line with the principle of ATCWG, it is intended to share, and communicate practical technologies and methods for improving crops productivity and ensuring food security for all the 21 economies. The advanced information technology such as remote sensing and GIS is a key tool to realize the objective.  
- More concretely, crops yields and productions variability under the future scenarios will be projected by integrating information technology and agronomic models for decision-makers adapting policy and facilitating international trade. In addition, it can further build capacity of developing economies for original data collection on crops quantity.  

**KPIs:**  
- A “Workshop on Prediction and Improvement of Crop Yield and Production by Integrating Multi-Disciplinary Models” will be held.  
- A proceeding of the workshop will be published and uploaded to APEC website. The involved officers, private sector, and academic circle will have the | In the first year, a researcher network will be established. And several sites will be selected as study areas to make case study. Data at different spatial and temporal scales from different channels are going to be merged and shared.  
In the second year, A “Workshop on Prediction and Improvement of Crop Yield and Production by Integrating Multi-Disciplinary Models” will be held in China (concrete place to be determined). Participants form GEO will be invited to join the meeting. The workshop will cover topics such as integrating remote sensing GIS technology and agronomic model to simulate crop yield, predicting crop production under certain scenarios, the effect of natural disaster on crop yields and production based on remote sensing and GIS technology, and cropping pattern changes and crops yields variability in APEC region in the past decades. The practical methods introduced during the workshop will be disseminated in CD, proceedings and website for easy access.  
In the third year, questionnaires on quality of workshop and application situation of disseminated methods will be circulated to all APEC economies. Suggestions and comments will be solicited for the different methods. APEC researcher network and relevant work will be linked to GEO for APEC outputs for global use. | China (Institute of Agricultural Resources and Regional Planning, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Tianjin Polytechnic University) | 2015-2017 | Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), China  
The Group on Earth Observation (GEO), |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Objectives:</th>
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<th>KPIs:</th>
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<tr>
<td>iii) Apply state-of-art model for sustainable agriculture for optimized land use in order to primarily balance producing food and managing natural resource</td>
<td>(2-3 years)</td>
<td>iii) 2 Workshops on related topics to involved persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>iv) Developing and disseminating the model application, value adding, supply value chain expansion and different measurements through involved officers and private sectors</td>
<td>Agriculture entails much more than just producing food – due to dense population and scarcity of land – agriculture has to find new balances between producing food, managing natural resource, and providing a livelihood base for the rural population. In the first year, a technical workshop on physical and socio-economic models for sustainable agriculture will be organised, covering topics such as crop zoning and climate change adaptation. The model developed will support sustainable agriculture and balance sustainable production practices and market demands within a changing policy, market and environment. Therefore, the workshop between specialists and related officers and private sectors from APEC economies will be a platform to share, adapt and establish the state-of-art model in order to apply in a study area in Thailand and another two economies (the second and third year). These three study cases will be applied and compared the results of the model. The results of the model will show the scenarios of optimized land use plan/ agricultural plan in the study area to secure the food security and develop the supply chain in the region. The different measurements including value adding, supply chain development will be developed from the results of the model. The involved officers and private sector will have the ability to develop scenarios in search of alternative options and trade-offs in resource-scare situations, using state-of-the-art approaches.</td>
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<td>v) The involved officers and private sector will have the ability to develop scenarios in search of alternative options and trade-offs in resource-scare situations, using state-of-the-art approaches</td>
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<td>i) Raising awareness on organic farming to enhance sustainable agriculture</td>
<td>International conference on organic farming for local community (2015) for target groups (government officer, private sectors, farmer network, etc.) from different economies including the experts. The preliminary project to raise awareness on organic farming in Thailand and other Economy by small farmers will be discussed in the conference. (2015) The network of farmers in four study sites in Thailand and other economies with proper farmer participatory methodology will be chosen. The project will be more scrutinized by the research project staffs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) Maintaining soil fertility and conserving biodiversity and ecosystems</td>
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<tr>
<td>iii) To develop sustainable agriculture for the local community and</td>
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**Thailand (Land Development Department: LDD) 2015-2017**

- Office of Agricultural Economics
- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- FAO
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<thead>
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<th>Objectives:</th>
<th>KPIs:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promoting effective management of marine ecosystems, fisheries, and aquaculture</td>
<td>i) Developing and disseminating techniques of eco-friendly aquaculture &lt;br&gt;ii) Working with small-farmer aquaculture producers to enhance capacity to achieve industry recognised certification &lt;br&gt;iii) Increase sustainably certified seafood products available on international markets</td>
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<td></td>
<td>i) Establish 2 cluster pilot programs with small farmers in Thailand and Indonesia to deliver best management practices standards to participating farmers by end 2014 &lt;br&gt;ii) Enable X small-farmers in Thailand and Indonesia to achieve Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) certification by 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPIs:</td>
<td>(2016 – 2017) Within those networks, farmers will be informed the knowledge and will share their knowledge and experience on organic farming and maintaining soil fertility practices. Best practice can be shaped from the platform and be applied in voluntary farmer's farm. The selected farmers will apply the organic farming and other soil fertility conservation practices to their farms and evaluate the effects of socio-economic, environment and natural resource from their practice. The guideline to apply the organic farming and maintaining soil fertility practice from each economy will be constructed and extended to other interested farmers.</td>
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<td>• Accreditation and certification &lt;br&gt;Details to follow</td>
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<td>Indonesia/ Government</td>
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<th>Objectives:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Optimizing seeding management and bio technology</td>
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<td>Details to follow</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) Workshop to establish the research project and study sites &lt;br&gt;ii) 4 study sites to evaluate the organic farming and maintain soil fertility practices in different economy including Thailand Establish a guideline to apply organic farming and maintaining soil fertility practice for small farmers in each study economy</td>
<td>(2016 – 2017) Within those networks, farmers will be informed the knowledge and will share their knowledge and experience on organic farming and maintaining soil fertility practices. Best practice can be shaped from the platform and be applied in voluntary farmer's farm. The selected farmers will apply the organic farming and other soil fertility conservation practices to their farms and evaluate the effects of socio-economic, environment and natural resource from their practice. The guideline to apply the organic farming and maintaining soil fertility practice from each economy will be constructed and extended to other interested farmers.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Organic Agriculture Association of Thailand&lt;br&gt; Lemon Farm&lt;br&gt; Green Net&lt;br&gt; International Institute for Trade and Development (Public Organization)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Andes, Hong Kong China</td>
<td>October 2013-2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) &lt;br&gt; Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) -APEC</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| iii) Establish an Integrated Operating Module (IOM) program in Vietnam working with medium sized farmers by end 2014  
iv) Increase BAP certified seafood products on market by X tonnes by 2015 | Farms to achieve BAP certification  
• provide technical and financial assistance and guidance on feed, seed, production planning and farm management  
• in partnership with the GAA offer seminars on sustainable shrimp production to farmers  
• enable independent farmers to achieve compliance with international sustainability guidelines assuring them equal access to a world market |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Objectives: To address the lack of data available of fishery statistics to enhance fishery management systems | • Developing APEC Fisheries Data Center  
Details to follow | Indonesia  
Details to follow | 2016  
Details to follow |
| KPIs: Details to follow |  |  |  |
| i) Wild-capture fisheries specific: Promoting effective management of marine ecosystems and fisheries and raise the profile of food security in these discussions | Establish dialogue with regional inter-governmental and scientific bodies and institutions, and connect with fisheries experts across APEC region to identify where PPFS can add real value to promoting effective management of marine ecosystems and fisheries and also raise the profile of food security in these initiatives | Hongkong China  
Sept 2013 | OFWG; CTI-CFF; ISSF; SEAFDEC; APFIC; WorldFish Centre; Asian Fisheries Society |
| Cross-cutting issues: Support key issues of concern that have yet to achieve using PPFS network | Establish connection with expert on gender and/or under related concern and identify appropriate channel through which to further the discussion in the region among industries and under stakeholder | Hongkong China  
Dec 2013 |  |
| Aquaculture specific: Enhancing the role that industry can play in improving sustainable aquaculture fisheries management | Highlight key issues of concern and showcase channels through which to achieve sustainable aquaculture fisheries management | Hongkong China  
Dec 2013 |  |
| Strengthening farmer’s organisation and cooperation, strengthening resilience of small holders, promoting the welfare of women in farming, empowering small | Objectives: Addressing food security by increasing agricultural production in a sustainable manner and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)  
Establish : 9 crops Working Groups (WGs) as Projects | Indonesia  
Start date-2013-2020 | Partnership for Indonesia’s Sustainable Agriculture (PISAgro) |
| Activities: Cocoa WG: Activities: Establishing demo plots, cocoa nursery, and farmers field schools; farmers capacity building on good cocoa farming; introducing farmers to cocoa beans fermentation process, and providing farmers to efficient and competitive market access; establishing traceable bean collection centers; nutrition training to women. |  |  |  |
holder farmers into the food supply and value chain, and enhancing services and training for small holders

**KPIs:**

i) 20% increase in agriculture productivity  
ii) 20% increase in income of farmers  
iii) 20% decrease in GHG emission by 2020

| **Outcome:** | Established 136 field schools. Trained 4,175 farmers. Worked on 3,981 ha land. 2,443 tons cocoa sustainably produced. Launched CocoaTrace Web Application to support traceability. |
| **Partners:** | interested public and private sectors |

**Coffee WG:**

**Activities:** Distributing quality coffee plantlets; acclimatizing seedlings in nurseries, establishing demo plots and farmers field schools; training farmers on sustainable and good coffee farming; validating coffee farmers to comply with The Common Code of Coffee Community (4C).

**Outcome:** Distributed 400,000 plantlets. Trained 20 lead nurseries. Trained 10,020 farmers. 7,115 farmers validated according to 4Cs (Common Code for Coffee Community).

**Partners:** interested public and private sectors

**Corn WG:**

**Activities:** Developing learning centers; farmers capacity building; providing farmers with access to technology, finance and market; developing an integrated supply chain business model.

**Outcome:** Established 2 corn learning centers. Trained 2,500 farmers. 25% productivity increased. US$540 extra profit for farmers/hectare. Launched the first integrated supply chain partnership in East Java.

**Partners:** interested public and private sectors

**Dairy WG:**

**Activities:** Installing biogas system; installing mobile silage production; farmers capacity building.

**Outcome:** Worked with 1,000 dairy farmers. 20% productivity increased. Installed 5,612 biogas systems to bring “green energy” into farmers’ houses.

**Partners:** interested public and private sectors

**Palm Oil WG:**

**Activities:** Developing the innovative financing scheme for replanting
purpose for smallholder palm oil farmers.

**Outcome:**
Innovative financing scheme concept for palm oil replanting for smallholder farmers which provides cost of living during replanting period
Nationwide covering 2 million ha
Involving 1 million independent farmers
Increasing the yield for 5 million ton per annum will reduce shifting cultivation and to save forest of an equivalent to 1 million ha

**Partners:** interested public and private sectors

**Potato WG:**
**Activities:** Producing high quality industrial potato seeds; farmers capacity building on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)

**Outcome:** Trained 2,567 farmers. Worked on 657 ha land. 13,265 tons potatoes produced.

**Partners:** interested public and private sectors

**Rice WG:**
**Activities:** Implementing Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) for rice farmers; introducing technology package and providing access to market for smallholder farmers.

**Outcome:** Trained 732 farmers. Worked on 780 ha land. 24% productivity increased. 38% farmers income improvement. GHG emissions reduction by 4.54 tons of CO2/ha.

**Partners:** interested public and private sectors

**Soya WG:**
**Activities:** Implementing Good Agricultural Practice (GAP); providing market access, seeds and financial support.

**Outcome:** Trained 77 farmers. Worked on 56 ha land. 61 tons yellow soybean produced.

**Partners:** interested public and private sectors

**Horticulture WG:**
**Activities:** Training farmers on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP); distributing high quality banana, papaya and
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Objectives:</th>
<th>Outcome: Trained 104 papaya farmers, 27 guava farmers, 46 banana farmers. Worked on 226 ha land.</th>
<th>Partners: interested public and private sectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Develop partnerships between smallholders farmers, private sector and Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>・ Exchange knowledge on Good Agriculture Practices with small holders and certify all Palm Oil nucleus companies</td>
<td>Indonesia (Ministry of Agriculture)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) Provide a Good Agriculture Practices to small holders</td>
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<td>Start data-2014-2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPIS: Increase the number of certified smallholders by X%</td>
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<td>Private Sector and Government of Indonesia</td>
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</table>

| Objectives: Foster core leaders of agricultural cooperatives and farmers’ organizations, coordinators who support entrepreneurship activities of rural women who play important role in agricultural sector in order to improve agricultural productivity, increase income and reduce poverty in relevant economies | Activities: International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), a private organization, mainly implements the following activities. Training courses on “Fostering Core Leaders of Agricultural Cooperatives”, “Revitalization of Local Community by Rural Women” and “Quality and Safety Management of Farm Products”. Follow-up guidance of ex-participants. Experts will be dispatched to the selected economies for intensive follow-up program. The detailed methodology of follow-up guidance will depend on the situation of the host economies. | Japan Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
| Providing participants with further information of disaster prevention and reconstruction | Workshop on disaster prevention and reconstruction | From July 2011 to June 2014 |
| Providing participants with information of farmers’ market and innovation of local agriculture | | International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) |
| Objectives: Strengthening the Value Chain in least developed economies | ・ Strengthen the food processing industry in least developed economies in Asia-Pacific region through human resource development Implement training programs to study best practices to develop the value chain, and implement seminars to study the way to improve its productivities. | Asian Productivity Organization, Japan (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) |
| Sharing agricultural and fishery best practices, extension services and appropriate technology transfers | | 2014.11~2019.10 |
| Objectives: The APEC will create channels of daily communication with regional and international organizations | | Japan 2014-2016 AFGC |
Partnership of the APEC with key stakeholders is underlined in the 2010 Niigata Declaration to make sustained progress towards APEC’s food security goals. The APEC-PPFS stresses the need to promote the role of producers to achieve global food security in its 2013 inputs to the Leaders. In this context, the PPFS need to create and further strengthen partnerships with organizations of farmers, fishers, consumers and their cooperatives at the regional and international level, such as the AFGC (Asian Farmers’ Group for Cooperation), WFO (World Farmers’ Organisation) and ICA (International Cooperative Alliance).

**KPIs:**

i) The APEC will create partnerships with the AFGC, WFO and ICA as soon as possible.,

ii) The APEC and its member economies will help the efforts of these organizations to enhance memberships from Asia and the Pacific region, thereafter

iii) The APEC will represent at important meetings that these organizations host, to directly exchange views and information on issues related with food security, thereafter representing farmers, fishers, consumers and their cooperatives,

- The APEC will make dialogue directly with them on policy issues of mutual interest, such as food security, climate change and natural disaster, rural women and youth, value chain and innovation,

- The APEC will facilitate for easier access of members of these organizations to the discussion and activities of APEC and PPFS,

- Each APEC member economy will create and further strengthen partnership with organizations of farmers, fishers, consumers and their cooperatives domestically.

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<td>iv) Raising awareness on organic farming to enhance sustainable agriculture</td>
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<td>vi) To develop sustainable agriculture for the local community and farmers</td>
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<td>International conference on organic farming for local community (2015) for target groups (government officer, private sectors, farmer network, etc.) from different economies including the experts. The preliminary project to raise awareness on organic farming in Thailand and other Economy by small farmers will be discussed in the conference. (2015) The network of farmers in four study sites in Thailand and other economies with proper farmer participatory methodology will be chosen. The project will be more scrutinized by the research project staffs. (2016 – 2017) Within those networks, farmers will be informed the knowledge and will share their knowledge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand, Land Development Department</td>
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| WFO |
| Land Development Department |
| Office of Agricultural Economics |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives |
| Organic Agriculture Certification Thailand (ACT) |
| ACFS |
| Thai Organic Trader Organization |
| Organic Agriculture |

Start date 2015-2017
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<tr>
<th>Objectives:</th>
<th>To examine measures for mitigation and adaptation to global climate change including water management technique</th>
<th>KPIs:</th>
<th>Making report on maintenance measures for adaptation to climate change of irrigation/drainage system in coastal and estuary area in Asia</th>
<th>Activities:</th>
<th>i) To analyse the damage brought by extreme weather such as flood ii) To examine the priority of interventions based on the flood risk and exposure iii) To categorize the effective measures based on natural and social characteristic</th>
<th>Outcome:</th>
<th>To describe effective flood protection assistance of policy for sustainable agricultural and rural development Partners:</th>
<th>April 2012-March 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KPIs:</td>
<td>iii) 1 workshop to establish the research project and study sites iv) 4 study sites to evaluate the organic farming and maintain soil fertility practices in different economy including Thailand v) Establish a guideline to apply organic farming and maintaining soil fertility practice for small farmers in each study economy and experience on organic farming and maintaining soil fertility practice. Best practice can be shaped from the platform and be applied in voluntary farmer’s farm. The selected farmers will apply the organic farming and other soil fertility conservation practices to their farms and evaluate the effects of socio-economic, environment and natural resource from their practice. The guideline to apply the organic farming and maintaining soil fertility practice from each economy will be constructed and extended to other interested farmers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives:</td>
<td>To renovate of old irrigation facilities for more efficient use of water for adapting to global climate change</td>
<td>KPIs:</td>
<td>Making report on development of appropriate improvement plan of exiting irrigation facilities in member economies</td>
<td>Activities:</td>
<td>i) Priority issues in agricultural development and in agricultural water management analyzed in each of economy ii) Agricultural water use in member economies iii) Sound feasibility assessment and coordination realized in the irrigated agriculture.</td>
<td>Outcome:</td>
<td>To describe development of appropriate improvement plan of exiting irrigation facilities in member economies Partners:</td>
<td>April 2011-March 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPIs:</td>
<td>Making report on development of appropriate improvement plan of exiting irrigation facilities in member economies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives:</td>
<td>Promoting international understanding of agricultural externalities/multifunctionalities</td>
<td>KPIs:</td>
<td>Increasing Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems</td>
<td>Activities:</td>
<td>i) Gathering information and surveying fields to discover potential sites which can be the candidates of the GIAHS sites ii) Identifying the potential sites from the above 1) to apply to FAO through coordination with related organizations such as high level governments and local governments</td>
<td>FAO (Japan supports the project)</td>
<td>Activity:</td>
<td>April 2013-2016 March</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPIs:</td>
<td>Increasing Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives:</td>
<td>Workshop on agricultural externalities and multi-functionalities in agriculture</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>September 2013</td>
<td>Activities:</td>
<td>Workshop on agricultural externalities and multi-functionalities in agriculture</td>
<td>FAO (Japan supports the project)</td>
<td>Activity:</td>
<td>April 2013-2016 March</td>
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<tr>
<td>(GIAHS) sites</td>
<td>iii) Capacity building of staff in related organizations and local governments for applying to FAO iv) Supporting the activities for sustainable conservation of rural environment after designated as the GIAHS sites <strong>Outcome:</strong> Increasing Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) sites <strong>Partners:</strong> related organizations such as high level governments and local governments</td>
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<td><strong>Activities:</strong> Monetary assessment of multifunctionality of paddy farming and field <strong>Outcome:</strong> Making economy reports and sharing information on monetary assessment of multifunctionality of paddy farming and field <strong>Partners:</strong> each economy of INWEPF, IWMI, FAO</td>
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| | **KPIs:** 
<p>| | Holding Administration meeting of INWEPF every year |</p>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Partners:</strong></th>
<th>relevant economies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives:</strong></td>
<td>To use water efficiently by promoting Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activities:</strong> relevant economies on Participatory Irrigation Management <strong>Outcome:</strong> Making economy reports and sharing information on relevant economies on on Participatory Irrigation Management <strong>Partners:</strong> relevant economies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | **KPIs:** 
| | Holding Administration meeting of INWEPF every year |
| **Partners:** | relevant economies |
## Facilitation on Investment and Infrastructure Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work stream</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Linkages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Promoting investment in agriculture including through promoting the PRAI [Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment] | • Increasing public investment in agriculture  
• Creating an attractive business environment to encourage more private sector investments in agriculture  
• Ensuring a high level of investor protection, including safeguarding and enforcing the rights and claims of investors and protecting intellectual property rights. | Engaging the private sector on sharing best practices to foster a favourable environment to attract domestic and foreign private investment in agriculture | USA, Japan, Russia, Indonesia, Vietnam | 2020 |  |
<p>| Developing a framework of activities/business plans in accordance with the PRAI, for specific APEC economies | | Seminar on the PRAI on July 2, 2013-the outcomes will contribute to the ongoing consultation at the Committee on World Food Security [CFS] in Rome, which is mandated to take into account the PRAI | Japan | Done in July 2013 |  |
| | | Promote responsible agriculture investment that contribute to food security and nutrition within the framework of the PRAI principles | Japan | Done in July 2013 |  |
| Supporting investment programs aimed at strengthening food security of APEC economies within a framework of cooperation with international financial institutions [banks, funds, micro-finance institutions, etc] | | To create an opportunity for financial and development organizations to inform the economies of their existing programs to strengthen food security | USA-Russia | 2020 |  |
| Infrastructure Development and PPP and Analyzing negative impact of Foreign Direct Investment [FDI] | Creating list of prospective infrastructure projects for development with use of mechanism of state-private partnership in the framework of the PPFs | Creation of cold chain infrastructure consortium to share experience and guidance on the development of an environment to foster the creation of a cold chain infrastructure and related industries | USA, Indonesia, China, Russia | 2013/2016 |  |
| | Forming a policy/road map in the development of the food industry utilizing a cold chain infrastructure and starting several pilot projects for building the cold chain infrastructure in the selected economies through public-private partnership | Creation of a cold chain infrastructure consortium | Japan | 2015 |  |
| | | Setting up Steering Committee | Japan, Russia, US, China | 2016 |  |
| | | Launching several pilot projects | Japan, Russia, US, China, Indonesia | 2016/2020 |  |</p>
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<th>Activities</th>
<th>Who</th>
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<th>Linkages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elaborating approaches to improving the operation of food supply chains including through development of modern supply chain – value chain</td>
<td>Developing infrastructure in the Far East region of Russia-Russia plans to construct a grain terminal in Port Zarubino in the Far East</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2016</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Developing measures to attract targeted investments into food markets infrastructure and their logistical support</td>
<td>Russia, Japan</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Developing conditions for a functioning, unified transport and logistics network in the framework of APEC economies</td>
<td>Sharing the best practice and challenges on ongoing public infrastructure projects-Jakarta Metropolitan Priority Area (MPA)</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reducing post-harvest Losses through infrastructure development of food markets and supply chains, including the use of public – private partnership</td>
<td>Sharing the best practice and challenges on post-harvest losses-Inviting companies such as Grain Pro to share their experience and innovative products that are being used to reduce post-harvest losses in an economical manner</td>
<td>Japan, Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, New Zealand</td>
<td>2013-2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carrying out joint research project to share approaches and tools for post-harvest handling</td>
<td>The International Rice Research Institute [IRRI] is working with the government of the Philippines and Allianz Insurance to use highly detailed satellite images to significantly cut the cost of selling crop protection in even the most remote corners of the world. The aim of this project is to make insurance more affordable and more accessible to farmers working on small plots of land. These actors could share their experiences with the economies at a future meeting</td>
<td>USA, Indonesia, Philippines</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<td>Disseminating knowledge on the use of satellites and information technology to enable the use of “precision farming” techniques</td>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surveying and mapping unused land suitable for production in APEC economies, taking into account the availability of the water resources and impact on biodiversity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishing a dialogue and consultation mechanism of attracting investments into food production, distribution and infrastructure development</td>
<td>a. Initiating of conferences, consultations, business meetings, debates in order to exchange opinions on current issues – investments in food production, distribution and infrastructure development. Defining information based on the analysis: b. on the most actual investment patterns into food production, distribution and objects of infrastructure that require development. c. on the list of the most problematic issues and administrative barriers in the food production and distribution investments sphere and objects of infrastructure that require development. d. on the negative impact of direct external investments. e. exploring the possibilities of establishing a committee in order to provide consulting on the issues of food production and distribution investments and infrastructure development.</td>
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<td>Work stream</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
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<td>Who</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Promoting cooperation with APEC economies on government facilities and private sector level on facilitation of infrastructure development and investments</td>
<td>a. on directions and projects for investments into infrastructure and food production and distribution development. Special focus will be on the projects on sustainable development of agricultural sector and fisheries, and infrastructure of the APEC economies. b. on the state of investment climate, business environment, specialties of national legislative framework of the APEC economies, means of governmental support and quality of investor protection in the sphere of food production, distribution and infrastructure development. c. on the achieved adaptation level and creating favorable conditions for application of public-private partnerships mechanism. d. on potential and interested operators of investment projects in the agricultural sphere and projects on infrastructure development. e. on potential commercial and investment companies, banks and other financial institutions interested in funding of investment projects and infrastructure development projects.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Assisting members of the investment process in realization of investments into food production, distribution and infrastructure development, based on the principles of responsible investment</td>
<td>a. creating an efficient mechanism for formation, promotion and coordination (management) of the investment process. Providing informational and consulting input: b. in formation of business plan on investment projects and infrastructure development projects. c. in realization of investment into projects in the sphere of food production, distribution and infrastructure development. d. aggregation of provided information on planning and running investment business projects and monitoring of its implementation. e. providing input in regular sharing of best practice at the level of members of the investment process.</td>
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## Enhancing Trade and Markets

### Work Stream: Non tariff barriers to trade/enhancing market access

**Objectives (of the work programme)**
- Member economies are cognisant of the need, and take action to support regional food security through promoting policies that support food trade.
- Businesses within the APEC region work collaboratively to identify and address trade barriers that limit access to food.

**Activities**
- Review WTO notifications of non-tariff barriers to food products.
- Develop principles for the application of measures to achieve food security and support trade consistent with the ambitions of the WTO Doha Round for a rules-based, inclusive trade environment including imports and exports.
- Assess the impact of trade-related measures on the attainment of food security.
- Prepare report back to the PPFS Plenary for submission to the Senior Officials’ Meeting.
- NZ to invite WTO Secretariat to give presentation to PPFS II 2014
- NZ to prepare a paper synthesising principles already existing and identify any gaps
- TBC
- By Chair at PPFS I
- FAO food security work
- RIO+20 ‘The future we Want’
- G20: International Organisations paper 3, (Improving trade policies)
- APEC : Market Access Group, Policy Support Unit
- WTO and OECD monitoring reports.
- USC Marshall School reports to ABAC

### Work Stream: Effective global data standards to enhance food trade

**Objectives (of the work programme)**
- The cost of trading products across the APEC region is reduced.
- Business certainty is increased.
- Enhance connectivity of APEC food standards and safety assurance.

**Activities**
- Convene leadership workshop to review and discuss ABAC/GS1 proposal for deployment of data standards in APEC, ensuring it reflects food industry concerns.
- Draw ABAC/GS1 proposal to the attention of economies’ food authorities.
- Initiatives under the Action plan to Enhance Connectivity of APEC Food Standards and Safety Assurance:
  - Review existing trade disputes relating to specification;
  - Food Standards, Safety Assurance and Security Dialogue;
  - Explore collaboration on food research programmes;
  - Seminar on International Standards and safety assurance;
  - Inventory on cereal standards and safety assurance;
  - Analysis of standards and safety assurance;
  - Regional industry standards and and safety assurance regulatory harmonization committee.

**Who**
- Chair with GS1
- PPFS Members
- China, Australia and New Zealand

**when**
- For discussion at PPFS II
- For discussion at PPFS II
- For discussion at PPFS II
- For discussion at PPFS II
- Ongoing
- August 2014–2015

**Linkages**
- ABAC proposal to APEC / CTI on global data standards.
- GS1
- APEC: SCSC, SCCP
- Codex, International Standardization Organization (ISO)
<table>
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<td>• Efficient and safe distribution systems throughout the supply chain;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Surety of supply.</td>
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<td>• Economic development (opportunity to participate in trade and manufacturing)</td>
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<td>• Review APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan to ensure food trade issues are covered.</td>
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<td>• Ensure appropriate linkages are created between ABAC/GS1 proposal for data standards within APEC and the APEC Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• NZ to invite presentation from APEC Secretariat Chair/GS1</td>
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<p>| APEC: SCSC, SCCP |</p>
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<td>Analyzing implications of current high food market prices</td>
<td>• Create a greater understanding of the effect of food price dynamics on food security</td>
<td>• Review possible academic support from Universities or PECC.*</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Review at PPFS II</td>
<td>PECC, APEC PSU, Dr Rob Scollay – Auckland University</td>
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</table>
| Reducing post-harvest loss and promoting food safety | • Implement practical projects to address identified problems | • Monitor progress with: ○ Japan cold chain proposal ○ Chinese Taipei best practice public private partnerships ○ Implement a survey and understand the situation of cold chain of each economies and identify required knowledge. Hold a conference and share best practice and knowledge and identify the possible place to implement pilot project in 2015 Pilot projects start by the end of 2020 Sharing best practice and knowledge ○ Carry out a gap analysis of cold chain infrastructure development needs across the region * ○ APEC Food Safety Co-operation Forum (FSCF) and the APEC Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) to work more closely together to leverage synergies and avoid duplication of effort. * ○ Initiatives under the APEC Reduce Food Loss and Waste Action Plan: ○ Survey on Innovative Technologies & Best Practices to Reduce Food Loss; ○ Best Practices of Technology Exchanges on Grain & Oil Processing, Loss and Waste Reducing in the Supply Chain and Equipment Management ○ A Dynamic Four-tier Grain Storage Technology and Its Application; ○ R & D on cereal transportation and logistics technologies; | Japan | Review at PPFS II | Roadmap for Building the Cold Chain Infrastructure – Japan ○ APEC/PFSS & ATCWG Multi-Year Project “Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain” – Chinese Taipei ○ The Importance of Cool Chain Infrastructure in Reducing Food Loss - NZ ○ The Importance of International Food Standards in Regional Co-operation ○ FSANZ Australia New Zealand with China ○ China, US, Chinese Taipei ○ China | Review at PPFS II | August 2014–2015
| * | | | | | FAO, WFP |

*New work streams added for PPFS 2014
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