

Imperatives for Securing the Food Production Base



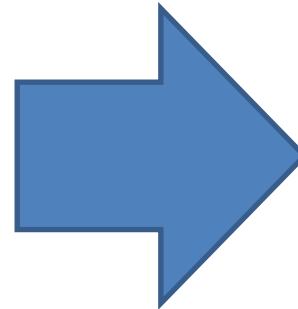
**Rangsit Poosiripinyo
6 July 2017, Singapore**

2020

WR = **7,758** mil
(56% Urban)

2050

WR = **9,725** mil
(65% Urban)



2015	Population (mil)	%
ASEAN	629	9
ASEAN+3	2,181	30
ASEAN+6	3,503	49
World	7,222	100

**Food
Demand
Increases**

Would it
hamper
prospects for
improving
Food
Security ?

...
**How to
secure food
production
Base ?**

ASEAN agriculture



ASEAN commitment

- ✓ Ensure regional food security
- ✓ Contribute to the global food supply
- ✓ Ensure the availability of safe foods.

- ❖ **A major producer/supplier of**
 - grains (rice)
 - fishery products
 - palm oil
 - rubber
- ❖ **Rice production** has increased faster than population growth and overall demand in the region.
- ❖ **Current threats** (that lower productivity)
 - Land, water and aquatic eco-systems degradation
 - deforestation
 - climate change/ natural disasters

Agricultural productivity and innovation

FAO:

To meet the demand of population 9.7 billion, agriculture in 2050 will need to produce almost 50% more food, feed and biofuel than it did in 2012.

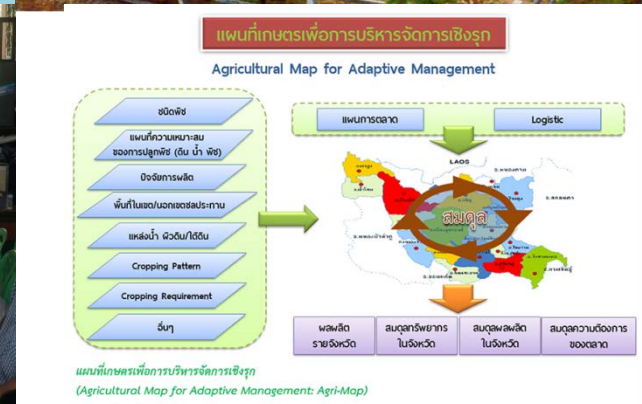
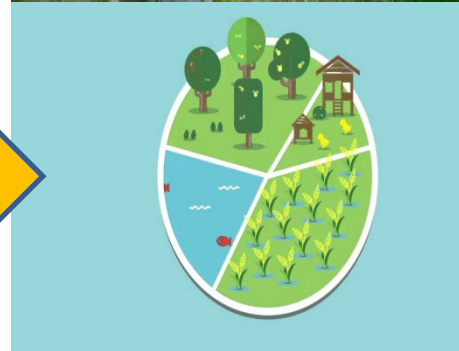


Future Challenges:

- ✓ More efficient use of land, labor and other inputs
(via technology, social innovation and business models)
- ✓ More R&D in Agriculture
(government/private)
- ✓ Mobile phone and farmer field schools
- ✓ Information and communication technologies
- ✓ Sustainable agricultural mechanization
- ✓ Agro-ecology farming

Government roles/concerns in boosting food production

THAILAND



Pracha-Rath Project

(For commercial: PPP models to develop rural economy & food production have been launched, e.g., “Modern Farm”)



The Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP)

(For smallholders: Using/applying the SEP has been promoted)



Ag Policies:

Zoning by AGRI Map, Large-field system, Agricultural Learning Center, Agriculture Bank, and Land Allocation.

(to secure famers/food production)



Government roles/concerns in boosting food production



AMAF

- Acknowledged that **ensuring supply** of sufficient, affordable, safe and nutritious **food** that meets the dietary requirements of the increasing population of the ASEAN/World continues to be a **major challenges**.
- Set up a Vision and **Strategic Plan** for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025)

AMAF Work Plan towards AEC 2025

Increase crop, livestock and fishery/aquaculture production (2016-2019)

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- ✓ Investment (Ag. sector, R&D)
- ✓ PPP framework for Ag technology development
- ✓ Enable environment for PPPs
- ✓ Sustainable resources management

Improve productivity, technology and product quality (2017-2019)

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- ❑ Support small producers
- ❑ support policies and mechanisms (i.e. competition policies, provision of credit and technology)

Enhance trade facilitation, and remove barriers to trade (2016-2025)

Enable sustainable production and equitable distribution (2015-2025)

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- ❖ Implement ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework /Action Plan

Increase the resilience to forestry climate change, natural disasters and other shocks (2017-2025)

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- ❖ Implement /support Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices

The AIFS Framework and SPA–FS 2015-2020

- (1) Strengthen Food Security, including Emergency/ Shortage Relief Arrangement
- (2) Promote Conducive Food Market and Trade
- (3) Strengthen Integrated Food Security Information Systems
- (4) Promote Sustainable Food Production
- (5) Encourage greater investment in food and agro-based industry
- (6) Identify and address emerging issues related to food security
- (7) Utilize Nutrition Information to support evidence-based food security and agriculture policies
- (8) Identify policies, institutional and governance mechanisms for nutrition-enhancing agriculture development
- (9) Develop and strengthen nutrition-enhancing agriculture policies/programs and build capacity for their implementation, monitoring and evaluation.



THANK YOU

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