

Working groups by countries



Ensuring Resilient Food Systems in Asian Cities
17-18 November 2011, Bangkok

Bangladesh

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What are the key issues affecting resilient food systems in cities of your countries? (food and nutrition security elements)

- Rural to urban migration (due to climate change, unemployment) – particularly in the city of Dhaka creating many challenges
- Access to food (high food prices, low purchasing power of the people, particularly migrants)

What are the opportunities (based on experiences, country realities, etc)

- Shifting « Ready Made Garments » to rural areas (in a context where Government industries are very strong)
- Crops diversification (to get activities throughout the year), increase non-farm activities
- Safety net programmes for the poor (cash and/or rice provided on monthly basis)

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Priorities and recommendations for concrete actions

1. Political commitment
2. Adaptation and mitigation programme for climate change (no obvious and we need to live with it)
3. Smooth supply chain for food
4. Buffer stock of food
5. OMS (open market sales) for the poor (safety net) – for people to have food at lower prices
6. Health education

Cambodia

Working groups by countries

Team

- **H.E DR.HANG Moeun, Deputy Director General of CAMCONTROL, MoC**
- **DR.KAO Sochivi, Deputy Director General, Fisheries and Administration, MAFF**
- **Hoksrin AING, Chief of Food Safety Bureau, MoH**
- **Samram TUY, FAO Cambodia.**

What are the key issues affecting resilient food systems in cities of your countries?

- Food Law, Food Policy, long term strategy and clear mechanisms.
- Lack of Resources (human, budget, equipment)
- Technology for food security (Food Chain Supply, Management and Development)
- Food Quality and Safety and Hygiene practices are limited.
- Low cooperation and involvement from stakeholders (local authorities-Government, private sectors, consumers, development partners included women).

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- Lack of Market access system (Supply, distribution and utilization)
- Low education on food
- Poor management of labor and immigration
- Lack of access to infrastructures from rural to urban areas/ cities

What are the Opportunities

- Council for Agriculture and Rural Development
- National Committee for Food Security.
- 80 % of Cambodian population involving in agriculture sector.
- Sufficient land and water for agriculture.
- Cambodian Government has policy and strategy to promote agriculture sectors (investment, zero taxation for agriculture land and import for some equipment)

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Recommendations for Concrete Actions

- 1- Strengthening an effectiveness the implementation and management of Food Mainstreaming Policies and Strategies.**
- 2- Improving the management and development of the food quality, safety, labeling and market access system.**

1- Lack of Effectiveness implementation and management of Food Mainstreaming Policies and Strategies

- Food Law, Food Policy, long term strategy and clearly mechanism.
- Lack of Resources (human, budget -no subsidy from the government, equipments....)
- Low cooperation and coordination from stakeholders (local authorities-Government, private sectors, consumers, development partners included women).
- Poor management of labor and immigration

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2- Lack of the food quality, safety, labeling and market access system.

- Lack of Resources (human, budget, equipment)
- Technology for food security (Food Chain Supply, Management and Development)
- Food Quality and Safety and Hygiene practices are limited.
- Low cooperation and coordination from stakeholders (local authorities-Government, private sectors, consumers, development partners included women).
- Lack of Market access system (Supply, Distribution. and utilization)
- Lack of access to infrastructure from rural to urban city

**Developing resilient food
and (including water)
systems in cities in India**

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Key Issues

- Unplanned urban growth which overwhelms the planning process
- Complex system where a major part of food chain is not under control of urban authorities
- Primitive Food supply chain system from “Farm to Plate”
- Inadequate water security and safety
- Inadequate sanitation and hygiene – Infrastructure as well as Knowledge & Attitude (Culture)
- Lack of Training, Awareness & Motivation
- Lack of intersectoral coordination among concerned stakeholders
- Inadequate implementation of regulatory provisions.

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Opportunities

- Increasing demand for improved quality of food delivery systems (Processing, Packaging, storage & Delivery) & safe food.
- Availability of basic democratic institutional infrastructure including HRD
- **Cater to the needs of varied communities.**
- **Policy support to ensure resilient food system –**
 - **Implementation of new Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006**
 - **Right to information Act, 2005;**
 - **Proposed Food Security Bill**
 - **Proposed Kolkata Declaration on Foods and Beverages being sold in public places, 2011**
 - **Implementation of National Policy for Urban Street vendors**
 - **Increasing Involvement of Organized retail institutions in food supply chain management (including PPP model).**
 - **Increased Govt. focus for infrastructure development of food processing industries and establishments**

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Priorities and Recommendations

- Development of a mechanism for effective coordination among all the stakeholders (Food and Water policy Council – currently on the move to implement it)
- Implementation of regulatory mechanism encompassing entire food supply chain (promoting self regulation)
- Mechanism for Regular monitoring at all levels.
- Capacity building programmes for Vendors, Consumers, Authorities, NGOs etc.
- Develop food selling zones, food courts, Food parks with essential facilities required for food processing and dispensing.
- Special considerations for underprivileged communities and under developed areas and vulnerable groups and regional food.

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Indonesia, China

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Key Issues Affecting Resilient Food Systems in Indonesia Big Cities

1. Rural Sector Supply-Side (Security Tenure, Landownership, Access to Capital/Access to Market, Farming Practices, Transportation Cost, Quality Assurance)
2. The Urban Sector Demand (create new and high demand of food – imported food (mostly wheat), Change Food preference, Wholesale & Distribution Industry, Low street vendor food material quality, Food Waste Management, Land conversion)
3. Lack of Urban-Rural Linkages (limited transportation and delivery System, Market Intelligence, Supply Chain Management)
4. Food Safety (Sanitation & Hygiene, Food Preservative Standard)
5. Food for Emergency (Natural Disaster: Flood, Earthquake etc)
6. Malnourished Children Under 5, and Pregnancy Mother

Opportunities

Strong government regulation and commitment – in improving :

- (1) nutritional status of the population;**
- (2) food security at local level particularly to reduce disparity among regions;**
- (3) quality and food safety control;**
- (4) clean and safety life and**
- (5) food and nutrition institutions**

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PRIORITIES, RECOMMENDATION & CONCRETE ACTION

1. IMPROVING COORDINATION SYSTEM AMONG GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTORS, NGOs
2. MAINTAINING AND INCREASING BUFFER STOCK
3. IMPROVING FOOD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR TARGETED URBAN POOR GROUPS (ESTABLISHING MORE KIOSK RICE FOR THE POOR – KIOS RASKIN)
4. TRANSFORMING NUTRITION AND FOOD BEHAVIOR
5. ACCELERATING FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM LEAD BY FAO/ WFP/ UNICEF/ WHO AND OTHERS

Malaysia

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What are the key issues affecting resilient food systems in cities of your countries? (food and nutrition security elements)

- Understand consumption pattern of consumers
- Reach Self sufficiency goal
- Investment in agriculture
- Food safety, still an issue
- Water accessibility
- Consumer education (need more investment)
- Increase minimum wage (no regulation yet, need to go through the Parliament)
- Quality of life (in the perspective of sustainable development, to enjoy good food system)

What are the opportunities (based on experiences, country realities, etc)

- Research and development
- Urban planning – baseline, research institution, with possible contribution of international organizations
- Investment / foreign direct investments (opportunities for PPP)
- Technology transfer : Malaysia as « food hub »; packaging, labelling, etc. for products imported in Malaysia
- Minimum wage / subsidies
- Green economy – green technology (also opportunities for PPP) (Malaysia being a big investment place)

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Priorities and recommendations for concrete actions

- Food affordable for urban areas (associated with minimum wage)
- Safety and hygiene
- Availability / sufficiency
- Consumer education (that needs more investment; looking forward to support of FAO)

Myanmar

Dr Kyaw Lin
Director FDA

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Key Issues

Food safety, Food security Policies and
Food laws and regulations - Need to review and revise
Who do what, where, when and how
Food control, information, education, training, research
and development need to strengthen farm to table
approach
Monitoring and evaluation
Multisectors involvement

Opportunities

- Government – policies that are evolving
assist in production, industrialization, trade (AFTA),
food service, consumers
- Industry -Zone development - Food production
technology, training, exporting, economic
development
- Consumers – education, protection law (Protection Law
is underway)
- Importing – (economy of scale- price)
- WTO – TBT, SPS agreement

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Recommendation

- Food policies development – need guideline
- Food law and regulation review and revise
- Strengthened Food control system
- Quality control capacity (Laboratory)
- Food borne disease surveillance
- Government assistant –production, industry, trade, wholesale, retails, food catering services, technology
- Education and training
- Research and development

Nepal

Ministry of agriculture and ministry of health

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What are the key issues affecting resilient food systems in cities of your countries? (food and nutrition security elements)

- Migration of agriculture workforce from rural areas to other countries – for better earning
- Poor connectivity between cities and rural areas
- No consideration of food safety matters in emergency preparedness packages
- Urban and peri-urban agriculture – not focused / not initiated
- No system of monitoring of malnutrition levels and food adulteration rate as food and nutrition security indicators

What are the opportunities (based on experiences, country realities, etc)

- Diverse geographical locations (tropical / subtropical / alpine) – so can produce different agro products
- Well established networks of ministries of agriculture and health throughout the country

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Priorities and recommendations for concrete actions

- Investment in infrastructures
- Revision of food and nutrition security indicators, including malnutrition level and food adulteration rate
- Emphasize on urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) with subsidy and incentives (to attract people on agriculture production)
- Programme to retain agri-workforce in the country by providing soft loans and other incentives, as in the future the country may not be in a position food

**Ensuring Resilient Food
Systems in Asian Cities
Pakistan**

Country Presentation
Representatives
Dr Syed Ghazanfar Abbas
Mr Aslam Shaheen
Mr Tariq Mahmood

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Key Issues

Hoarding/Cartelization-leading to artificial shortage and jacking up of prices along with food safety issues.

Lack of Productivity

- Urban land encroaching on rural land,
- Quality of Seed issue

Opportunities

- Hoarding/Cartelization
 - Magistrates (with powers) recently empowered to check hoarding, pricing and food quality.
- Productivity Enhancement
 - Increasing incentives for the rural farmers/creating more opportunities for increasing incomes in the rural areas. Benazir Tractor scheme and Income support scheme etc are currently being implemented.
 - Germ plasm exchange already being done but need to be upscaled.
 - Role of agricultural research institutes for introducing conservation agriculture techniques

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Recommended Actions

- Political will required.
- Federal Seed Act in the offing since long. Need to get it passed and implemented.
- For holistic approach, integrated rural and urban development models need to be implemented based on best case examples.

Philippines

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What are the key issues affecting resilient food systems in cities of your countries? (food and nutrition security elements)

- Multi-layered marketing chain contribution to increase of each food items
- Improper handling, storage and consumption
- Predominance of small land holdings resulting to reduced economy of scale to the minimum
- Depletion of watershed areas and soil erosion
- High incidence of hunger and malnutrition due to migration and labour – this issue is not considered as high priority by local authorities

What are the opportunities (based on experiences, country realities, etc)

- There are enabling policies and programmes as adopted in the recently approved Philippine Development Plan 2011 – 2016
- Focused targeting and convergence of PPA (programme project activities) in place and only need to be sustained

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Priorities and recommendations for concrete actions

1. Government to link farmer producers in the rural areas to the consumers in the urban centers, by capacitating producers and consumers cooperatives
2. Provide education in post harvest and provide physical infrastructures
3. Implementation of national greening programme
4. Full implementation of the Infant Young Child Feeding Programme
5. Strict enforcement of law on safe fortified food products
6. Regulate sale of street food and capacitate the operators/vendors in food safety and proper handling
7. Promotion of healthy lifestyle diets
8. Government not to disturb the existing law on agrarian reform, but promote clustering of smaller farms into bigger production units to optimize production efficiency

Singapour

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What are the key issues affecting resilient food systems in cities of your countries? (food and nutrition security elements)

- Land scarcity
- Dependency upon limited resources
- Dependency upon trade (food from other countries) – any shocks on the system can have impacts – policies try to diversify supply sources

What are the opportunities (based on experiences, country realities, etc)

- Financial / trade / transport hub
- High technical capacities (for urban centers to be more involved in agriculture production)

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Priorities and recommendations for concrete actions

- Become a more « active consumer » through investments (in rural productive areas in other countries)/ hub
- Increase urban agriculture

Thailand - Laos

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Ensuring Resilient Food Systems in Asian Cities **Group Member**

Thailand

Thai FDA : Chitra, Waliga
Dept of Health : Naiyana
Food safety operation center : Jongkolnee
Chulalongkorn University : Dr.Suwimon (presenter)
Thai Carbon Fund : Teraphon, Chantana

MoH: Vansilalom

Laos PDR

What are the key issues affecting resilient food systems in cities of your countries ?

Theme : To strengthen quality and safety of Street Food Vendors

1. Change of eating lifestyle, relying on ready to eat and prepared food
2. Food education of consumers and street vendors
(Sanitation and Nutritional problem) (national food commission just established, with links with NGOs)

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What are the opportunities ? (based on experiences, country realities, etc.)

Supporting From

- National Food Commission (that should channel all the initiative ; important to have implementation policies)
- National Food Policy
- Public awareness (NGO Network)
- High productivity and variety of food (affordable price and accessibility)

Priorities and recommendations for concrete actions

- Create strategies and action plans through National Food Commission (national integrated plan among stakeholders)
- Law enforcement
- Setting data base system (registration system)
- Training for personal hygiene and sanitation (address quality and safety)
(Training tools : course, certification)

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Vietnam

ENSURING RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEM IN ASIAN CITIES



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What is the key issues affecting resilient food system in cities...

- Land food production is reducing (small land holding)
- The rural labors move to cities
- The controls of food safety and food street
- Under employment during off-farm season
- Living standard between regions
- Disasters and diseases



What are the opportunities

- ❖ Government and people recognized the role of food security and food safety
- ❖ Improve crop productivities and diversity



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Priorities and recommendation for concrete actions

- ✓ Implementing food safety law, food security strategy
- ✓ Farmer training program
- ✓ New rural program
- ✓ Making policies



Recommendations

- ✓ Improving advocacy
- ✓ More investment
- ✓ Improving communication
- ✓ Maintain food production land

