

Vision for fisheries

"Promote the sustainable development of capture fisheries and aquaculture in the ASEAN region to enhance the contribution to food security, poverty alleviation and improvement of livelihoods of ASEAN people dependent on the harvesting, farming and marketing of fish and fish products, through responsible management and increased trade".

Vision for Forestry

"Forest resources are sustainably managed at the landscape level to meet societal needs, both socio-economically and culturally, of the present and future generations, and to contribute positively to sustainable development with goals of enhancing sustainable forest management for the continuous production of forest goods and services in a balanced way and ensuring forest protection and biological diversity conservation, as well as optimise their utilisation, compatible with social and ecological sustainability".

Vision for Livestock

"Livestock production and trade facilitate ASEAN integration towards a single market and production base with the goal of sustainable livestock production and trade contribute to growth, poverty alleviation and food security (improved nutrition)."

Vision for Crops

"ASEAN cooperation on crops is to be a productive, competitive, sustainable, resilient and inclusive industry sector that ensures and enables economic and equitable integration, food security, sustainable management of resources and protection from climate change."

Vision for Food

"A single ASEAN food system producing food that is safe, affordable, consistent with social and religious values, and recognized as such worldwide with goal of achieving significant improvement in food quality, product information, affordability, and livelihoods of poor food producers in ASEAN."

Matrix clarification

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Fisheries and Aquaculture	<p><u>Fisheries:</u> An overarching Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (rather than FAF to reflect the importance of fisheries (capture fisheries and aquaculture) Strategic Plan with clear outputs and indicators (not actions) supported by the ASEAN Sectorial Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF), who should work with the subsidiary ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum and Fisheries Consultative group on ASEAN-SEAFDEC Collaboration (FCG/ASSP) and the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) that have clear roles and responsibilities in delivering on the ASWGF SPA (2016-2020).</p> <p>The following strategic thrusts and issues to be addressed could include:</p> <p>1. Management, sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open access and overcapacity • IUU fishing • Ecosystem approach to fisheries • Improved databases on fisheries including IUU fishing (including flagging, fleet capacity); status 	<p><u>Fisheries:</u> At present ASEAN seafood exports represent 16.4% of world exports with a value of around US\$ 20 billion but only 10% of this is intra ASEAN trade. ASEAN needs increase their share of the global markets (USA, Japan, China and EU) through a more cooperative approach among AMSs that "brands" ASEAN seafood as a reliable, safe and sustainable product. Better management of capture fisheries is the key to gaining better brand recognition.</p>	<p><u>Fisheries:</u> At present the bulk of capture fisheries production is from small-scale fishers. To improve the social and economic benefits of this majority group, they require assistance to gain better access to markets, credit and insurance.</p>

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	<p>of fishery resources (within EEZ); subsidies and incentives (perverse and beneficial) and regional trade flows.</p> <p>2. Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agricultural products/commodities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food safety and quality as impediment to trade <p>3. Enhancement of ASEAN cooperation and joint approaches on international and regional issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better coordination of ASEAN position <p>4. Enhancement of private sector involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private:public partnerships <p>5. Strengthening of food security arrangements in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the economic and social benefits of harvesting and marketing fish <p>6. Development and acceleration of transfer and adoption of new technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and awareness of responsible fishing practices <p><u>Aquaculture:</u></p>	<p><u>Aquaculture:</u></p>	

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	<p>Single Food, Agriculture and Forestry SP that guides the development of a unified ASWGFI SPA with clear, measurable and achievable outputs managed by a streamlined organisation between ASEAN Sectorial Working Group on Fisheries, ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum and Fisheries Consultative group on ASEAN-SEAFDEC Collaboration with clear roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Good and harmonised aquaculture Governance Develop good governance mechanisms it should covering legal, regulatory framework and enforcement for responsible and sustainable aquaculture development. Harmonise these mechanisms between the ASEAN member countries.</p> <p>Implement the Ecosystem Approach Develop guidelines for the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Development adapted to ASEAN conditions, species and culture systems</p> <p>Harness benefits from other aquaculture institutions, dialogue</p>	<p>At present ASEAN seafood exports represent 16.4% of world exports with a value of around US\$ 20 billion but only 10% of this is inter ASEAN trade. However as aquaculture production continues to grow rapidly taking a greater share of seafood supply, this increased quantity and value of seafood trade will contribute to economic integration.</p> <p>Target assistance to critical needs Target activities and assistance to those areas that have the most pressing needs and could have the most benefit. These priorities should cover; support adoption of more efficient and sustainable production systems/technology/practices; increase the resilience of small farm holders; Aquaculture statistic data collection, analysis and dissemination.</p> <p>Innovation and Research and Development Encourage cooperation and coordination of Scientific Research and technological development between AMS</p> <p>R&D Cooperation Facilitate Regional cooperation in aquaculture Research and Development. Identify and prioritize the essential research needs and</p>	<p><u>Aquaculture:</u> At present the bulk of aquaculture production is from small-scale farmers so Aquaculture already is contributing to SME development. However there needs to be targeted assistance to facilitate small scale farmers to implement adequate food safety and traceability measures, have better access to markets, credit and insurance and to develop from small into medium scale producers.</p> <p>Target assistance to small scale producers Target assistance to small scale aquaculture producers who are the bulk of the aquaculture producers. Collect local market information and make easily accessible for small scale farmers. Facilitate access to micro credit schemes through Agricultural Banks and Development Banks. Develop calamity insurance schemes to cover natural disasters. Facilitate development of Farmer groups Enabling the formation of producers associations to increase the weight and visibility of aquaculture producers'</p>

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	<p>and development partners Harness synergies with other regional research and funding institutions which are able to help. Cooperate on common activities. Lessons learned from other projects. Funding for Key ASEAN Aquaculture projects</p>	<p>ensure that research funding is targeted at improving the productivity and competitiveness of aquaculture.</p> <p>R&D Coordination Document present aquaculture research programs in each member country. Undertake an aquaculture research needs analysis. Synthesise the data and identify duplication and gaps Transfer of success technologies between AMs.</p> <p>Implement biosecurity controls on the transfer of live fish between AMS. Continue and strengthen disease monitoring and disease reporting within the AMS.</p> <p>Address governance, planning, management, monitoring and control of transboundary aquatic water bodies.</p>	<p>interests in decision-making processes, enhance area management for environment and biosecurity.</p> <p>Facilitate the development of Aquaculture parks as aquaculture business incubators for SMEs</p>
Forestry	<p>The pertinent elements, subject to the consideration and decisions of ASOF, could include the following (not an exhaustive list nor presented in any order of priority):</p> <p>(i) implement the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests through the online and offline Monitoring, Assessment, and Reporting Format for Sustainable</p>	<p>A number of activities that are envisaged to be implemented post-2015, especially those at the ASEAN level, will further enhance economic integration in ASEAN, as follows:</p> <p>(i) the implementation of agreed ASEAN guidelines and procedures by AMSs, for example, the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests; the Monitoring,</p>	<p>A number of activities that are envisaged to be implemented post-2015 could further contribute to SME's development in ASEAN, especially those involved in the wood-based industry, as follows:</p> <p>(i) the zero tariffs for all timber and timber products in ASEAN by 2015 will enable producers and</p>

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	<p>Forest Management in ASEAN (MAR Format) at both the national and forest management unit (FMU) levels;</p> <p>(ii) implement forest certification using the ASEAN Guidelines on Phased-approach to Forest Certification;</p> <p>(iii) implement the chain-of-custody of timber and timber products by the wood-based industries using the ASEAN Guidelines for Chain-of-Custody of Legal Timber and Sustainable Timber;</p> <p>(iv) incorporate forest sustainability criteria and indicators into the ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Legality of Timber in view that the environmentally sensitive markets, such as the USA and the EU will be requesting for timber and timber products produced from sustainably managed forests, and in fact, a number of the public procurement policies for timber in a few EU countries are already requesting for timber products that provide third party evidence of sustainability;</p>	<p>Assessment, and Reporting Format for Sustainable Forest Management in ASEAN (MAR Format); the ASEAN Guidelines on Phased-approach to Forest Certification; the ASEAN Guidelines for Chain-of-Custody of Legal Timber and Sustainable Timber; and the Manual for Assessing Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) Implementation in ASEAN Member States; to achieve sustainable forest management and trade in timber and timber products sourced from legal and/or sustainably managed forests;</p> <p>(ii) the development and operationalisation of ASEAN level mechanisms and frameworks, such as the regional clearing house mechanism to enable the sharing and exchange of information on legal and illegal activities in the forestry sector; and the framework for enforcement co-operation in addressing transnational illegal forest activities and cross-border enforcement,</p> <p>(iii) the inclusion of legal timber trade in the National Single Windows (NSWs) which are integrated with the ASEAN Single</p>	<p>manufacturers of wood-based products to buy raw materials at a cheaper price and with better quality from ASEAN countries. This would lead to a reduction in costs of production and as a result prices of products will be cheaper and can compete not only within ASEAN, but also with other countries as well;</p> <p>(ii) the removal of disincentives that inhibit investments and provide incentives that stimulate investments in the forestry sector through improved policy, forest law enforcement and governance, and institutional frameworks;</p> <p>(iii) the commitment and inclusion by big companies involved in the forestry sector to use only legal timber in their supply chains in their corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes will support the smaller SMEs to use legally sourced timber and promote good forest governance;</p> <p>(iv) the participation of SMEs in trade</p>

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	<p>(v) undertake a comprehensive review of forest and forest-related laws and regulations at national level to ensure that the laws and regulations are consistent with and are not in conflict with other bodies of legislation, taking cognisance of the human and financial resources available in the government and civil society;</p> <p>(vi) further strengthen capacity building activities in forest law enforcement through conducting professional training programs for judges in forest legislation, particularly those at the level of courts that deal with forest-related cases, as well as for customs and border guards, and to promote greater awareness and legal literacy among local communities whose livelihoods are dependent on the goods and services provided by forests;</p> <p>(vii) develop a voluntary code of conduct for companies involved in the forestry sector to conduct their businesses lawfully and comply with all relevant legislation, and to incorporate the use</p>	<p>Window (ASW) that enables AMSs to lodge standardised information and documents to fulfil all regulatory requirements related to imports, exports and those in transit;</p> <p>(iv) conducting cross-learning among AMSs, for example, in developing effective mechanisms for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the commercial utilisation of genetic resources, including payment of compensation to local and indigenous communities arising from the use of traditional forest-related knowledge and technologies developed by them for sustainable forest management; and in improving the range and quality of wood products through harmonising the standards of ASEAN forest products and specifications;</p> <p>(v) the use of existing training facilities and available training programmes in AMSs to conduct on the job-training in design, wood processing and manufacturing of value-added timber products;</p> <p>(vi) formulating ASEAN common positions on</p>	<p>fairs and promotional activities of timber products from sustainably managed forest to the international markets, especially those organised by the ASEAN Forest Products Industry Club (AFPIC) and the ASEAN Furniture Industries Council (AFIC);</p> <p>(v) the harmonisation of standards of ASEAN forest products and specifications, and on job-training in design, wood processing and manufacturing of value-added timber products; and</p> <p>(vi) the development of investment in the wood-based industries through joint ventures in terms of capital investment, technology transfer, access to market opportunities, and dissemination of information on investment opportunities in AMSs.</p>

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	<p>of legal timber in their supply chains into their corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes;</p> <p>(viii) adopt and implement the draft Manual for Assessing Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) Implementation in ASEAN Member States, including conducting needs assessment at the national level for FLEG implementation;</p> <p>(ix) establish a regional clearing house mechanism to enable the sharing and exchange of information on legal and illegal activities in the forestry sector in the region, comprising, for example, companies and individuals involved in illegal operations;</p> <p>(x) develop a framework for enforcement co-operation mechanism at the ASEAN level dealing with transnational illegal forest activities, including illegal logging committed by multi-national companies, as well as facilitate cross-border enforcement;</p> <p>(xi) conduct an assessment of the</p>	<p>forest and forest-related matters and influencing the outcomes of the deliberations at the UNFF, and the COP to the UNFCCC, CBD and CITES that benefit AMSs; and</p> <p>(vii) the zero tariffs for all timber and timber products in ASEAN by 2015 will further enhance trade in forest products within ASEAN, while consumers will also be able to source goods from the more efficient producers in ASEAN, thus creating a robust intra-ASEAN trade.</p>	

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	<p>customary and statutory tenure arrangements at the national level, including access and use rights, of indigenous people, local communities, forest dwellers and other forest-dependent communities to ensure that they are recognised, respected and protected by effective legislation, including the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) as provided for in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) of 2007;</p> <p>(xii) design and implement social forestry programmes by indigenous people, local communities, forest dwellers and other forest-dependent communities that effectively contribute to sustainable forest management at the local level, climate change adaptation and mitigation, rural development and poverty alleviation, as well as improve their livelihoods and welfare;</p> <p>(xiii) adopt sustainable management practices for non-wood forest products, such as medicinal plants, rattan, bamboo, etc, that are crucial</p>		

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	<p>for the rural economy in meeting subsistence and cultural needs, as well as in providing gainful employment and supplementing the income of local communities and forest-dependent people;</p> <p>(xiv) develop effective mechanisms for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the commercial utilisation of genetic resources with the country of origin of such resources, and in particular, the payment of compensation to local and indigenous communities arising from the use of traditional forest-related knowledge and technologies developed by them for sustainable forest management, taking cognisance of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD);</p> <p>(xv) address and strengthen the links between forestry and food production through an integrated approach in</p>		

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	<p>watershed management, especially to enhance food production in high-yield areas in the overall context of food security in the region;</p> <p>(xvi) facilitate diversification and intensification of downstream processing of more value-added forest products through improved processing technologies and enhanced efficiency in the use of raw materials from natural and planted forests;</p> <p>(xvii) enhance cross-learning among AMSs in improving the range and quality of wood products through harmonising the standards of ASEAN forest products and specifications;</p> <p>(xviii) encourage greater participation of the private sector in the development of investment in the wood-based industries through encouraging joint ventures in terms of capital investment, technology transfer, access to market opportunities, and dissemination of information on investment opportunities in AMSs;</p>		

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	<p>(xix) identify existing training facilities and available training programmes in the region and develop mechanisms for sharing of such training facilities and programmes, as well as conduct on the job-training in design, wood processing and manufacturing of value-added timber products;</p> <p>(xx) facilitate the inclusion of legal timber trade in the development of National Single Windows (NSWs) that enable AMSs to lodge standardised information and documents to fulfil all regulatory requirements related to imports and exports in the ASEAN Single Window (ASW);</p> <p>(xxi) conduct full valuation of forest goods and services at the national level, especially those not traded in the market place, so as to convince policy and decision-makers, and the public that forest land as an asset is more valuable than under any other forms of land use;</p> <p>(xxii) align incentives to promote biological diversity conservation and sustainable</p>		

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	<p>use, including rehabilitation of deforested and degraded forest areas, and enhance the effectiveness in managing protected forest areas;</p> <p>(xxiii) facilitate the removal of disincentives that inhibit investments and provide incentives that stimulate investments in the forestry sector through improved policy, forest law enforcement and governance, and institutional frameworks; and</p> <p>(xxiv) adopt a more holistic and integrated approach to articulate ASEAN common positions and influence the outcomes of the deliberations, notably at the UNFF, and the COP to the UNFCCC, CBD and CITES, and ensure that the Green Climate Fund of the UNFCCC will contribute significantly to enhancing REDD+ processes in ASEAN.</p>		
Livestock	<p>Strategic thrusts are basically thematic areas for organising action programmes. The major global and regional issues in the livestock sub-sector have been discussed earlier. Therefore, based on that analysis, the identified problem</p>	<p>Policy and actions that will facilitate integration through growth and trade including SME development are the following for each thrust:</p> <p>Thrust 1: Market and trade</p>	<p>Inclusion of small-scale livestock production and processing enterprises in the scope of SME definition and services will contribute to growth, employment, trade and integration. Specific</p>

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	<p>areas are recommended as strategic thrusts for programme development as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market and trade • Food safety and public health (encompassing disease control) • Climate change and resource degradation • Poverty alleviation, food security and gender equality • Public and private sub-sector roles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The priority commodity list under the AEC blueprint should be expanded to include production and trade of livestock commodities. Choice of livestock commodity or commodities for inclusion in the list may be made depending on the relative importance of meats and milk in terms of output and trade –actual and potential. • Since intra-ASEAN trade in livestock commodities is still very small while extra-ASEAN import of livestock commodities is increasing in response to rising demand, attention should be given to eliminate any remaining tariff and remove nontrade measures and non-trade barriers to promote intra-ASEAN trade. • Include small-scale livestock production and processing enterprises in the definition of SMEs and create institutional mechanism to facilitate their access to domestic and regional market. <p>Thrust 2: Food safety and public health (encompassing disease control)</p>	<p>actions have been recommended under thrust 1, 4 and 5 above where inclusion of SMEs is highlighted to facilitate growth and trade and reduce poverty and gender inequality.</p> <p>A note on collaboration and external funding under the thrusts</p> <p>In the AEC Blueprint, collaboration among AMSs, and with international and regional organisations, are shown as a different strategy or strategic objective and such collaboration is also mentioned in relation to specific activities, e.g. disease control and animal health capacity development. Consequently, there is possibility of duplication about collaboration in report card and confusion about the role of collaboration.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress made in developing criteria for good husbandry, good production and processing establishments, and good hygiene and sanitary standards should be continued and further strengthened by promoting actual practice, adoption or enforcement of those criteria. Inter-country differences in compliance should be drastically reduced. • High priority given to disease control should be continued and further strengthened. Capacity and effectiveness of control programmes should be enhanced by harmonising the multiplicity of networks, forums and short-term project-based activities. • Establish strong disciplinary capacity in Epidemiology, good laboratory with proper equipment and skilled manpower, and a good communication network to collect, share and disseminate information, and a strong coordination mechanism to link these above three elements. Ideally this can be achieved by developing the proposed ACCAHZ as the regional 	<p>Collaboration and external funding through various mechanisms may be required to implement some of the actions/activities under the above five thrust. So it is a cross-thrust mechanism. Collaboration is a mechanism, not an objective or activity per se. Where such collaboration will be pursued, that should be shown horizontally, i.e. against the relevant activity for which collaboration has been established. There may not be a need to have a separate thrust or strategic objective to promote collaboration with international organisations.</p>

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		<p>coordinating institution of animal health with three arms – the Epidemiology Network, the Laboratory directors' Forum, and the Animal Health Communication Network. All other networks and forms can be subsumed under this structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergise ASEAN programmes on health and food safety with programmes of international organisations and bilateral partner country programmes in the region. <p>Thrust 3: Climate change and resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate and enforce regulations to control water pollution, land degradation due to nutrient loading and greenhouse gas emission from increased intensification and industrialisation of livestock production and processing. This can be done either by incorporating livestock related environmental standards in the guidelines for GAP, Good production and processing establishments, or in the general environmental regulations, or 	

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		<p>by formulating separate environmental regulations for the livestock sub-sector given that there are different species of livestock, and types and scales of establishments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate strategies for addressing livestock related issues or problems in natural or environmental disaster management programmes. • Link with global efforts in generating and documenting empirical evidence on livestock contribution to environmental degradation. <p>Thrust 4: Poverty alleviation, food security and gender equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In micro-credit and other programmes targeted to poverty alleviation, especially among women to achieve gender equality,, give priority to livestock credit as means to acquire productive asset for income generation. • In the definition of SME, include small-scale livestock production and processing enterprises and make SME credit and services accessible to such enterprises 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve small-scale producers' access to quality inputs and high value markets for outputs, promote producer groups, cooperatives and contract farming in livestock. • Generate empirical evidence on impact of micro-credit and SME credit and services to small-scale livestock enterprises on poverty and gender to reinforce this measure to promote equitable development in the ASMs. <p>Thrust 5: Public and private sub-sector roles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase private sub-sector participation in policy discussion, programme and project formulation for livestock development to increase awareness about opportunities for development in the sub-sector. • Provide incentives for private sub-sector investment in the sub-sector directly and through public-private partnership to improve productivity and standards to expand trade. • Encourage larger scale enterprises to perform a mentoring role by linking 	

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		with SMEs in the sector to foster adoption of innovations and participation in high value markets.	
Crops	<p>The major trends and issues prevailing in the global and ASEAN agriculture beyond 2015 are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. increasing demand for food and a changing food consumption pattern ii. crops productivity slows down iii. rising food price and volatility iv. prevalence of climate change and natural disasters v. globalization and trade expansion <p>The outlook and impending drivers of ASEAN agriculture are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Demand for increasing food production and food security ii. Sustainable agriculture production and completing use and depletion of natural resources iii. R&D and technology diffusion and absorption for crop productivity iv. Climate change issues v. Trade liberalization, facilitation and integration <p>To address these challenges, the ASEAN</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In designing SPA action plans especially in technology transfer and diffusion, priority be given to accommodate Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) initiatives to narrowing the development gap with the objective to achieve equitable economic development. 2. Crop sector development approach have to ensure farmers particularly smallholders have access to the public goods, latest technologies and adequate inputs for increased productivity and contribution to improved livelihoods and robust economic growth. Smallholder agriculture remains a large part of ASEAN agriculture in the next 5-10 years. For rural growth to be both sustainable and inclusive, farm productivity and rural incomes have to be raised by narrowing the development gap within and across ASEAN economies. 3. Support and promote the linkage with existing activities under the sub-regional cooperation (BIMP-EAGA, IMT, SIJORI and GMS). The Sub-regional cooperation have a 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As one of the main economic players in rural areas, the agricultural cooperatives in collaboration/networking with SMEs, creates an opportunity for involvement in transforming agriculture production to agri processing. 2. Development of value chains – domestic or global provide SMEs the opportunity to invest and collaborate in their development to modernize the agriculture sector . 3. Regional production networking as an important source of economic growth, outsourcing and subcontracting, offers increasing opportunities for SMEs to capitalize on regional economic integration. 4. Economic integration in the form of free movement of agricultural products will yield “efficiency gains” for a SMEs such as benefits derived through specialization, competition and better allocation of resources in production. 5. Given the trends of rising

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	<p>cooperation on crops should be productive, competitive, sustainable, resilient and inclusive industry sector that ensures sustainable economic and equitable integration, food security, sustainable management of resources and protection from climate change.</p> <p>The Study recommended 6 strategic thrusts (ST) for the SPA (2016-2020), namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agricultural products/commodities to facilitate integration into a single market and production base ii. Promotion and acceleration of transfer and adoption of new technologies for increased productivity and sustainable agriculture iii. Enhancement of private sector involvement and international/regional organization involvement iv. Strengthening food production and productivity v. Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources used by crop agriculture 	<p>significant role to assist ASEAN integration by developing the economy of the four CLMV countries. Sub-regional zones can be helpful in facilitating cross-border connectivity and integration especially when these programmes are extended and developed region-wide.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Trade liberalization by continuing to harmonize SPS and quality standards including standardizing trade certification procedures of major traded commodities and other trade facilitation measures eg .inspection, quarantine, diagnosis and treatment 5. Removal and reduction of crop related NTBs and NTMs to enhance regional production networking and forging of a single production base. 6. Facilitating and supporting participation of farmers, traders, processors and distributors, in the agricultural and food-processing value chain, domestic or global will contribute to increased value creation, production and profits. 7. Capacity building and training programs are integral to enhancing trade facilitation and agriculture productivity soft and hardware. 	<p>globalization and economic integration in the ASEAN region, there is significant potential for the SME sector to increase its contribution to the region's development through greater participation in global value chains (GVCs).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Engagement with the private sector or SMEs in developing trade facilitation measures that would reduce business costs. 7. Involving private sector/SMEs in identifying NTMs, and provide where available expertise in their monitoring and elimination from improved trade facilitation . 8. Standardization of products and services, rules and regulations, consultation with SMEs and dissemination of information on AEC initiatives would facilitate a seamless market infrastructure in the region for doing business

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	<p>vi. Responding to climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • StrategicThrust1: Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agricultural products/commodities to facilitate integration into a single market and production base.(AECA7.38) <p>The ST plays a primary role in ASEAN economic integration as well as integration in to the global economy. Under this ST the following objectives will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve trade facilitation - Enhance long-term international competitiveness of food and agricultural products - Accelerate harmonization of SPS standards - Increase private sector involvement and cooperation - Build SPS competencies - Containment of pest and disease outbreaks - Enhance role of trade in stabilizing food availability within a borderless economic community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • StrategicThrust2:Promotionandaccelera 	<p>8. A monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress with regard to the attainment of integration objectives, facilitate project implementation and assess the outcomes of programmes and projects.</p> <p>9. Enhanced long-term international competitiveness of food and agricultural products as part of growing a robust agricultural economy contributes to rural development and poverty alleviation.</p> <p>10. Increased private sector/SME involvement and cooperation in agriculture development will forge regional networking and clustering of SMEs</p> <p>11. Transparency of trade and crop-related regulation and procedures</p>	

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	<p>tionoftransferandadoptionof new technologies for increased productivity and sustainable agriculture(AEC A7.39)</p> <p>ST2 under girds the success full implementation of all crop strategic initiatives. Technology diffusion and absorption is the way forward for increased productivity and sustainable agriculture in view of stagnating productivity. The objectives for the crops sector are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand and deepen regional cooperation and collaboration in agriculture productivity Facilitate exchange of information and knowledge on best practices including human resource development. - Increase private sector involvement and cooperation - Build scientific competencies for technology adoption and transfer <p>The focus of theobjective is not to conduct or develop R&D but more on technology exposure, introduction, access, transfer and adoption by stakeholders along the value chain.</p>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • StrategicThrust3:Enhancement of private sector and international/regional organization involvement(AECA7.39) <p>ST3's aim is to inculcate a culture of private sector engagement which is a critical success factor for impactful,realistic and achievable initiatives. The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic alliances and joint approach with the private sectors and international/regional organizations. - Encourage a culture for private sector engagement <p>The overall objective is to engage private sector in growing the crop agriculture industry together in a win-win partnership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • StrategicThrust4:Strengtheningfoodproductionandproductivity(ASCCB.3) <p>ThecropsectordimensionofST4isfoodproductionandproductivitywhichbolsterfood security. Theobjectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote efficient and sustainable food production, food consumption, post-harvest practices &loss reduction - Improve food security - Accelerate development and 		

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	<p>implementation of GAP standards Advance agribusiness by improving value/supply chains and logistics Increase private sector involvement and cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance role of open trade in stabilizing food availability within a borderless economic community - Adopt technology to improve agricultural productivity, and production - Promote diversification of food sources and scale up community-based food security initiatives - Build competencies in food production <p>• Strategic Thrust 5: Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources used by crop agriculture. (ASCCD.8)</p> <p>Crop agriculture's use of natural resources especially by industrial and cash crops, far exceeds that of food crops. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable management of natural resources - Reduction of negative impact of crop production on natural resources - Optimisation of utilization of land and other natural resources for crop production - Monitor impact of high value and 		

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	<p>industrial crop production on natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build competencies for improved sustainable land and water management and status monitoring - Adoption of technical standards and methods for monitoring and assessment Generate public awareness on issues of sustainable management of natural resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>StrategicThrust6:Respondingtoclimatechange(ASCCD.10)</u> <p>ST6 is a D10 strategy under the ASCC addressing the emerging issue of climate change. AFCC is a comprehensive framework detailing there source intensive stock-taking surveys and mitigation and adaption measures to be carried out. The Crop Sector is designated as the responsible body for crop agriculture in the multi-sectoral programme involving most sectoral bodies. The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor impacts on and risks of climate change in vulnerable agricultural ecosystems - Generate public awareness of climate change issues - Facilitate exchange of R& D information 		

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	<p>and knowledge, best practices on adaptation and mitigation measures including human resource development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage cooperation in implementation of integrated adaptation and mitigation strategies for agricultural production systems - Build competencies in climate change science and technology 		
Food	<p>Vision. A single ASEAN food system producing food that is safe, affordable, consistent with social and religious values, and recognized as such worldwide.</p> <p>Goal. Achieve significant improvement in food quality, product information, affordability, and livelihoods of poor food producers in ASEAN.</p> <p>Capacity building of national systems is essential. Hence the following action programs under Thrust 1: Food standards.</p> <p>AP 1.2: Capacity developed and regulatory reforms pursued in national standards systems.</p> <p>1.2.1. Regulations systematized</p>	<p>Strategic Thrust 1. Food standards and safety assurance systems harmonized and upgraded.</p> <p>Action Programme 1.1: Food standards and safety assurance systems harmonized.</p> <p>1.1. 1. National food standards catalogued and disseminated.</p> <p>1.2. 2. Key stakeholder participation integrated in harmonisation initiatives.</p> <p>1.2. 3. Priority cooperation areas identified and timelines to 2020 agreed and implemented.</p> <p>AP 1.3: Halal standards approved, certified, and assurance systems</p>	<p>Context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming in SEA largely organized as smallholder system. • Food and beverage (F&B) manufacturing sector a significant proportion of total SMEs: 15% Malaysia; 28% Thailand; 4% Vietnam • SMEs account for largest proportion of F&B manufacturing sector: 90% Malaysia, 34% Philippines, 78% Thailand. • The AEC Blueprint strongly promotes SME development. Small enterprises in fish processing are targeted for compliance with quality

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	<p>and key national constitutencies engaged.</p> <p>1.2.2. Reforms in national food standards pursued.</p> <p>1.2.3. Institutional capacity and infrastructure in national food standards developed.</p> <p>1.2.4. R&D for science-based standards-setting intensified.</p> <p>It is proposed that cross-sectoral or special-concerns WGs and TFs, namely the TF – Codex, ARASFF, ATF – GM Testing, and AWG Halal, have direct reporting lines to SPS CP. Finally, SPS CP also acts as liaison body, with the primary venue for interaction being the ASEAN Food Safety Network.</p> <p>Under food security, the AFSRB must relinquish the TORs related to oversight of the AERR. The AFSRB must be given new TOR as a food security coordinating body, similar to the role of SPS CP for food safety.</p> <p>Finally, implementation of the Food</p>	<p>established throughout ASEAN.</p> <p>1.3.1. ASEAN scheme for accreditation of halal food enterprise established.</p> <p>1.3.2. Information exchange and capacity building programme for halal food production and assurance undertaken.</p> <p>1.3.3. ASEAN Halal label widely accepted worldwide.</p> <p>Strategic Thrust 2. Regional food security arrangements strengthened.</p> <p>AP 2.1: APTERR scheme linked effectively to national food security programmes.</p> <p>AP 2.2: AFSIS established as a permanent scheme for food security information sharing and dissemination.</p> <p>AP 2.3. AFSRB established as food security policy coordination and advisory services unit for the ASEAN.</p> <p>- As a coordinating body is may likewise serve as a food security policy advisory and surveillance unit, in a similar way as G-20 AMIS</p>	<p>management systems. In particular the SME Policy Blueprint entails: ii. Promote networking of SMEs and their participation in the building of regional production and distributions networks; and iii) Promote best practices in SME development, including SME financing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Blueprint also seeks to promote ASEAN agricultural cooperatives as a means to empower and enhance market access of agricultural products. <p>Action Programme 1.4: SME food producers and establishments covered by harmonized food standards and safety assurance systems.</p> <p>1.4.1. Information drive and advocacy conducted to promote harmonized food standards and quality systems (e.g. GAP, HACCP) for food producers and SMEs.</p> <p>1.4.3. Food producers and food SMEs provided financial and technical</p>

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	<p>cooperation action plan should undergo a rigorous M&E system based on a logical framework.</p>	<p>serves the Rapid Response Forum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within this scheme, AFSIS specializes in providing information and technical analysis for early warning. 	<p>assistance to comply with harmonized food standards and safety systems.</p> <p>1.4.4. Food producers organized into cooperatives for collective action, and participation in food sector consultations.</p> <p>1.4.5. Food SME entrepreneurs organized into industry associations for collective action, and participation in food sector consultations.</p> <p>1.4.6. Food producers and food SMEs linked to large institutional buyers which require voluntary or regulatory food safety standards and quality systems.</p>