

ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)

Project for supporting Agricultural Survey on Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in ASEAN Region (SAS-PSA)

APEC PPFS Webinar 23-24 May 2022

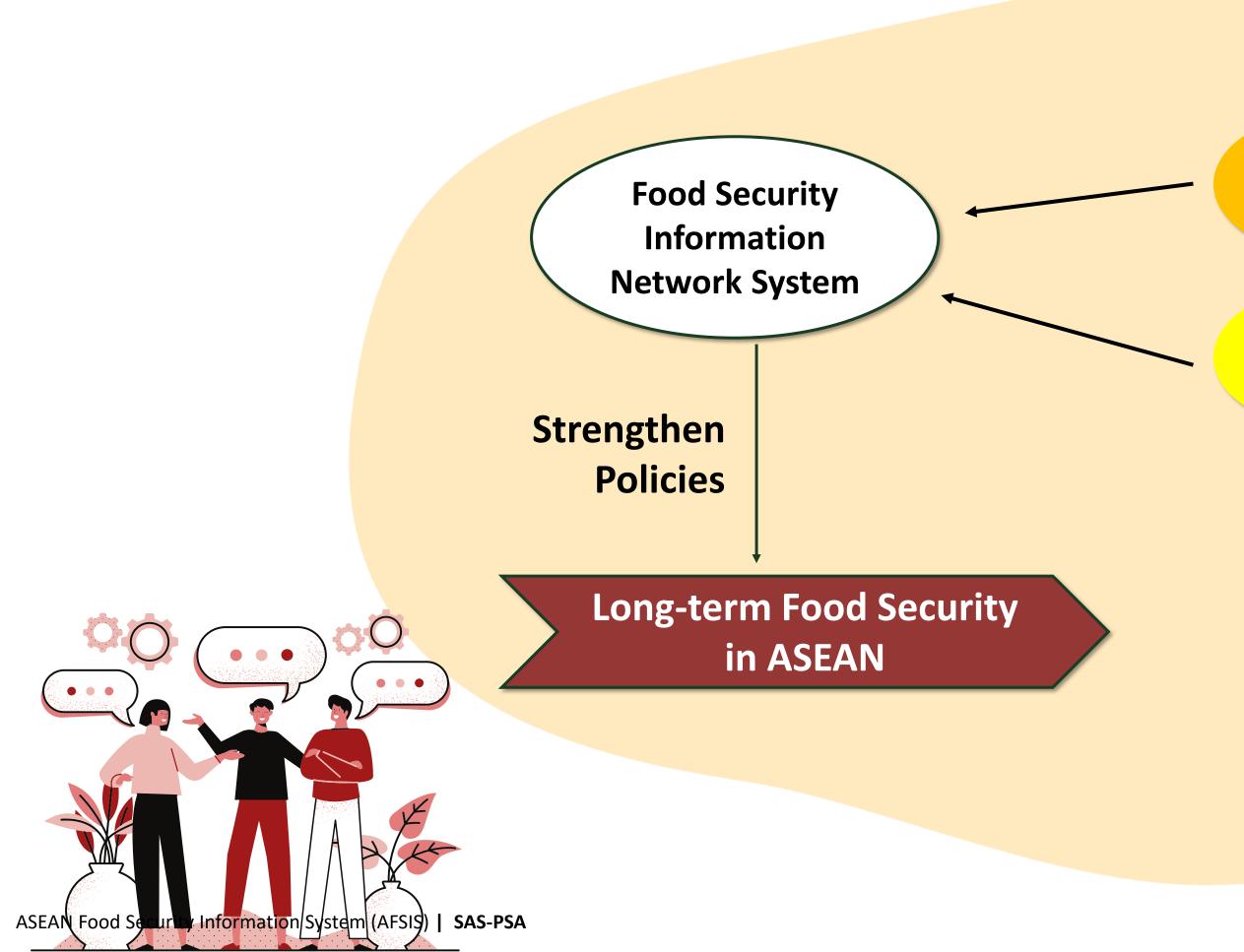


By Dr. Waraporn Saelee (PhD) AFSIS Manager

Contents

01	AFSIS BACKGROUND
02	HISTORICAL TIMELINE
03	AFSIS 2021 @ A GLANCE
04	SDG indicator 2.4.1
05	SAS-PSA Project



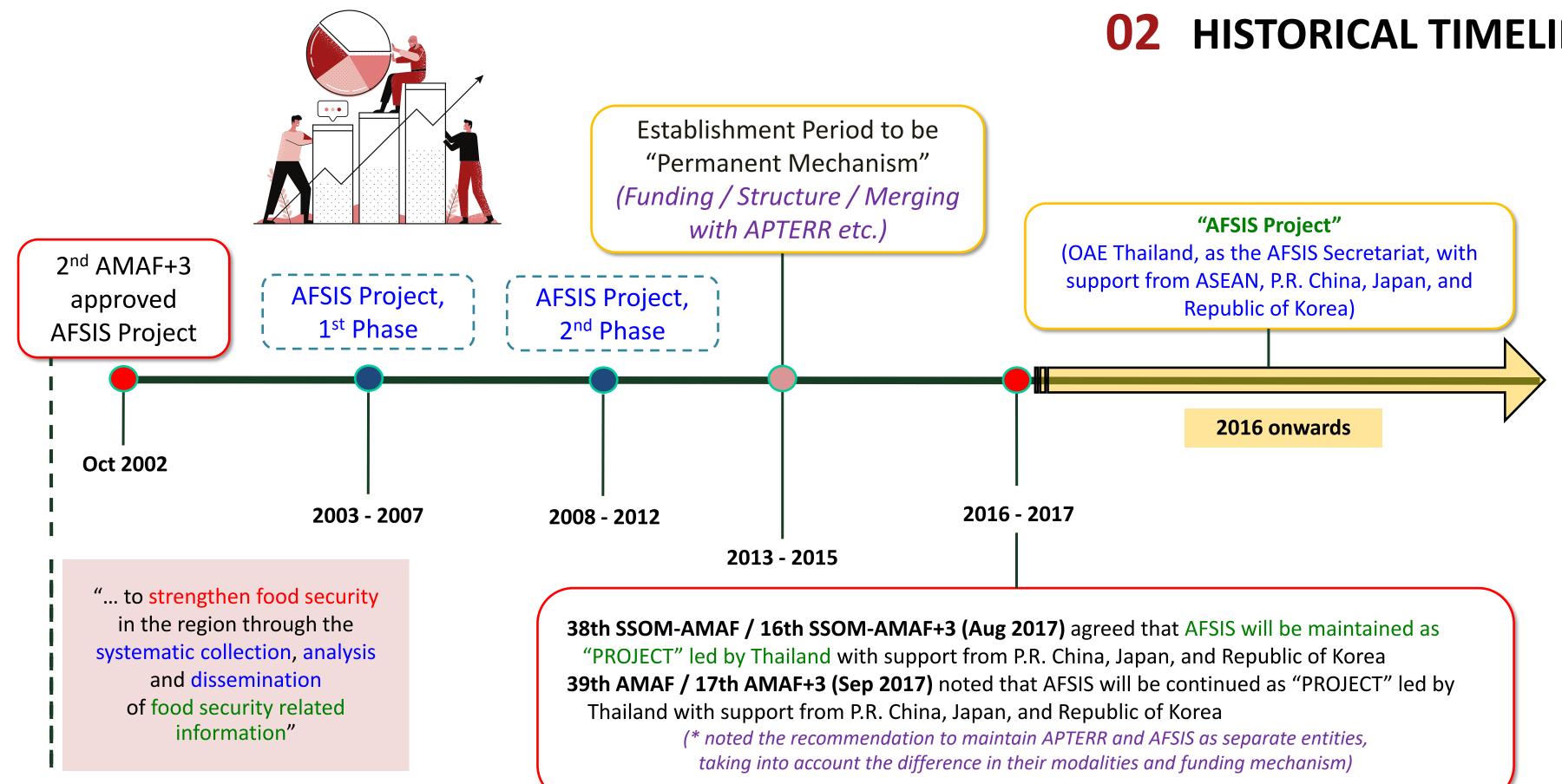


01 AFSIS BACKGROUND

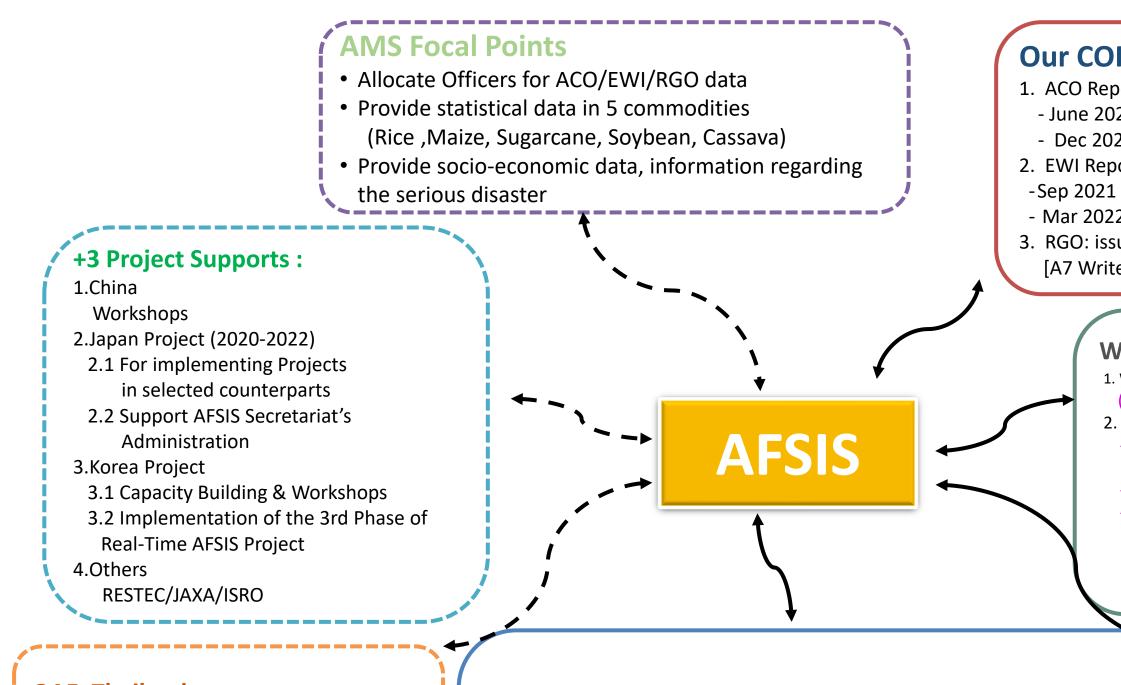
National

Regional

Establishment of the AFSIS Project



02 HISTORICAL TIMELINE



OAE, Thailand

- Dispatch officers from OAE to manage Secretariat office
- Provide in-cash and in-kind Contribution

ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) | SAS-PSA

Meeting Schedule:

- 1.The 9th APTERR @Phillipines (28 May 2021), and 10th APTERR @Singapore (25 March 2022), Online.
- 2.The 41st AFSRB meeting @Brunei (16 Jun 2021), Online
- 3. The 19th AFSIS FP meeting @Cambodia (22-23 June 2021), Online
- 4. SSOM- 20th AMAF+3 @Cambodia (24 August 2021), online
- Coordinating for Colleagues' Workshop:
- 1.JSF+JAXA for RGO writers
- 2. FAORAP on Food Loss and Waste Reduction (2-3 June 2021), Online

03 AFSIS 2021 @ A GLANCE

0 0

Our CORE Reports:

ACO Report: Jun/Dec

 June 2021 (ACO 26) → (published in July 2021)
 Dec 2021 (ACO 27) → (published in January 2022)

 EWI Report: Mar/Sep

 Sep 2021 (EWI 27) → (published in October 2021)
 Mar 2022 (EWI 28) → (published in April 2022)

 RGO: issued monthly (since January 2017)

 [A7 Writers + RESTEC] → May 2022 is now on web

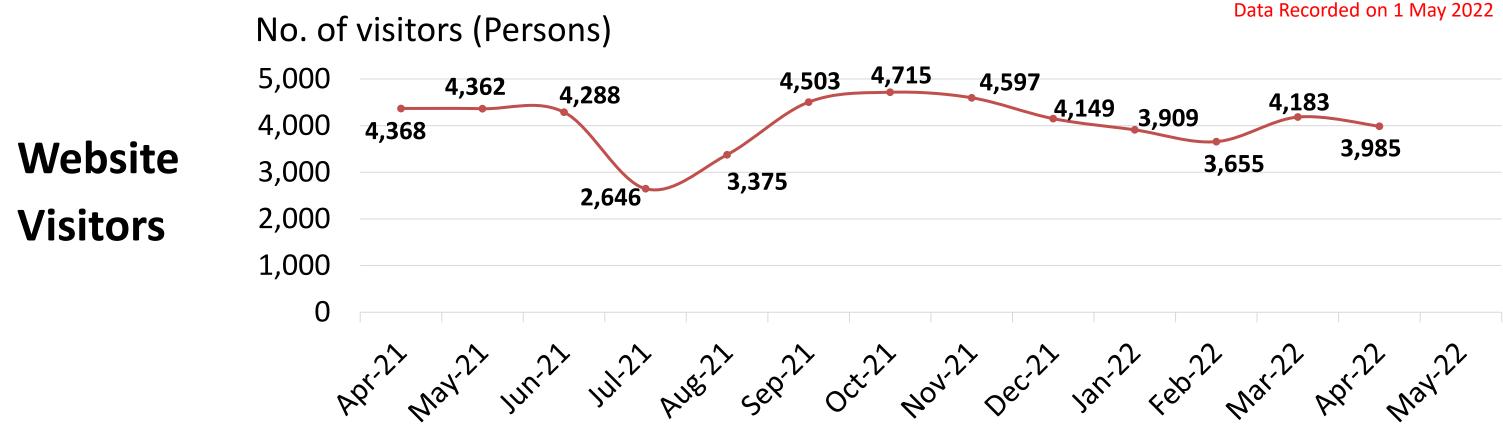
Website & Database: http://www.aptfsis.org/

- 1. Website Front-end: News&Events (e.g. Natural disaster reports), publications (Report & Proj.), Knowledge Base
- 2. STATISTIC Database
- AFSIS Sec. has developed "Statistic System" to be key-in by AMS+3 since June 2020,
- 5 commodities: Rice, Maize, Cassava, Sugarcane, and Soybean
- 11 items: Production, Crop calendar, Farm-gate price, Wholesale price, Population information, Labour force, GDP, Balance sheet, Land use, Irrigation area, production costs
- Available data period: 1983-2021



AFSIS Data Users

- ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR)
- ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board (AFSRB)
- Public sectors for policy making (ASEAN Countries & Outside ASEAN) •
- Private sectors that work related to 5 main crops
- Individual users such as researchers and university students requesting information for their research and thesis



Remark: This Month 3,811 (1-29 April 2022) I Total 52,735 visits (1 Apr 2021- 29 April 2022)

Data Recorded on 1 May 2022

SDG indicator 2.4.1



THE GLOBAL GOALS

Target 2.4, one of eight targets under SDG 2: "End hunger; achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"

SDG indicator 2.4.1 defined as "proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture" SDG 2.4.1 captures 3 dimensions of sustainable production: **Economic, Environmental, and Social** and 11 sub-indicators are organized in themes, each mapped to one of the three dimensions.

2 ZERO HUNGER

Dimensions	No.	Theme	Sub-in
	1	Land productivity	Farm
Economic	2	Profitability	Net fa
	3	Resilience	Risk m
	4	Soil health	Preval
	5	Water use	Variati
Environmental	6	Fertilizer pollution risk	Manag
	7	Pesticide risk	Manag
	8	Biodiversity	Use of
	9	Decent employment	Wage
Social	10	Food security	Food i
	11	Land tenure	Secure

The results for each sub-indicator are presented along a spectrum desirable (green) acceptable (yellow) unsustainable (red)

04 SDG indicator 2.4.1

ndicators

output value per hectare

arm income

nitigation mechanisms

lence of soil degradation

ion in water availability

gement of fertilizers

gement of pesticides

f biodiversity-supportive practices

rate in agriculture

insecurity experience scale (FIES)

e tenure rights to land

DESIRABLE

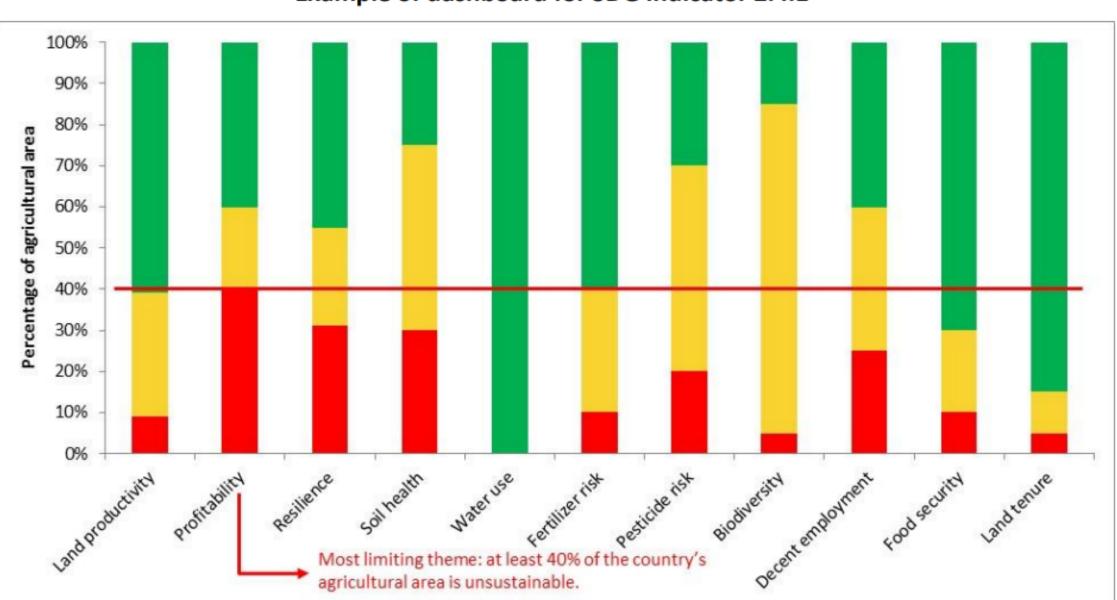
ACCEPTABLE



Source: https://www.fao.org/3/ca5157en/ca5157en.pdf

SDG indicator 2.4.1 (cont.)

The 2.4.1 methodology proposes reporting of indicator 2.4.1 through a national-level dashboard, presenting the different subindicators together but independently. As a results, it is easily visualize their performance in terms of the different sustainability, and therefore understand where their policy efforts may best be focused.



Example of dashboard for SDG Indicator 2.4.1



Background of SAS-PSA

The Project for Supporting Agricultural Survey on Promoting Sustainable Agriculture in ASEAN Region (SAS-PSA) funded by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF, Japan) through the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) project. AFSIS Secretariat is responsible for the implementation of the project with the main purpose for supporting and promoting sustainable agriculture on SDG indicator 2.4.1, one of the 21 SDG indicators under FAO's management

Project Goals

- 1. To achieve the goals of SDGs in the region by developing data for agricultural productivity improvement and promotion of sustainable agriculture and use as basic data for policy making.
- 2. To strengthen the AFSIS activities which contribute to monitoring the food security situation throughout the ASEAN region for providing accurate and comparable agricultural statistics data collected using a unified survey method developed by the project.

05 SAS-PSA Project



Project Objective

The SAS-PSA project aims to develop capacity and strengthen knowledges of relevant officials on SDG indicator 2.4.1 methodology by introducing tools for data collection, providing technical training of pilot survey, computation and interpretation as well as conducting the regional workshop to share experiences with all ASEAN members for future improvement.

Time Frame_____

Implementation period : 2020-2022 (2 Years 8 Months)



LAO PDR

October 2020 - August 2021

May 2021 - March 2022

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CAMBODIA

September 2021 - July 2022

Project Activities

Stakeholder meeting

- Present on details of the project
- Validate designed method and process for data collection for the project by counterpart
- Discuss on responsibilities of both AFSIS and counterparts

Enumerator Workshop

 Develop and strengthen knowledge and experiences of officials on questionnaire and definition terms to ensure a proper practice of data collection activities

Wrap-up Meeting

 Present on project implementation and results of the pilot survey in target area as well as discuss on limitations and recommendations

Share experiences from counterparts with all ASEAN members

- Conduct the Regional Workshop to present on project implementation and results of the pilot survey in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia as well as discuss on recommendations to improve future survey
- Project Evaluation

Data Analysis Workshop

• Enhance an ability to evaluate data and gain a better grasp of the formula, theme to compute sustainability status of SDG 2.4.1 in target area.

Rebuilding of AFSIS database

- Publish results on new survey through AFSIS website
- Considering sustainability in point of partnership and linkage this database with other existing platforms for regular update data

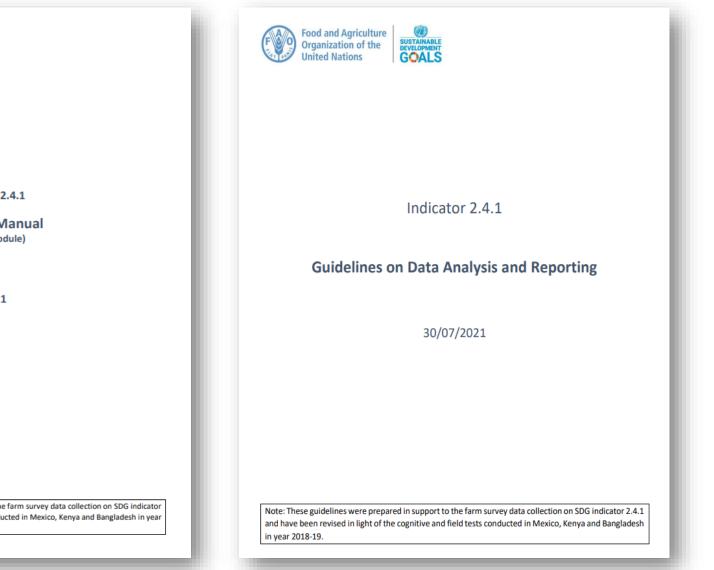
Materials

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		
FAO / GSARS Survey Module SDG Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of Agricultural Area under Productive and Sustainable Agriculture	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
QUESTIONNAIRE		
SURVEY INFORMATION		
Surveyor first name: Surveyor number: Surveyor number:		
Start time of the survey: hour minutes		
Holding Lénntification Number:		
Section I: INTRODUCTION TO THE SURVEY MODULE AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE HOLDING AND HOLDER	SDG Indicator 2.4.1	
TEXT TO READ: Hells, my name is, I work for the We cellect deta that the Government and other stateholders use for planning purposes. I am witting you to cellect data on your ferm. This is part		
of a socidatide searche to measure progress in agriculture organised together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Information you provide will be treated confidentially. It will only be used for statistical purposes and will be purtogether with response from other farmers for use in the formulation of programme and policies to promote more productive and sustainable agriculture. This intrivieve bound take approximative on hear. We approximate your provide a quantitors.	PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL AREA	SDG Indicator 2
If you have any questions regarding this survey, you are welcome to telephone the number indicated on the visiting card of our organization that liesee for you here.	PROPORTION OF AGRICULIONAL AREA	Enumerators N
I express my grafitude for your participation in this survey in advance.	UNDER PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE	Enumerators N
L1 Record the following information about the respondent L3.1 First name		(Farm Survey Mo
LLA Suname		
1.1.3 See of the reproduct 0 1 Mde 2 Female		08/08/2021
1.1.4 What is your role on the apricultural holding? (Rill in the most appropriate)		
1 Holder (legal and/or economically responsible for the holding) 2 Co-holder (legal and/or economically co-supportible for the holding) 3 Manage (responsible for the holding) 3 Manage (responsible for the holding) 4 Ga to 1	METHODOLOGICAL NOTE	
4 Household member working on the holding + Gete Liš 5 Employee + Gete Liš		
O 7 Other (specify) + ind of the interview		
L1.5 An you able to answer questions for the agricultural holding? 1 Yes 2 No 2 No 3 No 4 Get at The intensity		
L2 What is the legal status of the holder? (fill in one circle only)	Revision 10	
1 Ch/(shurd person 2 Group of ch/(shurd a) 1 Lage (answer) 1 Lage (answer)		
L3 What type of holding is this? (Will is more citie eorly)		
In the sector envy O 1 Household O 2 Non-household		
L4 Address of the holding L4.1 Address (street)		
1.4.2 Vilag, tour		
L4.3 Region		
1.5 Holdry's telephone number 1.3 Telephone number (all phone)		Note: This enumerator manual was prepared in support to the
LS.2 Telephone number (and/ne)	22 July 2020	 2.4.1 and has been revised in light of the cognitive tests condu 2018-19.
1.6.1 Longitude		

SDG 2.4.1 Questionnaire

Methodological Note

Enumerator Manual



Guidelines on Data Analysis And Reporting

Source: https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/241/en/

Data Analysis



Sub indicator 1-9 and 11

an of the	holding				Area of th	e holdine													Farm land i	oformation		
ea or the	noiding			-	Miea or ur				1	1	1								r ann ianu i			
Owned nd berated	2 Rented-	S Other (occupied, borrowed for free, including common land managed by the holding)	Sub total area of the holding	4 Owned and rented- out (not operated by the holding)	1a Temporar y crops (less than or country definition) under greenhous es or high shelters	1b Temporar y crops (less than one year or country definition) outdoors or under low shelters	2 Temporar y fallow	3 Temporar y meadows and pastures	4 Kitchen ¢ardens and backyards	5a Permanen t crops (more than one yeer or country definition) under greenhous es or high shelters	5b Permanen t crops (more than one year or country definition) outdoors or under low shelters	6 Permanen t meadows and pastures	Total acricultur al area of the holding	7 Farm buildings and farmyands	8 Forest and other wooded land	9 Aquacultu re on the holding (area not counted elsewhere)	10 Other area not elsewhere classified (unutilized , rocks, wetlands, including with natural vezetation)	Total area of the holding	al area of holding	Exchange rate from local unit to ha	Total farm land(ha)	Expanded farm land (ha)
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0.3			0.3			0.3							0.3					0.3			0.3	
2.5			2.5			2.6							2.6					2.6			2.6	
1.48			1.48			1.48							1.48					1.48			1.48	
0.5			0.5			0.5							0.5					0.5		1	0.5	
1.1			1.1			1.1							1.1					1.1	1.1	1	1.1	1.1
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1.5		1	2.5			1.5							1.5		1			2.5			1.5	
5			5			5							5					5			5	
3.5		0.4				3							3.5					3.9			3.5	
0.8			0.8			0.8							0.8					0.8		1	0.8	
3.04			3.04			3							3					3		1	3	
7.9			7.9		·	2							7	0.2				7.2		1	7	
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0.2	0.3		0.5			0.5							0.5					0.5		1	0.5	
1.01			1.01			1							1	0.01				1.01	1	1	1	1
2.08			2.08			2			0.03				2.03					2.08		1	2.03	2.03
1.02			1.02			1							1	0.02				1.02		1	1	1
5			5	-		5							5					5.04		1	5	5
2.03			2.03			2.03							2.03	0.03				2.06	2.03	1	2.03	2.03

÷	A	В	C	D	E	F	G
T F t t c z r t	No	Name of farmer	Expanded farm land	A.7 How often was this holding profitable?	Sustainability status		Indica
ł							Desirable
8	1	ທ. ລອດ ເພັງພະຈັງ	6	2	A		Acceptabl
s	2	ທ. ກາຍົນ ວິໄລຊົງ	1.54	1	U		Unsustain
v c	3	ເຄນ ເຄນ	0.3	2	A		Total
f	4	ນ. ໄຂ ກົງອໍລະວົງ	2.6	2	A		
5	5	ຫົງ ອິນທະວົງ	1.48	2	A		
1	6	ທ. ທາ 0	0.5	1	U		Sustainabili
5	7	ທ. ດຳທາ ສີລິກາ	1.1	1	U		Green (desira
3	8	ບຸນເຮືອງ ແກ່ນວົງສື	7	2	A		Yellow (acce
7	9	ທ. ແຂ່ ບໍ່ມີ	1.5	3	A		Red (unsusta
5	10	ເຫລື້ອງ ໄທເປ	5	3	A		
5	11	ທ.ສູນ ຈັນໄຫວ	3.5	1	U		
3	12	ອານົນ ທຳມະເລິງ	0.8	3	A		
7	13	ນ ຄຳຫນັ້ນ ບຸນສິງ	3	1	U		
1	14	ທ ສົມຫມາຍ ສື	7	1	U		
5	15	ທ.ຄຳເຜີຍ ແກ້ວມະນີ	2.01	3	A		
3	16	ນ ອ່ອນ ກົມ	0.4	1	U		
5	17	ທ ດວງ ສີວີໄລ	0.5	1	U		
3	18	ທ ຂ <u>າ</u> ດ ຄາດຄຳ	1	1	U		

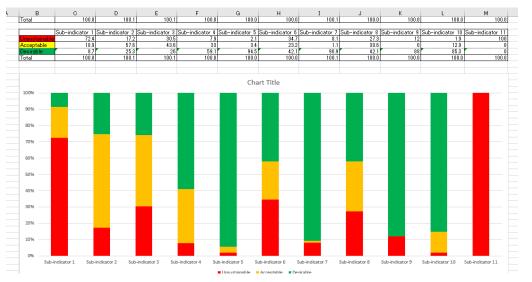


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⑦ Reading rectangular data using readr





SAS-PSA in Thailand



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Sampling Design

Sampling Frame : Farmers' registration database in year 2020 (Farmer One) : anticipated ≈ 240 samples by proportional to amount farmers in district Sample size

1 st stage:	2 nd stage	3 rd stage
•	•	
5 Biggest districts in the province	5 Biggest sub-districts in each district	5 Biggest sub-districts in each district

Dietwist	Cub district	Total	Sample	Villages	Sample H	ouseholds	
District	Sub-district	Villages	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	
Phanom Sarakham	Ban Song	14	14	14	66	66	
Sanam Chai Khet	Tha Kradan	23	16	16	62	62	
Bang Nam Priao	Mon Thong	11	11	0	44	0	
Mueang Chachoengsao	Bang Toei	12	10	3	39	12	
Ban Pho	Sip Et Sok	5	5	5	29	29	
Total		65	56	38	240	169	

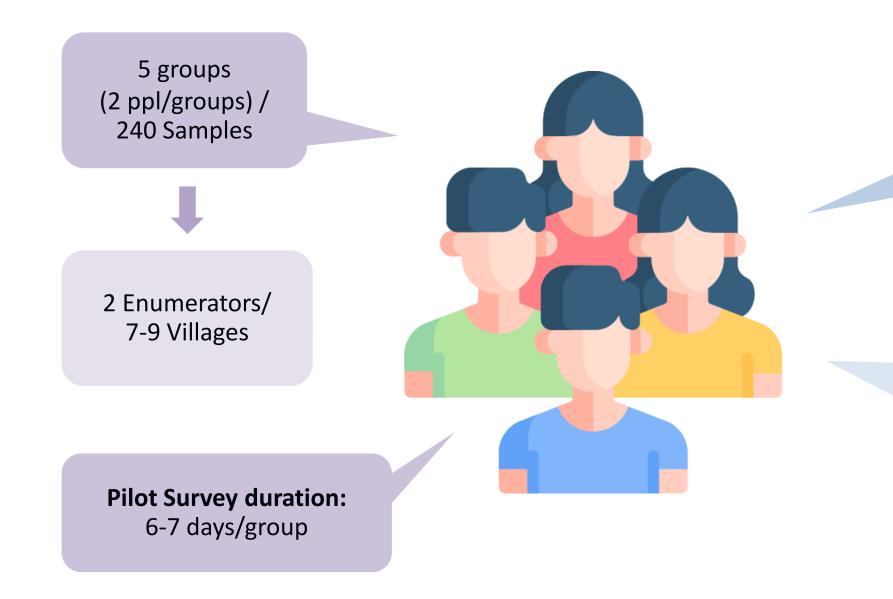
Sample Allocation



Data Collection

Type of questionnaire: Paper-based survey

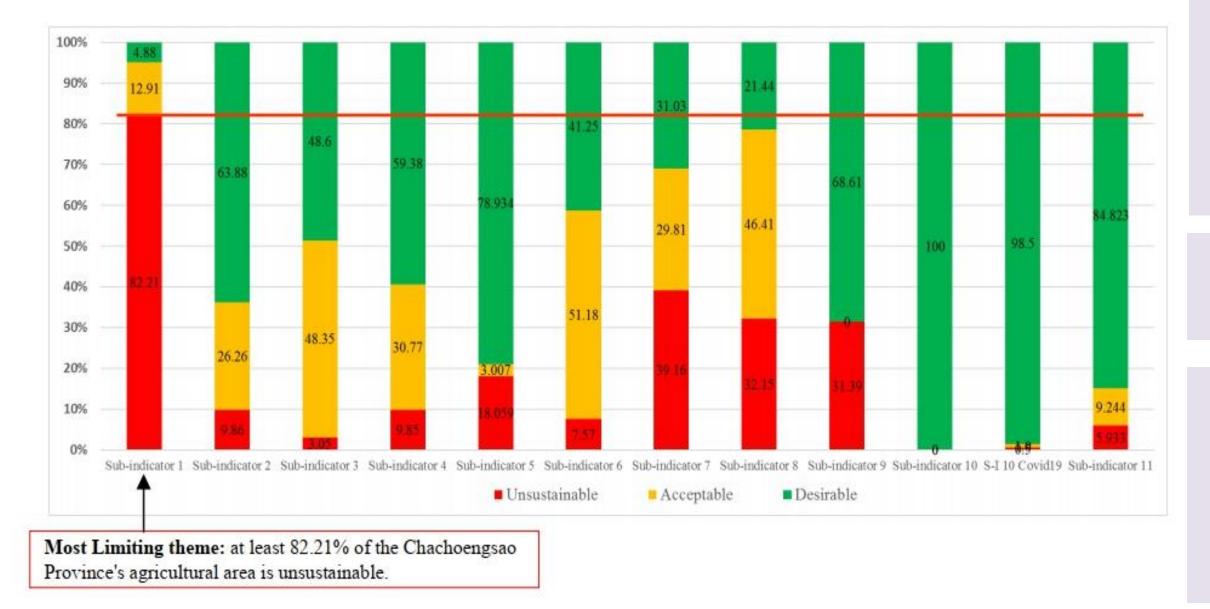
Additional questions: The questionnaire has been rectified and associated with agricultural practices in ASEAN and the exceptional circumstance of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Average interview time: 1 hour / 1 household

planned sample size is 240 samples, 169 samples of questionnaires collected, 135 samples of valid responses.

Results of pilot survey in Thailand



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Sub-indicator 1 : Farm output value per hectare

the result was significantly influenced by the fact that there are several farmers, (who cultivate crops that can be harvested multiple times.), who have a high income due to their high productivity and these farmers do not have a large area of farmland. Farmers with high FOVH or farm output value per hectare held only a small area of agricultural land, which was not reflected in the area percentage of sustainability performance.

Sub-indicator 7 : Management of Pesticides

Thai farmers use pesticides and chemicals more than necessary and it does not increase the productivity as it should be.

Sub-indicator 8 : Use of agro-biodiversity-supportive practices

Based on the results, this may be due to a large farm size of the holding that have at least two different crops or pastures rotation which is more difficult in farm management than planting only one crop. In addition, there are limitation in adopting new technologies and increase productivity since most of farmers are elderly people.

Recommendations and Limitations

- 1. This pilot project although used existed sampling frame, ostensibly there is unavailable sample frame for the non-household sector. The variant of land productivity was not taken into consideration. Another aspect relevant to the land utilization is that the sample unit should be categorized by size of landholding. Indeed, in order to resolve this problem, the double sampling design should be used so crucial that the stratification can produce disaggregated statistics and valid survey.
- 2. The sample size of 240 is yet too small to characterize the whole province as Chachoengsao has diversified agricultural characteristics, the minute sample size was a constraint to capture the actual picture of the agricultural sector at the local level.
- 3. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, enumerators were enable to fulfill 240 samples as planned and some of them cannot gain fieldsurvey experience on SDG 2.4.1 questionnaire and online survey may not appropriate on such a new and broad dimension survey form, consequently, the valid responses of 135 were not adequate to provide the reliable information. The desirable solution would be adaptive plans which could apply instantaneously on unforeseen occurrences

Suggestions for future research

- 1. Double sampling design suggested by FAO is essential for conducting the future farm survey. The stratification is additionally indispensable for the classification of diversified groups of agricultural holdings (farm household and non-farm household), low, medium, and high intensification of land productivity, and also diversification of landholding size.
- 2. Sample size and distribution should be relatively sizeable to define the agricultural activities of the whole kingdom. Additionally, aggregate evidence in this study suggests that the data collection should be highlighted on important cash crops.
- 3. Data from farm survey can be supplemented with information from other sources, for example, the data, which has been obtained from agricultural census done by National Statistical Office, would probably accomplish sub-indicator 1 and 2.
- 4. Some key concepts and their specific definitions are uncommon in Thailand contexts. Enumerators and respondents have difficulties in comprehending those concepts. Another challenge is some questions in the survey create difficulty in recall, for example, the recollection of profitability in the last three consecutive years. The complicated contents in questionnaire creates respondent burden during the survey. The best practices would be;

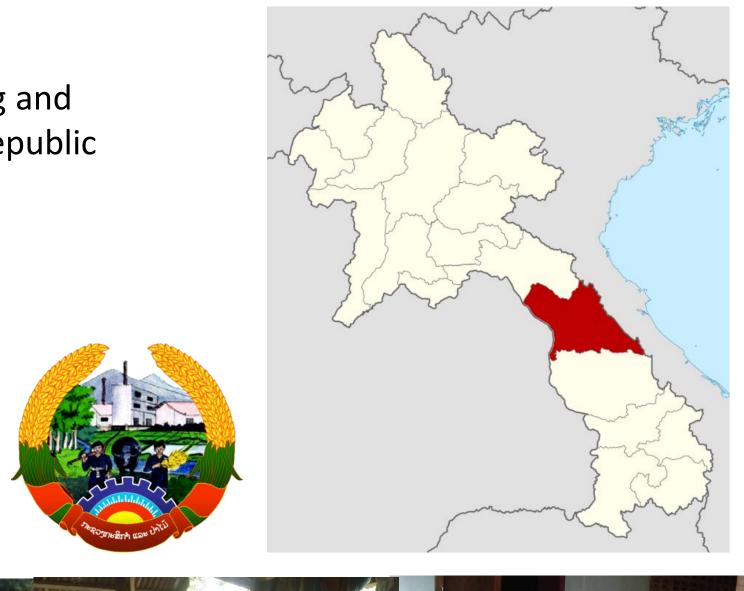
4.1) the multiple- choice questions would need to be adjusted to suit Thai circumstances 4.2) the questionnaire should be simplified and comprehendible so that it will not be a burden for both numerators and selected respondents

5. Essentially, the Thai authorities should discuss with FAO consultants whether aquaculture sector exclusively should be included in the future survey since the sector is one of the major contributions to the agriculture in Thailand.

Organization : Center for Agricultural Statistics, Department of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao People Democratic Republic

Duration : May 2021 – March 2022

Target area : 10 districts in Khammouane Province, Lao PDR

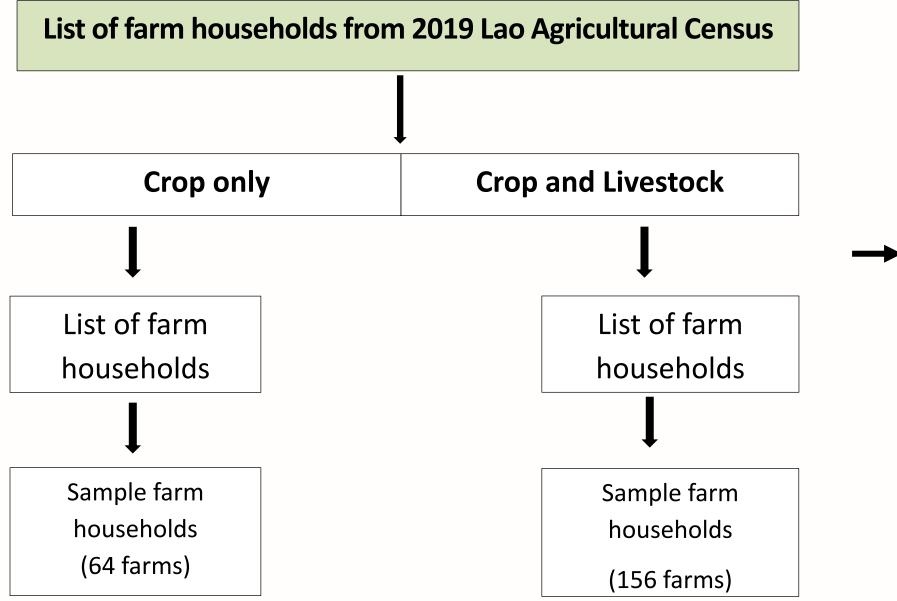


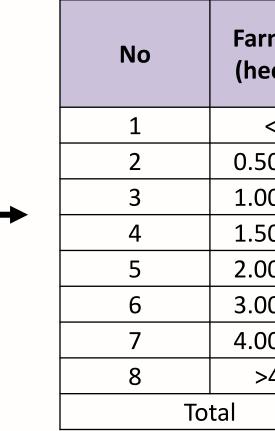


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Sampling Design

Sampling Frame : Lao Agricultural Census 2019Sample size: 220 samples of farm household by thepercentage of each two categories:





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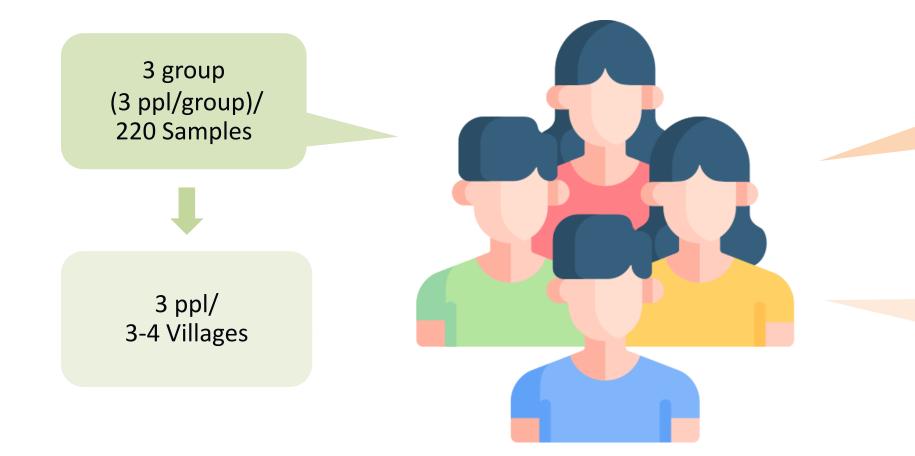
Sample Allocation

		Sar	nple househo	lds		
rm Size ectare)	Total Farm Households	Crop only	Crop and Livestock	Total		
<50	1,133	5	12	17		
50-0.99	2,696	12	29	41		
0-1.49	4,271	19	46	65		
50-1.99	1,513	7	16	23		
0-2.99	2,701	2	29	41		
0-3.99	1,532	7	16	23		
0-4.99	321	1	5	6		
>4.99	252	1	3	4		
	14,419	64	156	220		

Data Collection

Type of questionnaire: Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using CSPro application

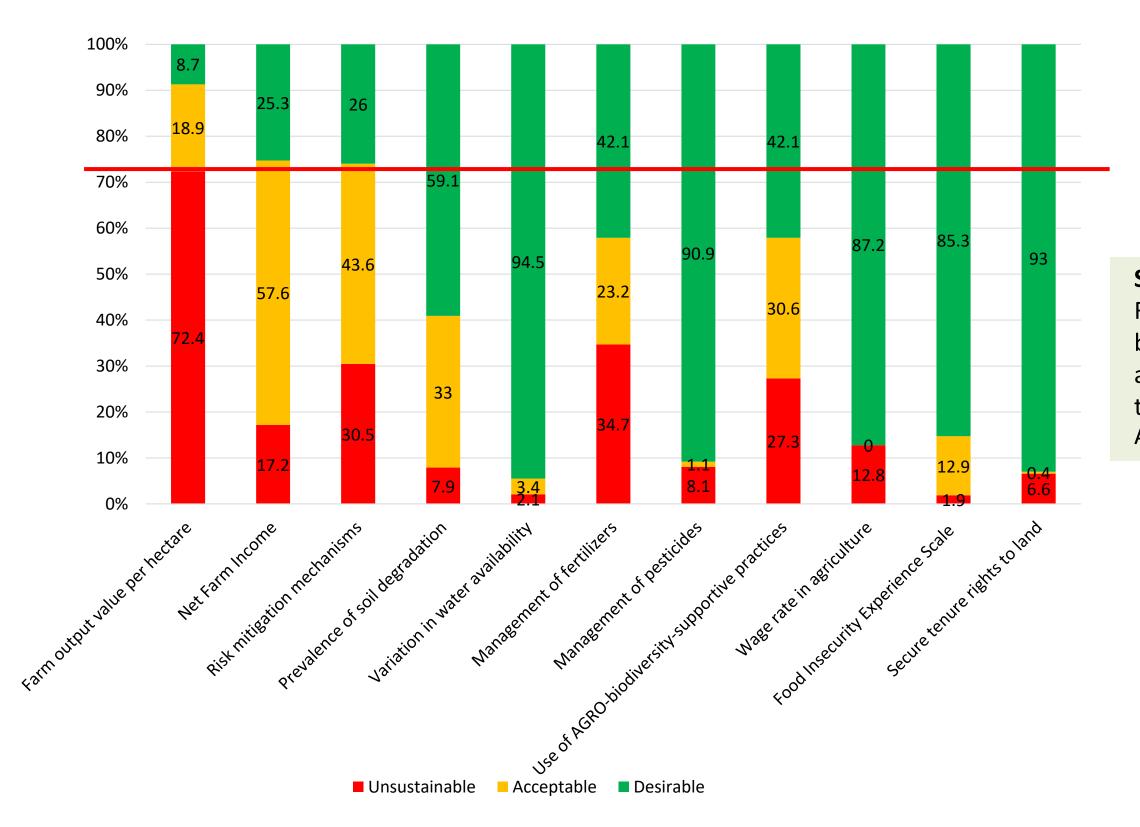
Additional questions: There is no additional questions for pilot survey in Lao PDR



Pilot survey duration: 17 days/ group

Average interview time: 30-40 minutes / 1 household

Results of pilot survey in Lao PDR



ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) | SAS-PSA

Sub-indicator 1 : Farm output value per hectare

Farm households cultivated rice around 204 of 218 households, but the yield is quite low, the average yield is 2.18 tones/hectares and the price of paddy rice is also low, the average is 3,284 kip/kg that effected Sub-indicator 2: Net farm Income, have 57.6% of Acceptable.

Recommendations and Limitations

- 1. The government should find ways of increase their crop and livestock productivities by introducing new technologies including state of the art equipment and machinery. For example on rice, mechanical transplanter or direct seeder suitable and appreciated rice harvester to reduce the number of labors and advise them using labors with appropriated farm size.
- 2. The government should support and promote farmers in establishing farmer association or agricultural cooperative to have a strong bargain power more especially for smallholder farmers.
- 3. The government should organize the training program to the farmers in this survey on how to apply improved crop varieties and using chemical fertilizer on crop cultivation in the appropriated way and suitable amount of size of their planted area to achieved higher productivity.
- 4. This survey uses a calendar year as the survey period, but Laos officials would like it to be 12 months (36 months) to match the crop growth stage (June - May) of the economy being surveyed and the economy's financial year.
- Regarding the definition in the FAO manual, since the definition was not familiar to the Lao people and it was difficult for the 5. enumerators and farmer respondents to understand it, it would be great if the questions are adjusted to the actual situation in Laos
- The use of CAPI in the whole area of Lao PDR in the future 6.

SAS-PSA in Cambodia

Organization : Department of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, The Kingdom of Cambodia

Duration : September 2021 – July 2022

Items	Sep-	Oct-	Nov-	Dec-	Jan-	Feb-	Mar-	Apr-	May-	June-	July-		
	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22		
1. Consultative Meeting	$\mathbf{\star}$												
2. Stakeholders Meeting													
3. Enumerator Workshop				*									
4. Conduct the pilot survey and examine the issues for improvement					\star								
5. Data Analysis Workshop								\star					
7. Conduct the wrap up meeting													
8. Write the final report of the activities in Cambodia													



ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) | SAS-PSA



Web page of SAS-PSA project

http://www.aptfsis.org/projectnewmore



SAS-PSA Project

In order to achieve the goals of SDGs in the region, the project will develop data for agricultural productivity improvement and promotion of sustainable agriculture and use as basic data for policy making. Strengthening the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) activities which contribute to monitoring the food security situation throughout the ASEAN region for providing accurate and comparable agricultural statistics data collected using a unified survey method developed by the project.







Sustainable Development Goals



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go handin-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth - all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Target 2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Indicator 2.4.1 - Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

The area under productive and sustainable agriculture captures the three dimensions of sustainable production: environmental, economic and social. The measurement instrument - farm surveys - will give countries the flexibility to identify priorities and challenges within the three dimensions of sustainability. Land under productive and



Thailand



Overview of Chachoengsao Province, Thailand

Chachoengsao, located in the vicinity of Bangkok province, is in the eastern part of Thailand. Its area is approximately 5,351 km2 which is ranked as the 40th largest province in Thailand. Chachoengsao province is the target area for this study basically it gains the reputation of various agricultural practices and eases the quality control of the project. As mentioned Chachoengsao has highly diversified agricultural activities with particular strength in crops, livestock, and fisheries. These bus have played distinctively important economic and socio- cultural roles for the well- being of farming households, such security, supporting local livelihood household income-generation process, a form of saving, a social status and sour employment. The livestock species are also of considerable importance for farm families through providing a means of gen income, satisfying household energy requirements, and supporting food supply for consumption of products.

Pilot survey results

Challenges and recommendations

Project Report

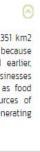
ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) | SAS-PSA





Lao PDR





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Overview of Khammouane Province, Lao PDR

Khammouane Province is a province in the center of Laos. It is a very suitable province for this pilot survey of the "Project for Supporting Agricultural Survey on Promoting Sustainable Agriculture because Khammouane Province is consists of various agricultural productions such as crops, livestock, fishery, aquaculture, non-timber forestry products, and forest. Especially, it is cover all lowland, hill, and upland area. It is a priority province of agriculture and forestry development plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Laos for commodity production, and food security. Khammouane Province covers an area of 16,315 square kilometers and is mostly of forested mountainous terrain. Many streams flow through the province to join the Mekong River. The vast forests of the Nakai-Nam Theun National Park are an important watershed that feeds many Mekong tributaries as well as form the catchment area for Nam Theun 2, the largest hydropower project in Laos. The population of the province according to the 2015 Population census is 392,052

Pilot survey results	\odot
Challenges and recommendations	0
Project Report	0

Thank you for your attention