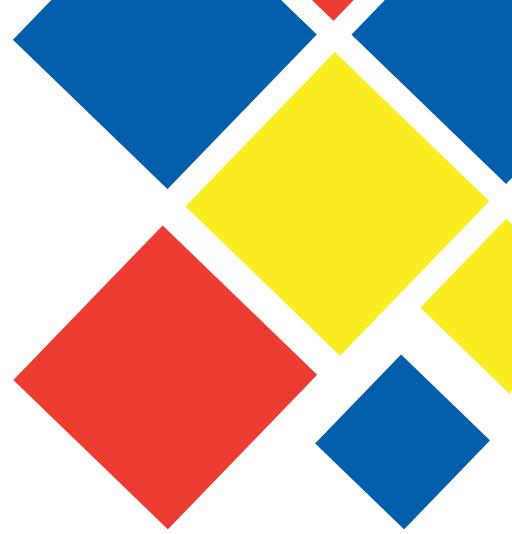


ASEAN Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026-2030 (FAF-SP 2026-2030)



one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026-2030 (FAF-SP 2026-2030)

ASEAN
October 2025

ASEAN Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026 – 2030 (FAF-SP 2026-2030)

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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The Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026–2030 (FAF-SP 2026–2030)

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1. ASEAN – Strategic Plan – FAF Sector
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Foreword

The agricultural sector stands as a cornerstone of prosperity and sustainability in the ASEAN region. With a rich tapestry of diverse landscapes and climates, our region is endowed with immense agricultural potential that fuels livelihoods and employment, ensures food security, and drives economic growth for millions of people. In 2023, the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors contributed 9.6% to ASEAN's total GDP of US\$3.8 trillion and employed 93 million people. As we stand on the brink of a new strategic direction for this sector, it becomes increasingly evident that the time to harness this potential sustainably and responsibly is now.

The formulation of the Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Sectoral Plan for 2026–2030 (FAF-SP 2026–2030) represents a pivotal juncture for our region. This strategic roadmap holds the key to unlocking the transformative power of agriculture, not just as a driver of growth, but as a catalyst for positive change across multiple dimensions of development. In an era marked by the urgent need for sustainability, climate resilience, and public health, the importance of a comprehensive and forward-looking action plan cannot be overstated. The challenges we face—ranging from the harmful effects of crop burning and agrochemicals to the threat of antimicrobial resistance and the necessity of climate adaptation—require a concerted, coordinated, and proactive approach.

In this regard, several key sustainability agendas that align with and contribute to ASEAN's priority programmes are included in the FAF-SP 2026–2030. These include reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities, promoting sustainable and regenerative agriculture to restore soil health and enhance biodiversity, and leveraging nature-based solutions to address environmental challenges. Additionally, reducing harmful agrochemicals and antibiotics in crop production, livestock, and fisheries—safeguarding public health and preventing antimicrobial resistance—will be promoted through the application of biological control agents to manage pests and livestock and fisheries diseases, further supporting the goal of food safety.

By focusing on technology, policy, collaboration, and capacity building, ASEAN will be better equipped to address immediate agricultural challenges and contribute to broader development goals. Together, these efforts will lay the groundwork for a future where agriculture not only sustains but also safeguards our region for generations to come. By implementing sustainable agricultural practices, the region's resilience to global environmental changes will increase, leading to improved environmental conditions, better public health, and stronger, inclusive public–private partnerships.

As we set forth on this path, let us commit ourselves to collectively implementing the FAF-SP 2026–2030. Let us work together to harness innovation and demonstrate unwavering dedication towards achieving a future where agriculture is not just a means of sustenance but a force for positive transformation in ASEAN.

Satvinder Singh
Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN

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Executive Summary

The Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026–2030 (FAF-SP 2026–2030) is ASEAN’s strategic roadmap to advance a sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and secure food, agriculture, and forestry (FAF) sector. Building on the achievements of the 2016–2025 Strategic Plan, this new framework aligns with the ASEAN Community Vision 2045 and the ASEAN Economic Community Strategic Plan 2026–2030, addressing emerging regional and global challenges.

The FAF-SP 2026–2030 envisions a sector that nurtures farmer livelihoods, safeguards the environment, contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation, fosters innovation, and strengthens ASEAN’s role as a global trading partner. It emphasises practical implementation, regional cooperation, and stakeholder engagement to ensure food security, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity.

The FAF-SP 2026–2030 is structured around six (6) strategic thrusts (STs):

1. **Promoting Sustainable and Regenerative Measures** – Encouraging responsible investment, smallholder-friendly technologies, sustainable fisheries, and water security.
2. **Decarbonisation and Climate Resilience in Agriculture** – Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting climate-smart practices, and enhancing adaptation strategies.
3. **Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition** – Ensuring availability, access, and utilisation of safe and nutritious food through innovation, investment, and regional cooperation.
4. **Promoting Trade and Market Connectivity** – Enhancing food safety standards, supply chain efficiency, and market access through harmonised regulations and digital technologies.
5. **Fostering Public-Private Partnerships and Digital Innovation** – Leveraging partnerships and digital tools to support smart farming, sustainable reporting, and financially empower cooperatives and small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
6. **Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management** – Advancing forest conservation, community-based management, and alignment with regional and global sustainability frameworks.

Implementation of FAF-SP 2026-2030 will be led by ASEAN Member States and relevant Working Groups under SOM-AMAF, with support from the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN partners. The Plan includes robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, annual priority setting, and alignment with key regional frameworks.

By embracing innovation, inclusivity, and sustainability, the FAF-SP 2026–2030 positions ASEAN to lead in transforming its FAF sectors, ensuring long-term resilience, food and nutrition security, and environmental stewardship for future generations in the ASEAN region.



1. Introduction

In line with the ASEAN Economic Blueprint 2025 that was adopted by the 37th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry in 2015, ASEAN crafted and successfully implemented the Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation on Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (SP-FAF) 2016–2025. The Vision and SP-FAF 2016–2025 has served as ASEAN’s guidance document for the development of the food, agriculture, and forestry (FAF) sectors in the region, which was undertaken by ASEAN Member States for the ten-year period.

The implementation of the Vision and SP-FAF 2016–2025 has made significant contributions towards sustainable inclusive growth, food security and safety, regional integration, resilience building, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable forest management, and reflects a concerted effort and commitment from all ASEAN Member States. It has demonstrated ASEAN’s capability to foster a competitive, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (FAF) sector that is seamlessly integrated into the global economy. The foundation laid through the seven (7) priority areas of ASEAN Cooperation in FAF and the 55 Action Programmes during the period has undoubtedly bolstered food and nutrition security while driving prosperity in the region.

During the 46th AMAF in October 2024, ASEAN started the discussion on the development of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Sectoral Plan (FAF-SP) 2026–2030 that will build on and advance the initial gains of the SP-FAF 2016–2025 and serve as a new crucial framework to further advance agriculture and forestry development in the region. As guided, the AMS convened a Task Force, with support from the ASEAN Secretariat, to draft and finalise the document.

Cognisant of the 2016–2025 successful outcomes, including policies enacted during this period—among others the ASEAN Strategy for Carbon Neutrality, ASEAN Blue Economy Framework, ASEAN Framework for Circular Economy, and the ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Sustainable Agriculture—along with the ASEAN Community Vision 2045, ASEAN will pave the way for a robust framework for future FAF sectors in the post-2025 period. These achievements have set the stage for the upcoming FAF-SP 2026–2030, offering a solid background for its design and implementation.

As a cornerstone document for ASEAN’s FAF sector development, the FAF-SP 2026–2030 holds the key to steering the trajectory of sustainable FAF in the region. By emphasising practical implementation strategies, it will chart a clear pathway forward, outlining achievable actions that will guide ASEAN towards a more sustainable and resilient future in the new period. The forthcoming years also present an opportunity for AMS to reinforce their commitment to sustainable development, resilience building, and climate action, and to continue the legacy of progress and prosperity by achieving competitive FAF sectors through the implementation of the FAF-SP 2026–2030.

2. Vision of FAF-SP 2026-2030

The development of the FAF-SP 2026–2030 incorporates a strategic vision aligned with ASEAN's long-term ambitions as outlined in the ASEAN Community Vision 2045: Resilient, Innovative, Dynamic, and People-Centred ASEAN. The FAF-SP 2026–2030 is therefore designed by taking into account ASEAN Member States' commitments to regional priorities and practical directions for AMS set out in the Strategic Plan of the ASEAN Economic Community 2026–2030 (SP-AEC 2026–2030), as well as by reinforcing and invigorating existing ASEAN-led mechanisms to address current and future regional and global challenges and opportunities.

In this regard, to contribute to and fully align with the SP-AEC 2026–2030 and the ASEAN Community Vision 2045, the vision of the FAF-SP 2026–2030 will be set as:

A sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and secure Food, Agriculture and Forestry sector in the ASEAN region and sub-regions that nurtures farmer livelihoods, safeguards the environment, contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation, fosters innovation, and maintains ASEAN's role as a key trading partner and a catalyst for collaboration in the FAF sector.

Unpacking the key elements of the vision will be illustrated in the ASEAN Framework for Cooperation in the Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Sector towards 2045. This framework outlines collective strategies, initiatives, and objectives to achieve sustainable agricultural practices that enhance productivity, improve nutritional outcomes, conserve the environment, promote social inclusiveness, and alleviate poverty, while addressing the challenges posed by climate change.

Starting with the FAF-SP 2026–2030, and reinforced by subsequent structured plans leading to 2045, the ASEAN Framework will ensure that targeted actions, policies, and collaborative efforts are effectively implemented to achieve the vision of the FAF sectors in the region.

3. Objectives and Framework for Cooperation in FAF-SP

To further enrich the FAF-SP 2026–2030 vision, it is crucial for ASEAN to develop a robust policy framework and effective implementation mechanisms that focus on promoting cooperation and collaboration with key stakeholders in the region, providing financial incentives for adopting green technologies, promoting climate resilience and innovation, and ensuring clear guidelines and standards for co-creating sustainable agriculture and forestry practices.

In this regard, the FAF-SP 2026–2030 objective is set to enhance regional cooperation in the FAF sectors, promote sustainable agriculture, strengthen food security, reduce environmental impact, and foster innovation and public–private partnerships in the ASEAN region. By investing and working collaboratively towards achieving these objectives, the FAF-SP 2026–2030 is expected to foster an inclusive and resilient FAF sector in the ASEAN region that benefits both present and future generations.

4. The FAF-SP 2026-2030

Through the FAF-SP 2026–2030, ASEAN will work together to develop and implement viable approaches and programmes that can address the gaps and ensure the implementation of a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient FAF sector in the region, while tackling the challenges that have emerged in the FAF landscape.

The FAF-SP 2026–2030 aspires to develop the skills and knowledge essential to modern agricultural practices in ASEAN by promoting capacity-building on innovative and advanced technologies such as precision agriculture, AI, and IoT. Through training and education programmes for farmers and stakeholders, ASEAN will enhance productivity and efficiency towards strengthening the FAF sectors' growth.

The FAF-SP 2026–2030 will encourage investment in regional and national programmes that promote innovative solutions for sustainable agriculture, including new crop varieties and climate-resilient farming practices. By promoting research and innovation, ASEAN can facilitate knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and regular stakeholder consultation, which will also ensure that policies and regulations remain relevant and effective in addressing the evolving needs of the FAF sector.

The FAF-SP 2026–2030 will leverage public–private partnerships to mobilise resources and expertise, driving investment and innovation into FAF sector programmes, while promoting stakeholder participation in soil, water, and forest management to achieve long-term environmental health. The role of stakeholders in prioritising food security and nutrition, particularly for vulnerable populations, will likewise be vital for the region's well-being.

The FAF-SP 2026–2030 will ensure harmonisation of policies across ASEAN to create a cohesive regulatory environment and implement climate-smart practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance the sector's resilience and mitigation potential. ASEAN will foster community engagement and participatory approaches in decision-making processes to ensure that local needs and perspectives are considered, creating a more robust and comprehensive implementation strategy for the FAF sector in ASEAN.

In consideration of these premises, ASEAN has agreed to implement these objectives through six (6) strategic thrusts (STs), namely:

- **ST1.** Promoting Sustainable and Regenerative Measures
- **ST2.** Decarbonisation and Climate Resilience in Agriculture
- **ST3.** Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition
- **ST4.** Promoting Trade and Market Connectivity
- **ST5.** Fostering Public–Private Partnerships, Agricultural Cooperatives, and Digital Innovation
- **ST6.** Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management

In the subsequent sections, the strategic thrusts, objectives, action programmes, and activities to be implemented in the period 2026–2030 will be further detailed according to the major ASEAN FAF sectors, to realise ASEAN's future that is sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and secure. These proposed strategies contribute to the attainment of the Objectives and Strategic Measures outlined in the AEC Strategic Plan 2026–2030, with the specific mapping of alignment presented in Annex 1.



Strategic Thrust 1. Promoting Sustainable and Regenerative Measures

Goal: Achieve sustainable and regenerative measures for agriculture through practices that enhance the sustainability of crop, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, and non-timber forest production systems towards a circular economy. The term “agriculture” is here taken to include crops, livestock, and fisheries, including aquaculture, and is inclusive of other food items that are grown or harvested from nature, such as non-timber forest products. Water is indispensable for agriculture, which uses up to 75% of freshwater resources. Hence, for ASEAN, promoting sustainable and regenerative measures must simultaneously consider water security.

Objective: ASEAN will place emphasis on implementing the ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Sustainable Agriculture and its Action Plan on Sustainable Agriculture, adopted by the 44th and 46th AMAF. In the Action Plan on Sustainable Agriculture, strategic priorities—which include, among others, decarbonisation, reduction of harmful agrochemicals, digitalisation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and fostering public and private partnerships—have been outlined to collectively tackle the diverse challenges of the FAF sector. These initiatives have the potential to lead to a more sustainable and robust system through the effective implementation of concrete measures and programmes, and align with key ASEAN documents such as the ASEAN Guidelines for Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture, and Forestry, and the ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting the Utilisation of Digital Technologies for the ASEAN Food and Agricultural Sector. ASEAN will also work closely with the private sector to explore programmes and projects that support the circular economy, in alignment with the Framework for Circular Economy for the ASEAN Economic Community.

Action Programme 1. Encourage responsible investments to support the advancement of research and innovation in the promotion of sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices

To encourage responsible investments for advancing research and innovation in resilient, sustainable, and regenerative agricultural practices, and to improve access to sustainable technological services with financing and insurance systems. ASEAN will promote the ASEAN Guidelines on Responsible Investment through policy alignment and public-private partnerships, adopt climate-resilient technologies in agricultural systems, ensure alignment with the ASEAN Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (ASEAN Taxonomy), and advance agricultural R&D through training, workshops, and infrastructure development. This comprehensive investment approach seeks to enhance the agri-food system's productivity, foster collaboration, and ensure long-term sustainability in agriculture.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Develop programmes that provide access for agricultural, small-scale industrial, and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 2) Promote the ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (ASEAN-RAI) through policy alignment and recommendations for strategic partnerships between the public and private sectors in securing investment for promoting sustainable agricultural practices.
- 3) Ensure alignment with Version 4 of the ASEAN Taxonomy's Criteria for the focus sector on Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery to secure finance, technology, and economic and social development.
- 4) Advance an investment programme in the agricultural research and development (R&D) sector, such as training, workshops, conferences, and infrastructure (e.g. laboratories, and farm and food machinery), to address the agri-food system's productivity issues and foster networking opportunities for practical programmes on drought-resistant crops, climate-smart farming practices, and adaptive strategies for farmers and producers facing changing weather patterns, as well as collaboration through sharing knowledge, resources, and best practices.
- 5) Enhance cooperation with regional agricultural research institutions and the private sector to support ASEAN policy development and implementation.

Action Programme 2. Develop and promote the adoption of small-scale producer-friendly/small farmer-friendly technologies for sustainable, circular, and regenerative agriculture

To empower small-scale farmers/producers with technologies that are accessible, affordable, and sustainable. This includes, where applicable, the development and promotion of circular and regenerative agricultural practices and programmes that seek to enhance soil health, reduce waste, and increase productivity. These include collaborating with stakeholders to advance sustainable soil nutrient management, incorporating digitalisation and technological innovation, promoting effective agricultural waste management, and developing risk management and disease control measures. These efforts will help small-scale farmers/producers adopt best practices and improve their resilience to environmental challenges.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Collaborate with stakeholders such as farmers, researchers, policymakers, and investors to advance sustainable soil nutrient management and alternatives to traditional synthetic chemicals in crops, fisheries, and livestock.

- 2) Promote low-risk biological control agents (BCAs) and biopesticides as alternatives to legacy synthetic pesticides of high toxicity for pest management.
- 3) Incorporate digitalisation and technology innovation into agri-food systems and sub-sectors, such as crops, fisheries, livestock, and forestry which involves promoting guidelines on digitalisation and automation, and encouraging the use of advanced technologies like drones and sensors towards resilient and sustainable systems.
- 4) Promote mechanisation and technology innovation to improve efficiency in agricultural production and processing systems.
- 5) Promote effective agricultural waste management and where applicable, value recovery for minimising waste by exploring the valorisation of agriculture, aquaculture and capture fisheries waste and reducing post-harvest losses.
- 6) Develop risk management and disease control by creating platforms for promoting a better understanding of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in livestock and aquaculture production, along with adopting Code of Practice (COP) and treatment guidelines for common animal diseases as critical steps.
- 7) Promote Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) stewardship in livestock and aquaculture sectors.
- 8) Promote technologies for organic fertiliser production and certification.

Action Programme 3. Facilitate best agricultural practices for small-scale farmers/producers and other stakeholders within the food value chains to enable them to participate in sustainable agri-food systems

To empower small-scale farmers/producers and other stakeholders within the food value chains, ASEAN will scale up initiatives to improve access to financing. By promoting the implementation of ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Aquaculture Practices (GAqP), and Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) and ASEAN Standard for Organic Agriculture (ASOA), enhancing financial literacy and management skills, and exploring technologies for waste valorisation, the programme seeks to create a more sustainable and inclusive agri-food system. These efforts aim to empower small-scale farmers/producers, especially the youth, to adopt best agricultural practices, manage their finances effectively, and generate additional revenue streams, ultimately influencing food systems they operate in, to align with overall sustainability and productivity goals.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Support the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on Organic Agricultural Products and organic standards and certification schemes.
- 2) Harmonise agricultural standards and practices by setting maximum residue levels (MRL) for pesticides, aligning with ASEAN GAP, ASEAN GAHP, GAqP, and developing standards for FAF products including ornamental aquatic plants and finfish, and priority organic and horticultural produce.
- 3) Promote the implementation of GAP, GAHP, GAqP, and pesticide MRL compliance under cooperation programmes such as AgriTrade II, AJFVC, and ASEAN-Japan MAFF GAP.
- 4) Explore the use of technologies for developing agricultural waste valorisation that will create additional revenue streams for small-scale farmers/producers and other stakeholders.
- 5) Develop next generation agriculture by attracting the youth, cultivating connections and proactively linking agriculture with other sectors such as tourism for sustainable FAF economies in ASEAN.
- 6) Engage youth in sustainable agriculture through ASOA/GAP training, agri-entrepreneurship programmes, and cross-sector partnerships (e.g., agro-tourism, digital platforms).
- 7) Expand smallholders/producers' access to financial tools such as digital loans, insurance, and payment systems through partnerships with fintech providers and rural banks.

Action Programme 4. Promote Sustainable Fisheries

To contribute to the sustainable development agenda in the ASEAN region, the fisheries sector will focus on key priorities such as combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU fishing), protecting coastal areas from pollution, and promoting sustainable aquaculture practices. To support these priorities and advance the sustainability goals of the fisheries sector, the following action plan can be promoted in the region. These proposed projects and activities align with the principles of the ASEAN Blue Economy Framework by promoting sustainable development, inclusive growth, and environmental protection in the region's marine and coastal areas. Each initiative plays a crucial role in advancing the blue economy agenda and maximising the benefits of marine resources while safeguarding their long-term viability.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Strengthen regional cooperation on combating IUU fishing through the ASEAN Network for Combatting IUU Fishing (AN-IUU).
- 2) Promote ecosystem-based fisheries management and sustainable fishing practices, to prevent overfishing, enhance marine biodiversity conservation and ensure healthy fish stocks.
- 3) Promote the mitigation of coastal and marine pollution from fisheries sector through developing the regional guidelines and capacity-building on managing abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG), environmental impact assessment especially on aquaculture as well as promoting innovative practices and technologies to restore degraded aquatic ecosystems.
- 4) Build capacity on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, reducing fish losses, promoting energy-efficient fishing technologies, adopting FAO Safety at Sea guidelines for small-scale fisheries, and enhancing carbon sequestration in aquatic habitats.
- 5) Facilitate knowledge exchange on climate-smart and digital technologies in fisheries sectors.
- 6) Develop regional guidelines of inspection for fish and fishery products at each point on the supply chain.

Action Programme 5. Ensuring water management in the FAF sectors

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Encourage policies that promote sustainable water conservation use for agriculture, protect water resources, and incentivise water-efficient practices in the agriculture and forestry sectors.
- 2) Support research initiatives to develop innovative technologies and engineered practices for efficient water management, drought-resistant crops, and improve water use efficiency in crops, livestock, and aquaculture production and forestry.
- 3) Endeavour to provide training programmes and workshops to farmers, foresters, and other stakeholders on efficient water usage practices, water conservation techniques, and the importance of water security for long-term sustainability.
- 4) Recognise the importance of incorporating climate change adaptation strategies into water security planning for the agriculture and forestry sectors, considering projected changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events.
- 5) Encourage programmes that develop, test, and promote alternative water management practices that improve water use efficiency in agriculture production.
- 6) Promote investment in water resources infrastructure and focus on sustainable water resource management practices to address water scarcity issues, improve irrigation efficiency, and ensure water availability for agriculture.



Strategic Thrust 2. Decarbonisation and Climate Resilience in Agriculture

Goal: Decarbonise FAF sectors through the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and/or increasing carbon sequestration, including policies and technologies, and robust adaptation actions that enhance resilience to climate impacts to promote sustainable agricultural practices that protect and restore ecosystems, support farmers and communities in adapting to changing climate conditions, ensuring food security, and fostering economic stability.

Objective: ASEAN will promote practices in the FAF sectors that contribute to climate change mitigation while concurrently, enhancing adaptation to the climate change effects to production and productivity. Since the agriculture sector has been considered responsible for a substantial share of GHG emissions, primarily methane from livestock and rice paddies, nitrous oxide from fertilised soils, and carbon dioxide from the burning of crop residues, decarbonising the FAF sector will develop programmes that will contribute to the ASEAN Strategy on Carbon Neutrality and can lead to profound environmental, economic, and social benefits.

Action Programme 1: Implement the ASEAN Guidelines and Frameworks Supporting Carbon Neutral Strategy

To tackle the widespread issue of crop residue burning in the region, which severely affects air quality and public health, as well as environment and economic sectors, national efforts will be harmonised

with the ASEAN guidelines and frameworks that support the ASEAN Carbon Neutral Strategy. This alignment will create a unified and effective strategy for reducing carbon emissions through crop burning reduction by enforcing regulations, promoting sustainable alternatives, and educating stakeholders.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Promote the implementation of the Guidelines for Crop Burning Reduction in the ASEAN region, and the Second Roadmap for ASEAN Cooperation for Transboundary Haze Pollution Control with Means of Implementation (2nd Haze Free Roadmap).
- 2) Encourage the development of comprehensive national guidelines for implementing viable strategies for reducing crop residue burning, and ensuring alignment with the ASEAN regional guidelines and frameworks such as the 2nd ASEAN Haze Free Roadmap.
- 3) Facilitate national regulations and systems for implementing the policies set to address crop burning practices.
- 4) Advocate for sustainable alternative technologies and innovations such as composting, mulching, and no-till farming to manage crop residues and provide training programmes for stakeholders to equip them with value-adding alternatives.
- 5) Build the capacity of stakeholders through active educational campaigns that will inform farmers and stakeholders about the harmful effects of crop burning and the benefits of adopting alternative approaches.

Action Programme 2: Develop Practical and Strategic Approaches to Monitor Waste Management, Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Agriculture, and Forestry Sectors

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Encourage a comprehensive assessment of greenhouse gas emissions across agriculture (including, crops, livestock, fisheries) and forestry sectors to establish a baseline and identify key emission sources.
- 2) Provide capacity building on climate-resilient crop varieties, livestock and aquaculture species that can adapt and tolerate changing environmental conditions.
- 3) Enhance the technical and institutional capacity to monitor greenhouse gas emissions in the FAF sector, including training AMS and upgrading equipment and methodologies.
- 4) Strengthen research cooperation on low carbon technologies in agriculture and forestry.

Action Programme 3: Facilitate Sharing of Best Practices and Promoting Public Awareness among AMS on Innovative Technologies for Improved Waste Value Chain and Carbon Neutral Strategies in FAF Sectors

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Explore the use and conversion of agriculture waste technologies for composting, biomass, biogas production, SAF, bio-fertilisers, biochar, and other value-added products to contribute to minimising agricultural waste to lessen environmental burden, lowering methane emissions and creating additional revenue.
- 2) Promote sustainable rice cultivation that enhances soil biome and minimises use of water, and reduces methane emissions as well as livestock management technologies that minimise waste by improving feeding practices, breeding for lower methane emissions, and manure management.
- 3) Develop a platform for sharing best practices and knowledge in addressing uncontrolled burning of agricultural waste that may lead to forest fires, designing carbon-neutral and residual waste products in the FAF sector.
- 4) Identify and assemble the portfolio of climate resilient crop varieties, livestock breeds and aquaculture species/breeds that adapt to changing environmental conditions.



Strategic Thrust 3. Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition

Goal: Ensure food security and nutrition through multi-partite, inter-disciplinary research and development into all dimensions of food security (availability, access, utilisation, stability), and ensure that water sources are secured for production. The basic premise is that food security is an integral, essential driver of economic and social development in ASEAN.

Food security is the condition in which all individuals have reliable access to a sufficient quantity of safe, culturally appropriate, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life. It depends on sustainable production of safe, nutritious food, reliable access economically and physically, and stability in all its dimensions.

The *Food Security* concept encompasses not only the consistent availability of food but also the accessibility, utilisation, and stability of food sources, ensuring that individuals can procure and consume food that is safe, wholesome, and provides essential nutrients for optimal growth, health and well-being. Food security thus integrates considerations of food safety and nutrition to guarantee that everyone can obtain and consume food that promotes their overall health and quality of life.

Objective: Address emergent food security concerns by delving into pivotal areas encompassing food availability and safety, physical and economic food access, food diversity and utilisation especially on nutrition outcomes that include exploring food option of plant-based protein sources in addressing animal meats and fish demand, eco-geography and climate change's impact on food supply, water scarcity,

declining soil health, and biodiversity conservation which contribute to declining crop yield growth. Within these challenges lie opportunities that warrant focused attention, including the integration of disruptive technologies, the development of urban-peri urban agriculture models, and the optimisation of the balance between domestic food production and imports through trade towards creating demand for healthier food options by the population.

Action Programme 1. Promote sustainable agricultural methods that enhance productivity while conserving natural resources, mitigating the adverse effects of climate change, promoting climate-smart technologies and conserving biodiversity

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Enhance agricultural productivity while conserving natural resources by implementing efficient management practices (e.g., drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting) and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity (e.g., agroforestry, crop rotation, integrated pest management, biocontrol agents, climate-smart agriculture).
- 2) Promote diversification of food production by highlighting the nutritional and cultural value of indigenous food sources to changing dietary patterns and providing support to research and development to improve resilience against economic and environment disruption such as climate change.
- 3) Promote the contribution of Policy Guidelines on Agroecology Transition in ASEAN to food system transformation.
- 4) Promote local and regional food value chains, including diversifying local food sources and optimising the utilisation of available resources.
- 5) Explore the potential of local resource-based food reserves as a new mechanism for ensuring food security during emergencies.
- 6) Establish automated water monitoring systems integrated with satellite and remote sensing data to support agricultural production and provide early warning for droughts and floods.
- 7) Develop a digital map of food insecurity risk zones, updated in real-time, to support regional risk management and policymaking.

Action Programme 2. Promote the implementation of responsible investment in food, agriculture and forestry to ensure food security in the ASEAN region

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Develop access to sustainable financial services and broaden coverage for the agriculture sector by enhancing productive social safety nets and employing risk-mitigating mechanisms.
- 2) Disseminate practical tools and knowledge products to support AMS in integrating the ASEAN-RAI and the ASEAN Investment Framework for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management into national frameworks, policies, processes, and practices.
- 3) Facilitate access to technical support and affordable extension services for small-farmers, fishers and livestock producers to adopt best practices and to invest in resource optimisation and value chain improvements.
- 4) Foster partnerships and collaborations among government agencies, farmers, forest managers, research institutions, and local communities to create a shared vision for food security and nutrition to be implemented through coordinated actions that benefit all stakeholders.

Action Programme 3. Increase the adoption of innovative technologies to assure food security, food safety and nutrition and to improve economic and physical access to food

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Embrace disruptive technologies such as precision agriculture, artificial intelligence, and blockchain to optimise agricultural processes, improve yields, and enhance supply chain efficiency.
- 2) Implement climate-resilient agricultural practices to mitigate the impacts of climate change on food production, safeguarding food availability and promoting long-term sustainability.
- 3) Facilitate trade agreements that promote fair and efficient food trade, ensuring food security while also enabling access to a diverse range of food products.
- 4) Develop ready-to-eat meals to support food security during emergencies.

Action Programme 4. Strengthening capacity to identify and respond to food security and food safety challenges by strengthening regional collaborative mechanisms

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Implement the food security action plan to support the objectives of ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board (AFSRB).
- 2) Conduct capacity-building programmes, training initiatives, and knowledge-sharing platforms to empower farmers, policymakers, and stakeholders with the skills and information needed to address food security challenges effectively.
- 3) Strengthen regional food security and food safety early warning monitoring tools and systems (e.g., ASEAN Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed- ARASFF) and frameworks (ASEAN Food Safety Regulatory Framework- AFSRF).
- 4) Strengthen cross-sectoral work to anticipate and respond to potential food crises.
- 5) Strengthen ASEAN collaboration on food safety in formulating ASEAN positions on issues of importance in Codex and promoting ASEAN position at international platforms.
- 6) Strengthen the capacity of managing and relating rice reserves for emergency cases at national as well as regional levels (ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve- APTERR).
- 7) Implement regional cooperation mechanisms, such as the APTERR and ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS), to facilitate the sharing of information, resources, and best practices in emergency food reserve management.
- 8) Launch the “AgriTech Youth ASEAN” programme to support the training for youth, women in digital agriculture, smart farming, and green agriculture.
- 9) Explore the establishment of “Regional Twin Transition Hubs” to promote digital and green transitions in agriculture, serving as training, experimentation, and technology transfer centres.



Strategic Thrust 4. Promoting Trade and Market Connectivity

Goal: Develop the science, technologies, governance and regulatory frameworks to enable trade in ASEAN food, agriculture and forestry products that lead to improved connectivity between AMS and beyond ASEAN, and further contribute to an integrated market.

Objective: Enhance the standards and quality of FAF products for ensuring food safety and sustainability in ASEAN by promoting GAP, GAHP and GAqP, as well as organic agriculture and halal food to increase trade and connectivity of value chains and to meet the growing demand for sustainable and ethical products. The increased quality of food trade is essential for promoting nutritional wellbeing and meeting consumer demands in the ASEAN region.

By following a comprehensive strategy that focuses on capacity building, certification, research, and collaboration, the region can elevate its agricultural and food sectors to new heights of quality, safety, and market competitiveness. This approach is crucial for fostering economic growth, ensuring food security and nutrition, and improving livelihoods in the ASEAN region.

Action Programme 1. Ensuring quality, safety, nutrition and high standards of ASEAN food types

To maintain and enhance the quality, safety, and standards of food products across ASEAN Member States, rigorous measures and best practices that will protect consumer health, boosting confidence

in ASEAN food products, and facilitating trade within the region and globally will be needed. The harmonisation of food standards consistent with international standards, and skills and knowledge in food safety and quality management certification schemes will build awareness and allow consumers to make informed decisions.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Develop standard/guideline on ASEAN GAqP for aquatic products.
- 2) Align national good agricultural practices with ASEAN GAP, GAqP, ASOA, and ASEAN GAHP.
- 3) Conduct capacity-building and sharing or exchange of information and expertise with other regional and international bodies to improve the adoption of halal best practices.
- 4) Foster collaborative research efforts on the halal status and safety standards of novel food and its associated sustainability implications.
- 5) Develop certification schemes and standards based on GAP, GAqP, and GAHP principles, ensuring compliance with international food safety regulations, and establish organic certification systems to support organic farmers in meeting organic standards and implementation of healthier food choices recognition to support a healthy food environment.
- 6) Provide training programmes and workshops for farmers, fishers, and livestock producers on GAP, GAHP, and GAqP, while collaborating with agricultural experts and organisations to effectively disseminate knowledge and best practices.
- 7) Monitor and report the efficacy and adoption rate of GAP, GAqP, and GAHP standards among farmers and producers, promoting research and innovation in sustainable agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact.
- 8) Encourage the adoption of technology and modern techniques in agriculture, aquaculture, and animal husbandry to improve efficiency and product quality, while also promoting organic farming practices to meet the increasing demand for organic products in the ASEAN region and globally.

Action Programme 2: Innovative Food Supply Chain for Intra-ASEAN and Global Market

To fundamentally transform traditional food supply chains into more resilient, efficient, sustainable, and globally competitive systems by leveraging cutting-edge technologies, fostering robust collaboration, and embracing international best practices, the programme seeks to ensure enhanced food security, achieve appropriate level of protection, safety and quality standards, and expanded market access for FAF commodities within ASEAN and the global arena.

Relevant ASEAN working groups will coordinate harmonisation of efforts to ensure products meet international standards, facilitate swift responses to food safety issues, provide independent scientific opinions on food safety, and promote smoother trade flows to drive economic growth and position the region as a leading provider of high-quality, sustainably produced food for the world.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Implement cutting-edge digital platforms, AI, and smart technologies for end-to-end traceability, real-time monitoring, and optimised logistics to enhance efficiency and transparency across the food supply chain.
- 2) Harmonise national standards with international and regional benchmarks, and provide technical assistance to ensure FAF products meet global market requirements and certifications, building trust and facilitating intra-ASEAN and global trade.
- 3) Develop and incentivise environmentally sound and ethical sourcing, minimise food loss and waste through innovative solutions, and build robust supply chains capable of withstanding disruptions.

- 4) Provide market intelligence, facilitate export promotion, and streamline trade processes to effectively position regional FAF products in diverse international markets.
- 5) Invest in human capital development through training and R&D, and establish strategic Public-Private partnerships to drive innovation, knowledge exchange, and collective action across the entire food supply chain.

Action Programme 3. Enhance market connectivity and distribution networks for agriculture and food products

To enhance market connectivity and distribution networks for agriculture and food products, infrastructural, technological, and logistical frameworks that facilitate the efficient movement of goods from farms to consumers will be needed. This will ensure the efficient movement of goods from farms to consumers, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve access to markets transportation networks, improving storage facilities, and utilising digital platforms for market information and transactions, toward creating a seamless and resilient supply chain that supports farmers, boosts intra-ASEAN and global FAF trade, and ensures food safety and food security.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Promote the implementation of traceability systems (i.e. ASEAN Single Window, ARASFF notification system) to ensure interoperability, transparency and quality assurance throughout the supply chain (e.g. e-phyto certificates, e-food safety certificates, e-animal health certificates, e-ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme).
- 2) Promote the implementation of the Regional Guidelines on Cold Chain Management for Seafood and explore for the development of other food and agriculture products.
- 3) Promote the development of integrated agri-food value chains, including the involvement of small-scale farmers/producers, to enhance the competitiveness and market access of ASEAN agricultural and food products into ASEAN and global markets.

Action Programme 4. Ensure trade of disease and pest-free products through effective management of transboundary animal and plant, diseases and pests and through the one-health approach

To manage transboundary animal and plant diseases and pests, there is a need to focus on prevention, early detection, rapid response, and continuous monitoring to control the threats to human, animal, plant life or health, effectively. Biosecurity measures among others can be implemented at borders, as well as advanced diagnostic tools will be deployed for early detection, promoting the prudent use of antimicrobials for disease prevention, alongside the capacity building for border control and quarantine personnel.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Implement disease control and prevention strategies, integrated measures, and surveillance programmes to monitor for and manage transboundary plant pests and animal, diseases and zoonoses, including the emergence of AMR through one-health approach, while improving diagnostic and management capacities of AMS as well as on biosecurity systems and quarantine measures to address risks at import.
- 2) Promote effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where risks have not been managed, and where safer and affordable alternatives are available, while promoting the transition to and availability of alternatives.
- 3) Conduct epidemiological mapping of emerging and re-emerging animal diseases, strengthen capacity on maintaining disease-free zones, incursion management response and resource allocation during outbreaks, and promote animal welfare along the whole value chain.



Strategic Thrust 5. Fostering Public-Private Partnerships, Agricultural Cooperatives and Digital Innovation in FAF Sectors

Goal: Foster greater multipartite approaches to areas that lend themselves to Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and specifically, use PPPs to accelerate formation of agricultural cooperatives and in the deployment of digital innovations in the FAF sector in the region.

Objective: To enhance PPP in the FAF sector in the ASEAN region, it is important to consider strategic plans and initiatives that can foster collaboration between governmental and non-governmental organisations, private sector entities, and other stakeholders such as Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Some key elements that should be considered to enhance PPPs include the application of digital technologies in agriculture, which encompass a wide range of innovations and applications. These applications can be used in supporting smart farming and sustainable reporting by empowering cooperatives and SMEs and transforming the agricultural sector by revolutionising how farmers manage their operations, optimise production and connect with the market. Through data analytics, automation, connectivity, and sensor technology, the efficiency, productivity, and sustainability across farming operations can be enhanced.

Action Programme 1. Enhancing Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Agricultural Cooperatives from the FAF Sectors

To implement a successful Public-Private Partnership (PPP), it is essential to outline the roles, responsibilities, and objectives of all partners involved in a framework, which should provide guidelines for cooperation, decision-making processes, and accountability. PPP will serve as a modality for cooperation, where an inclusive decision-making process will foster an active participation of all stakeholders in adopting technologies and innovation in the FAF sector. PPP will bring in the essential investments from relevant stakeholders that will promote sustainable agriculture and food production in the region.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Establish a clear and detailed framework outlining the roles, responsibilities, and objectives of all partners involved in the PPP and explore agricultural commodities as one modality to organise PPP with farming communities.
- 2) Encourage the adoption of innovative technologies and practices within the sector through PPPs by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, precision farming, and the use of digital technologies to improve productivity, sustainability, and resilience in the sector including addressing food loss and food waste issues.
- 3) Establish capacity-building programmes to enhance the skills and knowledge of stakeholders involved in PPPs and facilitate knowledge-sharing initiatives, training workshops, and seminars to promote best practices, new technologies, and innovations within the sector.
- 4) Promote agricultural cooperative development and contract farming.
- 5) Foster strong engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector companies, NGOs, farmers' organisations, and research institutions and encourage the development of platforms to enhance the active participation of all stakeholders and to promote transparency and mutual trust.
- 6) Provide support to sustainable reporting and incentives for the establishment and growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and agricultural cooperatives in the agriculture and food processing sectors.
- 7) Promote the development of medium and long-term integrated agri-food value chains, including the involvement of smallholder farmers/producers, to enhance the market access of ASEAN agricultural and food products into intra ASEAN and global markets.

Action Programme 2. Promote Digital Technology in the FAF Sector

To enhance the agricultural sector's productivity, sustainability, and resilience, integrating digital technologies into the FAF sector development will be utilised and promoted. By leveraging advancements in digital tools and practices, modernised farming operations, improved resource management, and data-driven decision-making will create a more efficient and competitive agricultural sector.

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Promote collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and policy frameworks to unlock the full potential of digitalisation in promoting sustainable agricultural development in the region.
- 2) Promote the use of precision agriculture technologies, to optimise inputs, increase yields, and reduce environmental impact.
- 3) Invest in digital platforms and e-commerce solutions to improve supply chain efficiency, market access, and traceability.
- 4) Support the development and adoption of innovative processing technologies to enhance food safety, quality, and value-addition.



Strategic Thrust 6. Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management

Goal: In the upcoming period of 2026-2030, the forestry sector in the ASEAN region will prioritise key areas to further enhance sustainable forest management, engage local communities surrounding forest areas, strengthen forest law enforcements, bolster good governance and meet non-timber trade requirements (e.g., European Union Deforestation Regulation - EUDR) as well as enhancing forestry resilience to the climate change impact through *inter alia* promoting nature-based solutions/ecosystem-based approach and decarbonisation.

Objective: Building on the Strategic Plan of Action for ASEAN Cooperation in Forestry, 2016-2025 featured six Action Programmes and 29 Activities, the focus for 2026-2030 will shift towards the following priorities:

- Promoting the implementation of the ASEAN Strategy on Carbon Neutrality, ASEAN Strategy on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystem Management 2024-2030 and the ASEAN Peatlands Management Strategy 2023-2030: Align forestry practices with carbon neutrality goals through enhancing sustainable forest management practices, ecosystem restoration, reforestation initiatives, and reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).
- Continuing the Implementation of FLEGT Programmes: Strengthen Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) measures to combat illegal logging, and illegal trade (wildlife and associated forest products), promote sustainable and legality of harvested timber products, and enhance transparency and accountability in the forestry sector.

- Promoting Nature-Based Solutions in the Forestry Sector: Embrace nature-based solutions such as reforestation, ecosystem restoration, agroforestry, and promoting Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) management/approach to address climate change, biodiversity conservation, while fostering socio-economic development in forest-dependent communities.
- Enhancing Forest Sector Resilience and Role in Climate Change: Build resilience in the forestry sector to climate change impacts by integrating adaptation and mitigation strategies, enhancing forest ecosystem services, and strengthening sustainable forest management practices that prioritise climate resilience and promoting forest-sector innovations in enhancing forest resilience to climate change.

Considering these priorities, the following action programmes will be crucial to support and advance the goals of the forestry sector in the ASEAN region.

Action Programme 1. Develop capacity-building programmes to enhance technical skills and knowledge among forestry stakeholders, policymakers, and local communities on sustainable forest conservation and management and climate-resilient practices

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Develop the capacity of AMS through workshops/training/webinars, demonstration sites on topics affecting the sustainability of forestry resources and the forest-based industries exchange visits.
- 2) Exchange information, knowledge and best practices on forest and forest-related issues and challenges affecting the interest of AMS (e.g. climate change, food security).
- 3) Facilitate cross-learning among AMS in enhancing sustainable forest conservation and management practices, combating illegal forestry activities and timber trade, as well as in improving the range and quality of wood products.

Action Programme 2. Foster collaboration and empower local communities in sustainable forest management, promoting community-based conservation efforts, and livelihood diversification

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Support social forestry, agroforestry development and promote community-based natural resources management.
- 2) Promote non-timber forest products (NTFP) development.
- 3) Enhance the role of community through social / community forestry development (e.g. agroforestry) that aligns with SFM practices.
- 4) Enhance law enforcement on illegal wildlife and associated trade to safeguard natural ecosystems and livelihoods.
- 5) Promote Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Payments for Ecosystem Services in the forestry sector.
- 6) Develop programmes to enhance competitiveness of social forestry products through training and provide access to forestry small-scale industrial, forest-dependent communities and other enterprises of financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

Action Programme 3. Align national forestry policies with regional and international frameworks to ensure coherence in tackling issues related to carbon neutrality, illegal logging, and nature-based solutions/ecosystem-based approaches, fostering greater policy effectiveness and implementation

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Support the implementation of regional strategy to sustainably manage all types of forest ecosystem.
- 2) Scaling up REDD+ initiatives and promoting NbS across the region.
- 3) Develop regional monitoring and evaluation systems to systematically track activities' progress.
- 4) Promote revitalisation of the forestry industry through policy support and incentives that encourage private-public partnership and international frameworks.
- 5) Develop and harmonise regional timber legality to ensure compliance with global market requirements and enhance the credibility of forest products from the region.
- 6) Support and contribute to international and regional initiatives to reduce carbon emission from deforestation and forest degradation.
- 7) Develop a sustainable development programme for one billion trees in the region in collaboration with relevant stakeholder groups and institutions and promote Public-Private partnership, UNREDD+, PES, forest restoration and rehabilitation programmes and engage local communities and institutions.

Action Programme 4. Embrace innovative technologies in sustainable forestry management, monitoring, and enforcement to enhance data collection, analysis, and transparency, supporting sustainable practices and better decision-making processes

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Promote the implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM) by halting deforestation, restoring degraded forest (land restoration) and increasing afforestation and reforestation.
- 2) Enhance capacity to improve integrated forest fire management, including prevention, early warning systems, suppression and post-fire restoration, strengthened forest fire management network and transboundary collaboration.
- 3) Strengthen national forest monitoring system for sustainable forest management.
- 4) Enhance research and development cooperation and technology transfer among forestry institutions in the region.
- 5) Promote technologies and innovations in forest conservation, restoration and afforestation.
- 6) Encourage integration of science and technologies with traditional knowledge.

Action Programme 5. Forge partnerships with international organisations, private sectors, academia, and civil society to leverage resources, expertise, and best practices in advancing forestry sustainability, climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, forest investment and community engagement efforts

Proposed Activities:

- 1) Strengthen Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) implementation (including wildlife enforcement) and capacity-building programmes to enhance technical skills, research and knowledge among forestry stakeholders.
- 2) Promote watershed management through improved land and water management practices including through cross-sectoral collaboration with relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies as appropriate.

- 3) Promote Public-Private Partnership on forest carbon generation to ensure investment and support for sustainable forest management.
- 4) Enhance forestry cooperation with regional, international, dialogue partners, private sectors and other relevant stakeholders.
- 5) Support the implementation of ASEAN Strategy on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystem Management 2024-2030 and other relevant regional policy frameworks/guidelines.

5. Implementation

The implementation of the Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026-2030 (FAF-SP 2026-2030) will involve a collaborative effort among ASEAN Member States, relevant ASEAN Working Groups under SOM AMAF (Senior Officials Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry), and support from the ASEAN Secretariat.

Key aspects of the implementation process include:

- Responsibility of Working Groups: The relevant ASEAN Working Groups operating under SOM AMAF will play a vital role in driving the implementation of the Plan. These working groups are responsible for coordinating and overseeing specific thematic areas related to food security, agriculture, and forestry within the ASEAN region.
- Reporting Mechanisms: The outcomes of the implementation activities will be reported in the annual meeting of SOM AMAF, where the chairpersons of the Working Groups will present progress updates, achievements, challenges, and recommendations related to the Action Plan. This reporting mechanism allows for transparency, accountability, and information sharing among Member States and stakeholders.
- Support from the ASEAN Secretariat: The ASEAN Secretariat provides essential support and guidance to facilitate the implementation of the Plan. It plays a coordinating role in aligning efforts across Member States, working groups, and other stakeholders to ensure coherence and synergy in the implementation process. Additionally, ASEC coordinates with Dialogue Partners to recruit “top-of-class” experts to assist in implementing key activities with the highest technical quality.
- Coordination and Collaboration: Effective coordination and collaboration among Member States, Working Groups, relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, and other stakeholders are crucial for the successful implementation of the Plan. This involves aligning policies, sharing resources, leveraging expertise, and fostering partnerships to address common challenges and achieve shared objectives.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are essential to track the progress, impact, and effectiveness of the projects and programmes implemented by Member States in support of the Action Plan. Regular monitoring helps identify bottlenecks, assess results, and make informed decisions to enhance the implementation process.

Developing yearly priority activities within each relevant ASEAN Working Group is crucial for ensuring the successful and sustainable implementation of the FAF-SP 2026-2030 in the ASEAN region. These priorities and activities play a key role in guiding the efforts of the Working Groups and addressing specific objectives outlined in the FAF-SP 2026-2030.

Key considerations for developing yearly priority activities include:

- Alignment with Plan Objectives: The yearly priority activities should align closely with the objectives and goals outlined in the Plan. Working Groups need to prioritise activities that contribute directly to achieving the desired outcomes and targets within the sector.

- Identification of Key Focus Areas: Working Groups should identify key focus areas and thematic priorities based on the challenges, opportunities, and emerging trends in the food, agriculture, and forestry sectors. This involves conducting thorough assessments, stakeholder consultations, and analyses to determine where efforts are most needed.
- Resource Allocation: Working Groups need to allocate resources efficiently and effectively to support the implementation of priority activities. This includes financial resources, human capital, technical expertise, and other necessary inputs to execute activities and deliver desired outcomes.
- Streamlining of the ASEAN Working Groups: Consider consolidating related working groups or sub-working groups under SOM-AMAF/AMAF to make them more effective by focusing on key areas that align with the broader objectives of the Plan.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Engaging with relevant stakeholders, including government bodies, private sector entities, civil society organisations, research institutions, and local communities, is essential for the success of priority activities. Collaboration and partnership with stakeholders can enhance expertise, promote shared ownership, and foster sustainability in implementation.
- Adaptability and Flexibility: Given the dynamic nature of the food, agriculture, and forestry sectors, Working Groups should remain adaptable and flexible in responding to changing circumstances, emerging issues, and unexpected challenges. This requires a willingness to adjust priorities, reallocate resources, and revise strategies as needed.

By following these key considerations and principles in developing yearly priority activities, the relevant Working Groups can effectively contribute to the successful implementation of the FAF-SP 2026-2030 sustainably, driving positive outcomes and impact within the ASEAN region.

6. Key Outcome Indicators

The FAF-SP 2026-2030, as designed according to regional priorities and directions set by the Strategic Plan of the ASEAN Economic Community 2026–2030 (SP-AEC 2026-2030), will consider key outcome indicators to serve as reference points for assessing the progress in addressing current and future regional and global challenges and opportunities. Under the SP-AEC 2026-2030, the FAF sectors' six Strategic Thrusts correspond to the SP-AEC 2026-2030's two goals, four objectives, and 21 measures.

As also reflected in the SP-AEC 2026-2030, the FAF-SP 2026-2030 five-year key outcome indicators will be as follows:

AEC Strategic Goals	AEC Objectives	AEC Measures	Key Outcome Indicators
B. A Sustainable Community Engendering and mainstreaming climate-responsive elements and policies in all dimensions	B.2.1 Build a supportive ecosystem to unlock green economy potential, enhance resilience via climate adaptation, and accelerate the decarbonisation of regional supply chains	B.2.1.1 Develop practical and strategic approaches to monitor greenhouse gas emission in energy, agriculture, forestry, and land use sectors	Reduction in GHG emissions totals from burning crop residues [Kilotonnes of CO ₂ and CO ₂ equivalent] Source: FAO Stat (emissions total) (Latest year available: 2021) <u>Note:</u> This indicator is not applicable to Singapore as farms in Singapore do not burn crop residues

AEC Strategic Goals	AEC Objectives	AEC Measures	Key Outcome Indicators
		B.2.1.2 Enable key ASEAN stakeholders through awareness programmes and best practice sharing on accelerating regional circular economy supply chain	Reduction in GHG emissions totals from agri-food system waste [Kilotonnes of CO ₂ and CO ₂ equivalent] Source: FAO Stat (emissions total) (Latest year available: 2021)
	B.2.4 Promote sustainable agriculture practices and forest management	B.2.4.1 Implement sustainable agricultural approaches based on Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquaculture Practices, and Good Animal Husbandry Practices	Improvement with respect to trend towards productive sustainable agriculture [Trend score and current status score] Source: FAO SDG Indicator Data Portal (Indicator 2.4.1.) (Latest year available: 2021)
		B.2.4.2 Optimise new and appropriate technologies, best practices and management systems to ensure food safety and address health/disease and environmental issues, particularly in the fast-growing food, agriculture, and forestry sector	Increase sustainable forest management certification [Trend certified forest areas] Source: Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) (Latest year available: 2021)
		B.2.4.3 Minimise negative effects of agriculture activities on natural resources such as soil, forest, and water to ensure sustainability	
		B.2.4.4 Enhance implementation of sustainable forest management practices to safeguard natural ecosystems and livelihood	
		B.2.4.5 Enhance processes, productivity, and technology to ensure safety, quality, and compliance with global market standards on food, agriculture, and forestry	
		B.2.4.6 Enhance cooperation in the production and promotion of halal food and products	

AEC Strategic Goals	AEC Objectives	AEC Measures	Key Outcome Indicators
	B.2.7 Advance cooperation in the aspects of the blue economy relevant to the AEC as a new engine of inclusive and sustainable economic growth	<p>B.2.7.1 Foster the creation of value-added and value-chain of resources from oceans, seas, and fresh water</p> <p>B.2.7.2 Advance practices that promote sustainable and inclusive development of the blue economy in ASEAN</p> <p>B.2.7.3 Enhance cooperation on combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing</p>	<p>Improved ASEAN Blue Economy Index [Index]</p> <p>Source: To be formulated and calculated through the ACTF-BE, as part of the Implementation Plan of the ASEAN Blue Economy Framework (Starting year: 2024/5)</p>
E. A Nimble and Resilient Community Empowering the AEC and ASEAN peoples, withstanding shocks, stresses, crises, and volatility	E.5.3 Ensure food and enhance water resources management	<p>E.5.3.1 Increase the resilience of foods, agriculture, and forestry against climate change, natural disasters, and other shocks</p> <p>E.5.3.2 Enhance market connectivity and distribution networks for agriculture and food products</p> <p>E.5.3.3 Strengthen integrated food security information systems to effectively forecast, plan and monitor supplies and utilisation for basic food commodities</p> <p>E.5.3.4 Strengthen existing emergency rice reserve mechanisms, including local-based food resources, to ensure effectiveness and quick release of emergency rice reserves</p> <p>E.5.3.5 Promote investment in agricultural research and development (R&D) and infrastructure to address agri-food productivity issues</p> <p>E.5.3.6 Facilitate access to financing for small-scale farmers and other stakeholders within the food value chains to enable them to participate in sustainable agri-food systems</p>	<p>Improved Global Food Security Index [Score/Index]</p> <p>Source: Economist Intelligence Unit (Latest year available: 2022)</p> <p>Decreased prevalence of food insecurity [Percentage (%)]</p> <p>Source: FAO Stat (SDG Indicator 2.1.2.) (Latest year available: 2021)</p> <p>Note: ASEANStats have data on FIES but only for 3 AMS</p>

AEC Strategic Goals	AEC Objectives	AEC Measures	Key Outcome Indicators
		E.5.3.7 Accelerate digital transformation, including adoption of innovative technologies and practices to increase productivity and resilience in agri-food production	
		E.5.3.8 Enhance collaboration with the private sector, international organisations, and think-tanks to promote Public–Private Partnerships on the security of agri-food systems	
		E.5.3.9 Enhance integrated water resources management	
		E.5.3.10 Empower new generation in agriculture through agri-entrepreneurship	

7. Conclusion

The Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Sectoral Plan 2026-2030 (FAF-SP 2026-2030) stands as a cornerstone of the AEC Strategic Plan 2026-2030, underscoring its pivotal role in the sustainable development of the region. By outlining comprehensive goals, objectives and activities, this Action Plan not only addresses the pressing challenges within the FAF sectors but also sets a clear pathway towards achieving a resilient and prosperous ASEAN community.

Through its integrated approach and collaborative efforts, the action plan signifies a commitment to promoting innovation, sustainability, and resilience in the agricultural sector, reinforcing ASEAN's position as a leader in regional development and cooperation. Embracing the principles of inclusivity and sustainable growth, this action plan reinforces the region's dedication to ensuring food security, environmental conservation, and economic prosperity for all ASEAN nations in the years to come.



Annex

Annex 1

Alignment of FAF SP 2026 – 2030 vis-à-vis AEC Strategic Plan 2026 – 2030

Strategic Measures AEC Strategic Plan 2026 – 2030	Corresponding Proposed Activities Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (FAF) Sectoral Plan 2026 – 2030
Objective 2.1. Build a supportive ecosystem to unlock green economy potential, enhance resilience via climate adaptation, and accelerate the decarbonisation of regional supply chains	
Strategic Measure 2.1.1. Develop practical and strategic approach to monitor greenhouse gas emission in energy, agriculture, forestry, and land use sectors.	Activity 2.1.1.1. Encourage a comprehensive assessment of greenhouse gas emissions across agriculture (including, crops, livestock, fisheries) and forestry sectors to establish a baseline and identify key emission sources. Activity 2.1.1.2. Enhance the technical and institutional capacity to monitor greenhouse gas emissions in the food, agriculture, and forestry (FAF) sector, including training AMS and upgrading equipment and methodologies. Activity 2.1.1.3. Strengthen research cooperation on low carbon technologies in agriculture and forestry.
Strategic Measure 2.1.2. Enable key ASEAN stakeholders through awareness programme and best practice sharing on accelerating regional circular economy supply chain.	Activity 2.1.2.4. Develop a platform for sharing best practices and knowledge in addressing uncontrolled burning of agricultural waste that may lead to forest fires, designing carbon-neutral and residual waste products in the FAF sector. Activity 2.1.2.5 Promote effective agricultural waste management and where applicable, value recovery for minimising waste by exploring the valorisation of agriculture, aquaculture and capture fisheries waste and reducing post-harvest losses.
Objective 2.4. Promote sustainable agriculture practices and forest management	
Strategic Measure 2.4.1. Implement sustainable agricultural approaches based on Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquaculture Practices, and Good Animal Husbandry Practices.	Activity 2.4.1.1. Develop standard/guideline on ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (GAqP) for aquatic products.

Activity 2.4.1.2.

Align national good agricultural practices with ASEAN GAqP, ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), ASEAN Standard for Organic Agriculture (ASOA), and ASEAN Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP).

Activity 2.4.1.3.

Harmonise agricultural standards and practices by setting maximum residue levels (MRL) for pesticides, aligning with ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP), GAqP, and developing standards for FAF products including ornamental aquatic plants and finfish, and priority organic and horticultural produce.

Activity 2.4.1.4.

Promote mechanisation and technology innovation to improve efficiency in agricultural production and processing systems.

Activity 2.4.1.5.

Monitor and report the efficacy and adoption rate of GAP, GAqP, and GAHP standards among farmers and producers, promoting research and innovation in sustainable agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact.

Activity 2.4.1.6.

Provide training programmes and workshops for farmers, fishers, and livestock producers on GAP, GAHP, and GAqP, while collaborating with agricultural experts and organisations to effectively disseminate knowledge and best practices.

Activity 2.4.1.7.

Develop certification schemes and standards based on GAP, GAqP, and GAHP principles, ensuring compliance with international food safety regulations, and establish organic certification systems to support organic farmers in meeting organic standards and implementation of healthier food choices recognition to support a healthy food environment.

Activity 2.4.1.8.

Promote the implementation of GAP, GAHP, GAqP, and pesticide MRL compliance under cooperation programmes such as AgriTrade II, ASEAN–JICA Food Value Chain Development Project (AJFVC), and ASEAN–Japan MAFF GAP.

Strategic Measure 2.4.2.

Optimise new and appropriate technologies, best practices and management systems to ensure food safety and address health/disease and environmental issues, particularly in the fast-growing food, agriculture, and forestry sector.

Activity 2.4.2.1.

Promote Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) stewardship in livestock and aquaculture sectors.

Activity 2.4.2.2.

Promote low-risk biological control agents (BCAs) and biopesticides as alternatives to legacy synthetic pesticides of high toxicity for pest management.

Activity 2.4.2.3.

Promote collaboration, knowledge sharing, and policy frameworks to unlock the full potential of digitalisation in promoting sustainable agricultural development in the region.

Activity 2.4.2.4.

Promote the use of precision agriculture technologies, to optimise inputs, increase yields, and reduce environmental impact.

Activity 2.4.2.5.

Encourage the adoption of technology and modern techniques in agriculture, aquaculture, and animal husbandry to improve efficiency and product quality, while also promoting organic farming practices to meet the increasing demand for organic products in the ASEAN region and globally.

Activity 2.4.2.6.

Incorporate digitalisation and technology innovation into agri-food systems and sub-sectors, such as crops, fisheries, livestock, and forestry which involves promoting guidelines on digitalisation and automation, and encouraging the use of advanced technologies like drones and sensors toward resilient and sustainable systems.

Activity 2.4.2.7.

Develop risk management and disease control by creating platforms for promoting a better understanding of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in livestock and aquaculture production, along with adopting Code of Practice (COP) and treatment guidelines for common animal diseases as critical steps.

Activity 2.4.2.8

Promote technologies for organic fertiliser production and certification.

Activity 2.4.2.9.

Advocate for sustainable alternative technologies and innovations such as composting, mulching, and no-till farming to manage crop residues and provide training programmes for stakeholders to equip them with value-adding alternatives.

	<p>Activity 2.4.2.10. Explore the use and conversion of agriculture waste technologies for composting, biomass, biogas production, SAF, bio-fertilisers, biochar, and other value-added products to contribute to minimising agricultural waste to lessen environmental burden, lowering methane emissions and creating additional revenue.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.2.11. Identify and assemble the portfolio of climate resilient crop varieties, livestock breeds and aquaculture species/breeds that adapt to changing environmental conditions.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 2.4.3. Minimise negative effects of agriculture activities on natural resources such as soil, forest, and water to ensure sustainability.</p>	<p>Activity 2.4.3.1. Promote the contribution of policy guidelines on agroecology transition in ASEAN to food system transformation.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3.2. Promote the implementation of the Guidelines for Crop Burning Reduction in ASEAN region, and the Second Roadmap for ASEAN Cooperation for Transboundary Haze Pollution Control with Means of Implementation (2nd Haze Free Roadmap).</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3.3. Promote sustainable rice cultivation that enhances soil biome and minimises use of water, and reduces methane emissions as well as livestock management technologies that minimise waste by improving feeding practices, breeding for lower methane emissions, and manure management.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3.4. Facilitate national regulations and system for implementing the policies set to address crop burning practices.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3.5. Encourage the development of comprehensive national guidelines for implementing viable strategies for reducing crop residue burning, and ensuring alignment with the ASEAN regional guidelines and frameworks such as the 2nd ASEAN Haze Free Roadmap.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3.6. Collaborate with stakeholders such as farmers, researchers, policymakers, and investors to advance sustainable soil nutrient management and alternatives to traditional synthetic chemicals in crops, fisheries, and livestock.</p>

Strategic Measure 2.4.4.

Enhance implementation of sustainable forest management practices to safeguard natural ecosystem and livelihood.

Activity 2.4.4.1.

Develop the capacity of AMS through workshops/training/webinars, demonstration sites on topics affecting the sustainability of forestry resources and the forest-based industries exchange visits.

Activity 2.4.4.2.

Strengthen Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) implementation and capacity-building programmes to enhance technical skills and knowledge among forestry stakeholders.

Activity 2.4.4.3.

Promote Public-Private partnership on forest carbon generation to ensure investment and support for sustainable forest management.

Activity 2.4.4.4.

Enhance forestry cooperation with regional, international, dialogue partners, private sectors and other relevant stakeholders.

Activity 2.4.4.5.

Support the implementation of ASEAN Strategy on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystem Management 2024-2030 and other relevant regional policy frameworks/guidelines.

Activity 2.4.4.6.

Exchange information, knowledge and best practices on forest and forest-related issues and challenges affecting the interest of AMS (e.g. climate change, food security).

Activity 2.4.4.7.

Facilitate cross-learning among AMS in enhancing sustainable forest conservation and management practices, combating illegal forestry activities and timber trade, as well as in improving the range and quality of wood products.

Activity 2.4.4.8.

Support social forestry, agroforestry development and promote community-based natural resources management.

Activity 2.4.4.9.

Promote non-timber forest products (NTFP) development.

Activity 2.4.4.10.

Enhance the role of community through social / community forestry development (e.g. agroforestry) that align with SFM practices

Activity 2.4.4.11.

Enhance law enforcement on illegal wildlife and associated trade to safeguard natural ecosystems and livelihoods.

Activity 2.4.4.12.

Promote Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Payments for Ecosystem Services in the forestry sector.

Activity 2.4.4.13.

Develop programmes to enhance competitiveness of social forestry products through training and provide access to forestry small-scale industrial, forest-dependent communities and other enterprises of financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

Activity 2.4.4.14.

Support the implementation of regional strategy to sustainably manage all types of forest ecosystem.

Activity 2.4.4.15.

Scaling up REDD+ initiatives and promoting NbS across the region.

Activity 2.4.4.16.

Develop regional monitoring and evaluation system to systematically track activities' progress.

Activity 2.4.4.17.

Promote revitalisation of forestry industry through policy support and incentives that encourage private-public partnership and international frameworks.

Activity 2.4.4.18.

Develop and harmonise regional timber legality to ensure compliance with global market requirements and enhance the credibility of forest products from the region.

Activity 2.4.4.19.

Support and contribute to international and regional initiatives to reduce carbon emission from deforestation and forest degradation.

Activity 2.4.4.20.

Develop a sustainable development program for one billion trees in the region in collaboration with relevant stakeholder groups and institutions and promote Public-Private partnership, UNREDD+, PES, forest restoration and rehabilitation programmes and engage local communities and institutions.

Activity 2.4.4.21.

Promote the implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM) by halting deforestation, restoring degraded forest (land restoration) and increasing afforestation and reforestation.

	<p>Activity 2.4.4.22. Enhance capacity to improve integrated forest fire management, including prevention, early warning systems, suppression and post fire restoration, strengthened forest fire management network and transboundary collaboration.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.4.23. Strengthen national forest monitoring system for sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.4.24. Enhance research and development cooperation and technology transfer among forestry institutions in the region.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.4.25. Promote technologies and innovations in forest conservation, restoration and afforestation.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.4.26. Encourage integration of science and technologies with traditional knowledge.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.4.27. Promote watershed management through improved land and water management practices including through cross-sectoral collaboration with relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies as appropriate.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 2.4.5. Enhance processes, productivity, and technology to ensure safety, quality, and compliance with global market standards on food, agriculture, and forestry.</p>	<p>Activity 2.4.5.1. Implement disease control and prevention strategies, integrated measures, and surveillance programmes to monitor for and manage transboundary plant pests and animal pests, diseases and zoonoses, including the emergence of AMR through one-health approach, while improving diagnostic and management capacities of AMS as well as on biosecurity systems and quarantine measures to address risks at import.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.5.2. Promote effective measures to phase out highly hazardous pesticides in agriculture where risks have not been managed, and where safer and affordable alternatives are available, while promoting the transition to and availability of alternatives.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.5.3. Conduct epidemiological mapping of emerging and re-emerging animal diseases, strengthen capacity on maintaining disease pest free zones, incursion management response and resource allocation during outbreaks, and promoting animal welfare along the whole value chain.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.5.4. Harmonise national standards with international benchmarks, and provide technical assistance to ensure FAF products meet global market requirements and certifications, building trust and facilitating trade.</p>

	<p>Activity 2.4.5.5. Support the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on Organic Agricultural Products and organic standards and certification schemes.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 2.4.6. Enhance cooperation in the production and promotion of halal food and products.</p>	<p>Activity 2.4.6.1. Conduct capacity-building and sharing or exchange of information and expertise with other regional and international bodies to improve the adoption of halal best practices.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.6.2. Foster collaborative research efforts on the halal status and safety standards of novel food and its associated sustainability implications.</p>
<p>Objective 2.7. Advance cooperation on blue economy relevant to the AEC as a new engine of inclusive and sustainable economic growth</p>	
<p>Strategic Measure 2.7.1. Foster the creation of value-added and value-chain of resources from oceans, seas, and fresh water.</p>	<p>Activity 2.7.1.2. Promote the implementation of the ASEAN Strategy on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystem Management 2024 – 2030.</p> <p>Activity 2.7.1.3. Promote the implementation of the Regional Guidelines on Cold Chain Management for Seafood and explore for the development of other food and agriculture products.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 2.7.2. Advance practices that promote sustainable and inclusive development of the blue economy in ASEAN.</p>	<p>Activity 2.7.2.1. Promote the mitigation of coastal and marine pollution from fisheries sector through developing the regional guidelines and capacity-building on managing abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear (ALDFG), environmental impact assessment especially on aquaculture as well as promoting innovative practices and technologies to restore degraded aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>Activity 2.7.2.2. Promote ecosystem-based fisheries management and sustainable fishing practices, to prevent overfishing, enhance marine biodiversity conservation and ensure healthy fish stocks.</p> <p>Activity 2.7.2.3. Build capacity on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, reducing fish losses, promoting energy-efficient fishing technologies, adopting FAO Safety at Sea guidelines for small-scale fisheries, and enhancing carbon sequestration in aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Activity 2.7.2.4. Facilitate knowledge exchange on climate-smart and digital technologies in fisheries sectors.</p>

<p>Strategic Measure 2.7.3. Enhance cooperation on combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.</p>	<p>Activity 2.7.3.1. Strengthen regional cooperation on combating IUU fishing through the ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing (AN-IUU).</p>
<p>Objective 5.3. Ensure food security and enhance water resources management</p>	
<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.1. Increase the resilience of foods, agriculture, and forestry against climate change, natural disasters, and other shocks.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.1.1. Provide capacity-building on climate-resilient crop varieties and aquaculture species that can tolerate changing environmental conditions.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.1.2. Develop and incentivise environmentally sound and ethical sourcing, minimise food loss and waste through innovative solutions, and build robust supply chains capable of withstanding disruptions.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.1.3. Strengthen cross-sectoral work to anticipate and respond to potential food crises.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.1.4. Conduct capacity-building programmes, training initiatives, and knowledge-sharing platforms to empower farmers, policymakers, and stakeholders with the skills and information needed to address food security challenges effectively.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.1.5. Implement climate-resilient agricultural practices to mitigate the impacts of climate change on food production, safeguarding food availability and promoting long-term sustainability.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.2. Enhance market connectivity and distribution networks for agriculture and food products.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.2.1. Promote the implementation of traceability systems (i.e., ASEAN Single Window, ARASFF notification system) to ensure interoperability, transparency and quality assurance throughout the supply chain (e.g. e-phyto certificates, e-food safety certificates, e-animal health certificate, e-ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme).</p> <p>Activity 5.3.2.2. Promote the development of integrated agri-food value chains, including the involvement of small-scale farmers/producers, to enhance the competitiveness and market access of ASEAN agricultural and food products.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.2.3. Provide market intelligence, facilitate export promotion, and streamline trade processes to effectively position regional FAF products in diverse international markets.</p>

	<p>Activity 5.3.2.4. Facilitate trade agreements that promote fair and efficient food trade, ensuring food security while also enabling access to a diverse range of food products.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.2.5. Facilitate access to technical support and affordable extension services for small-farmers, fishers and livestock producers to adopt best practices and to invest in resource optimisation and value chain improvements.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.2.6. Develop regional guidelines of inspection for fish and fishery products at each point on the supply chain.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.3. Strengthen integrated food security information systems to effectively forecast, plan and monitor supplies and utilisation for basic food commodities.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.3.1. Strengthen regional food security and food safety early warning monitoring tools and systems (e.g., ASEAN Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed-ARASFF) and frameworks (ASEAN Food Safety Regulatory Framework- AFSRF).</p> <p>Activity 5.3.3.2. Develop a digital map of food insecurity risk zones, updated in real-time, to support regional risk management and policymaking.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.3.3. Establish automated water monitoring systems integrated with satellite and remote sensing data to support agricultural production and provide early warning for droughts and floods.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.4. Strengthen existing emergency rice reserve mechanisms, including local-based food resources, to ensure effectiveness and quick release of emergency rice reserves.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.4.1. Develop ready-to-eat meals to support food security during emergencies.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.4.2. Explore the potential of local resource-based food reserves as new mechanism for ensuring food security during emergencies.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.4.3. Implement regional cooperation mechanisms, such as the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) and ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS), to facilitate the sharing of information, resources, and best practices in emergency food reserve management.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.4.4. Promote agricultural cooperative development and contract farming.</p>

	<p>Activity 5.3.4.5. Strengthen the capacity of managing and relating rice reserves for emergency cases at national as well as regional levels (ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve- APTERR).</p> <p>Activity 5.3.4.6. Implement the food security action plan to support the objectives of ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board (AFSRB).</p> <p>Activity 5.3.4.7. Promote diversification of food production by highlighting the nutritional and cultural value of indigenous food sources to changing dietary patterns and providing support to research and development to improve resilience against economic and environment disruption such as climate change.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.4.8. Promote local and regional food value chains, including diversifying local food sources and optimizing the utilisation of available resources.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.5. Promote investment in agricultural research and development (R&D) and infrastructure to address agri-food productivity issues.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.5.1. Disseminate practical tools and knowledge products to support AMS in integrating the ASEAN-RAI and the ASEAN Investment Framework for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management into national frameworks, policies, processes, and practices.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.5.2. Advance an investment programme in the agricultural research and development (R&D) sector such as for trainings, workshops, conferences and infrastructure (such as laboratories, and farm and food machinery) to address the agri-food system's productivity issues and foster networking opportunities for practical programmes for drought-resistant crops, climate-smart farming practices, and adaptive strategies for farmers and producers facing changing weather patterns and collaboration by sharing knowledge, resources, and best practices.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.5.3. Invest in human capital development through training and R&D, and establish strategic Public-Private partnerships to drive innovation, knowledge exchange, and collective action across the entire food supply chain.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.5.4. Enhance cooperation with regional agriculture research institutions and private sectors to support ASEAN policy development and implementation.</p>

<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.6. Facilitate access to financing for small-scale farmers and other stakeholders within the food value chains to enable them to participate in sustainable agri-food systems.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.6.1. Develop programmes that provide access to agricultural, small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.6.2. Develop access to sustainable financial services and broaden coverage for the agriculture sector by enhancing productive social safety nets and employing risk-mitigating mechanisms.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.6.3. Expand smallholders/producers' access to financial tools such as digital loans, insurance, and payment systems through partnership with fintech providers and rural.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.7. Accelerate digital transformation, including adoption of innovative technologies and practices to increase productivity and resilience in agri-food production.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.7.1. Provide support and incentives for the establishment and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the agriculture and food processing sectors.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.7.2. Promote the development of integrated agri-food value chains, including the involvement of smallholder farmers, to enhance the competitiveness and market access of ASEAN agricultural and food products.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.7.3. Invest in digital platforms and e-commerce solutions to improve supply chain efficiency, market access, and traceability.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.7.4. Support the development and adoption of innovative processing technologies to enhance food safety, quality, and value-addition.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.7.5. Implement cutting-edge digital platforms, AI, and smart technologies for end-to-end traceability, real-time monitoring, and optimised logistics to enhance efficiency and transparency across the food supply chain.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.7.6. Embrace disruptive technologies such as precision agriculture, artificial intelligence, and blockchain to optimise agricultural processes, improve yields, and enhance supply chain efficiency.</p>

	<p>Activity 5.3.7.7. Enhance agricultural productivity while conserving natural resources by implementing efficient management practices (e.g., drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting) and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity (e.g., agroforestry, crop rotation, integrated pest management, biocontrol agents, climate-smart agriculture).</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.8. Enhance collaboration with the private sector, international organisations, and think-tanks to promote public–private partnerships on the security of agri-food systems.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.8.1. Foster strong engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector companies, NGOs, farmers' organisations, and research institutions and encourage the development of platforms to enhance the active participation of all stakeholders and to promote transparency and mutual trust.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.8.2. Establish a clear and detailed framework outlining the roles, responsibilities, and objectives of all partners involved in the PPP and explore agricultural commodities as one modality to organise PPP with farming communities.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.8.3. Encourage the adoption of innovative technologies and practices within the sector through PPPs by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, precision farming, and the use of digital technologies to improve productivity, sustainability, and resilience in the sector including addressing food loss and food waste issues.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.8.4. Establish capacity-building programmes to enhance the skills and knowledge of stakeholders involved in PPPs and facilitate knowledge-sharing initiatives, training workshops, and seminars to promote best practices, new technologies, and innovations within the sector.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.8.5. Explore the establishment of “Regional Twin Transition Hubs” to promote digital and green transitions in agriculture, serving as training, experimentation, and technology transfer centres.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.8.6. Foster partnerships and collaborations among government agencies, farmers, forest managers, research institutions, and local communities to create a shared vision for food security and nutrition to be implemented through coordinated actions that benefit all stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.8.7. Strengthen ASEAN collaboration on food safety in formulating ASEAN positions on issues of importance in Codex and promoting ASEAN position at international platforms.</p>

<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.9. Enhance integrated water resources management.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.9.1. Encourage policies that promote sustainable water conservation use for agriculture, protect water resources, and incentivise water-efficient practices in the agriculture and forestry sectors.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.9.2. Support research initiatives to develop innovative technologies and engineered practices for efficient water management, drought-resistant crops, and improve water use efficiency in crops, livestock, and aquaculture production and forestry.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.9.3. Endeavor to provide training programmes and workshops to farmers, foresters, and other stakeholders on efficient water usage practices, water conservation techniques, and the importance of water security for long-term sustainability.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.9.4. Recognise the importance of incorporating climate change adaptation strategies into water security planning for the agriculture and forestry sectors, considering projected changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.9.5. Encourage programmes that develop, test, and promote alternative water management practices that improve water use efficiency in agriculture production.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.9.6. Focus on sustainable water resource management practices to address water scarcity issues, improve irrigation efficiency, and ensure water availability for agriculture.</p>
<p>Strategic Measure 5.3.10. Empower new generation in agriculture through agri-entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.10.1. Launch the “AgriTech Youth ASEAN” program to support the training for youth, women in digital agriculture, smart farming, and green agriculture.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.10.2. Engage youth in sustainable agriculture through ASOA/GAP training, agri-entrepreneurship programmes, and cross-sector partnerships (e.g., agro-tourism, digital platforms).</p> <p>Activity 5.3.10.3. Develop next generation agriculture by attracting the youth cultivating connections and proactively linking agriculture with other sectors such as tourism for sustainable FAF economies in ASEAN.</p>



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