



## WEEKLY UPDATE ON ASEAN PLUS THREE FOOD SECURITY RELATED INFORMATION

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### Cambodia

***In 2016, three types of natural disasters including storms and lightning, drought and flood caused around 130 dead and 300 injured people along with damages on buildings and paddy fields across the country.*** Drought and floods were worse than in the previous year. Drought in the first half the year was severe due to El Niño, affecting paddy fields in 14 provinces such as Battambang, Kampong Chhnang and Tbong Khmum and urging for water distribution and preservation. Moreover, there were floods in 16 provinces due to heavy rain, causing 9,546 affected houses and 413 evacuated families as well as damaged paddy fields and infrastructures.

**Source:** Kunthea, M. (2016, Dec 23). *Overview of 2016 Natural Disasters*. Khmer Times.

### Indonesia

***Damages by flash floods in Bima were estimated at 984.40 billion rupiah (73.57 million USD).*** This affected 105,000 people and damaged hundreds of buildings and infrastructures. Half of a total 2,247 hectares of paddy fields were also damaged. Emergency responses

were by relief distribution and cleaning. In line with the President Joko Widodo, the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) allocated 3.40 billion rupiah (254,092 USD) for post-disaster logistics and for supporting local governments to meet budget, equipment and managerial requirements. In addition, these two units planned for reconstruction and rehabilitation, better water system and improvement of spatial planning.

\* 1 USD = 13,381 rupiah

**Source:** Rahmah, G., Khafid, S. and Nur, A. M. (2016, Dec 27). *Bima Flood Damage Estimated at Roughly Rp1tn*. TEMPO.CO.

### Lao PDR

***The European Union has made available 22.60 million euro (21.73 million USD) and called for project proposals to improve food security and nutrition of Lao PDR.*** This action aims to help Lao PDR achieve the National Nutrition Strategy 2025 and Plan of Action 2016 – 2020 (NNSAP) and to support the 8<sup>th</sup> National Socio-economic Development Plan for 2016 – 2020. The EU's available fund for proposals will be allocated to the provinces of Phongsaly, Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang, Huaphan, Savannakhet, Saravan, Attapeu and Khammuan. Food sufficiency and affordability remains a national challenge while hidden hunger needs to be tackled as shown by 44 percent of stunted and 27 percent of underweighted children under five years old in 2012 threatening human, social and economic development.

\* 1 USD = 1.04 euro

**Source:** Pongkhao, S. (2016, Dec 24). *EU unveils funding to improve nutrition, food security*. Vientiane Times.

## Philippines

***Typhoon Nock-Ten entering the Philippines since 23 December 2016 with a northwest direction caused landfalls as well as 3 dead and 10 missing people.*** This typhoon affected 950,518 people and damaged 69,515 houses. The state of calamity was declared in Batangas of CALABARZON as well as in Calapan city and neighboring municipalities in MIMAROPA. Across the regions of CALABARZON, MIMAROPA and Bicol, damages were totally worth 681.24 million peso (13.68 million USD), divided into 572.78 million peso (11.50 million USD) on agriculture and 108.46 million peso (2.18 million USD) on infrastructure. The total assistance from related units was reported at 51.65 million peso (1.04 million USD) with rice, family food packs and instant food distributed to affected areas. All typhoon warnings were already lifted.

\* 1 USD = 49.81 Philippine peso

**Source:** Philippine National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) (2016, Dec 29). *SitRep No. 08 re Preparedness Measures and Effects for Typhoon "NINA" (I.N. NOCK-TEN).*

***The NFA assured enough rice stocks in Bicol Region, CALABARZON and Metro Manila which were directly hit by Typhoon Nock-Ten.*** NFA local offices in these areas were on alert and closely coordinating with other relief agencies for issuances of their rice requirements with best quality. NFA rice inventories stood at 3.94 million bags for mentioned regions and at 11.28 million bags for the nation as of 24 December 2016. Moreover, the food agency's operations centre nationwide had been activated to ensure 24-hour responses and monitored weather bulletins.

**Source:** National Food Authority of the Philippines (2016, Dec 26). *NFA Assures Enough Rice in Typhoon Nina Affected Areas.* News.

## Thailand

***Since September 2016, the total 2,982 rai (477 hectares) of farmlands worth 11 million baht (304,299 USD) were reported damaged by floods in the southern part.*** In term of quantity, rice was damaged by 329 tonnes whereas field crops, garden plants and others were damaged by 1,596 tonnes.

***The implementation results of water management plan for drought season 2016/17, starting from 1 November 2016 to 30 April 2017, and damages of drought on agriculture since November 2016 were updated.*** The national used amount of water was 6,325 m<sup>3</sup> or 36 percent out of the plan of 17,661 m<sup>3</sup> and 3,449 affected farmers with 54,887 rai (8,780 hectares) were reported affected. The assistance is worth 61.08 million baht (1.71 million USD).

\* 1 rai (Thai system) = 0.16 hectare

\*\*1 USD = 35.82 baht

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand (2016, Dec 30). *Report of disaster situation in agriculture (Thai Version).*

## Viet Nam

***High population density would be a challenge for food security and energy as well as sustainable development.*** Vietnamese population is forecast to reach 100 million by 2025, becoming a problem for sustainable development as the country is encountering pressures from a golden population structure on job availability with high productivity and incomes, an aging population in 2032 and gender imbalance. Related policies should be shifted from population and planning to population and development taking into account of replacement rate, gender and quality.

**Source:** Viet Nam News (2016, Dec 27). *Focus of population policy needs to shift.*

## **China**

***Premier Li Keqiang has stressed the need for improvement in flood control and disaster prevention.*** China should push forward reforms to disaster prevention and relief strategies, strengthen disaster surveillance and emergency management and speed up post-disaster reconstruction as well as building of major water projects. The country should also establish early warning for rural flood and build more urban underground pipelines to avoid waterlogging.

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China (2016, Dec 23). *Chinese premier stresses flood control.*

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