



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

**No.18**  
**15 – 21 February 2017**

### Indonesia

***Flash floods displaced around 500 people and inundated residential areas in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.***

Residents were taking shelters in three villages across the Sambelia district. The floods also damaged houses and bridges. However, related units were working on flood management and evacuation as well as constructing emergency roads and staircases for the affected areas to help facilitate aid distribution.

**Source:** Nugraha, P. (2017, Feb 14). *Flash floods in East Lombok displace hundreds, damage facilities.* The Jakarta Post.

### Myanmar

***High quality crop seeds and fertilisers have been provided to above 26,000 farmers in the Rakhine State for food security according to the Japan-funded FAO project.*** Those seeds including paddy, cowpea and black gram were provided to targeted communities affected by floods and conflicts from 2015 to 2016 across five townships in the state. Beneficiaries also received tool kits and livestock restocking along with feeds and

vaccines. Reportedly, there are 260,000 people in this state that will continue to require food security assistance in 2017.

**Source:** Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) (2017, Feb 16). *FAO and Japan helping to rebuild livelihoods and ensure greater food security in Rakhine State, Myanmar.* News.

### Philippines

***The 6.7-magnitude earthquake caused 8 deaths, 202 injuries and 16,655 affected people from 3,331 families along with 3,257 damaged houses in Surigao del Norte province.***

The state of calamity was declared in Surigao City on 11 February 2017. Damages on infrastructure were totally worth 699.05 million peso (14 million USD) while the total assistance for affected families in this province was worth 12.77 million peso (255,809 USD). The Department of Social Welfare and Development in the CARAGA region has a total of 3,900 Family Food Packs worth 1.32 million peso (26,442 USD) which are ready for distribution to affected families in Surigao City.

\* 1 USD = 49.92 Philippine peso

**Source:** National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council of the Philippines (NDRRMC) (2017, Feb 16). *SitRep No. 07 re Effects of Magnitude 6.7 Earthquake in Surigao City, Surigao Del Norte.*

### Thailand

***Since 1 December 2016, floods caused agricultural damages on 41,781 farmers across 12 provinces in the southern part of Thailand.*** In terms of damaged crops, there were 26,015 farmers with a total farmland of 139,613 rai (22,338 hectares) of which paddy claimed by 65 percent. In terms of damaged fisheries, there were 10,212 farmers with a total area by 15,564 rai (2,490 hectares) and 61,339 m<sup>2</sup> of floating baskets. Finally, in terms of livestock,

there were 5,554 farmers with 312,309 dead livestock. A total assistance was worth 304.56 million baht (8.70 million USD) distributed to crop- and fishery-damaged farmers.

\* 1 rai (Thai system) = 0.16 hectare

\*\* 1 USD = 34.99 baht

**Source:** Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand (2017, Feb 16). *Report of disaster situation in agriculture (Thai Version)*.

## Viet Nam

**Heavy rains in Mekong Delta provinces have damaged crops including fruit trees.** Reportedly, paddy fields were damaged by 3,400 hectares in Ca Mau, by 2,400 hectares in Can Tho and by 1,000 hectares in Bac Lieu. The rains also caused difficulty in reaping as well as drying paddy outputs and incurred losses on fruit growers and salt producers. Yet, the dry season would then last from March until the end of April and rainfall in 2017 could be lower than in the previous year. Besides, saltwater could intrude into the region earlier with longer duration. Mekong provinces have begun to take measures to counteract drought and salinity.

**Source:** Viet Nam News (2017, Feb 9). *Unseasonal rains hurt Mekong Delta crops*.

## China

**Supply-side structural reform in agriculture will be deepened for sector development with a guarantee on national grain security.** Prioritised by central authorities, this policy includes promoting green production, extending value chain, boosting innovation as well as consolidating rural development and reform. Those measures aim to increase outputs of high-quality products, to refine the quality and standard system and to encourage agribusiness. The country will promote exports of competitive products and provide favourable tax policies for

startups in rural areas, also. Reportedly, the national yield of grain outputs in 2016 stood at around 616 million tonnes, down by 5.20 million tonnes or 0.8 percent from the previous year.

**Source:** China Daily USA (2017, Feb 13). *Latest policy reinforces backing for agriculture*.

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