

# The Role of Rice Reserve Mechanism in Upholding Food Security Amid the Growing Climate Impact on Rice Agriculture

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ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)

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# Introduction

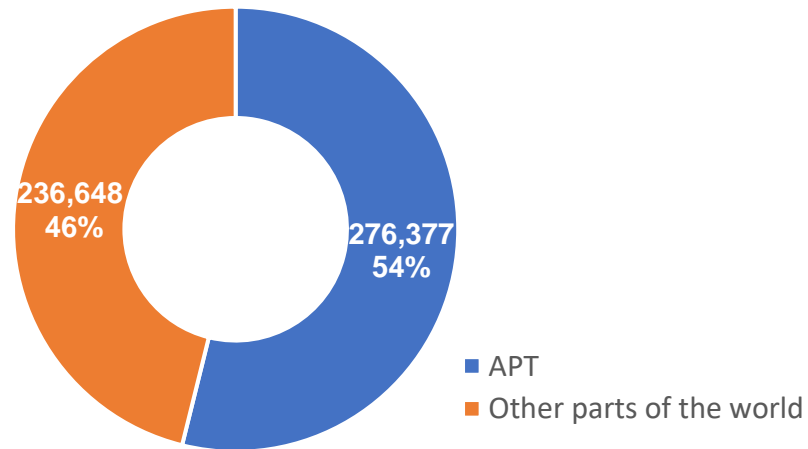
ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)



# Importance of rice to ASEAN Plus Three's food security

Rice agriculture plays crucial roles in food security in ASEAN Plus Three (APT) region as reflected in its share of production and consumption percentage compared to the other parts of the world.

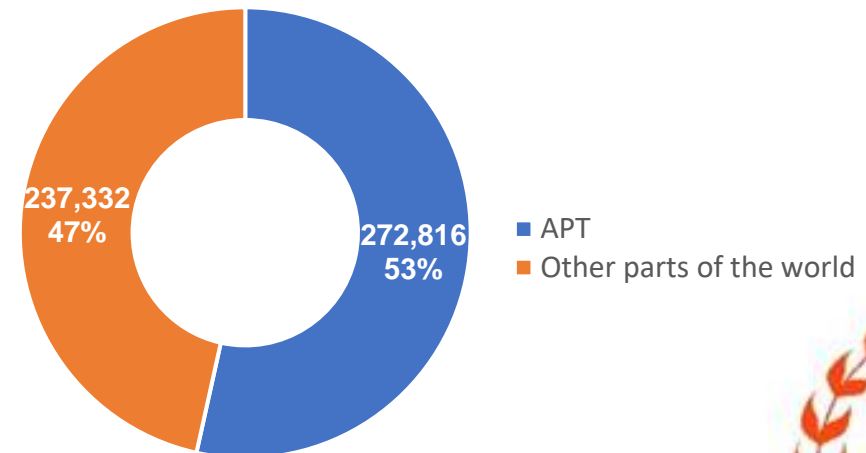
Percentage of rice production in APT compared to other parts of the world in 2021/2022



Unit description: 1000MT

Source: USDA

Percentage of rice consumption in APT compared to other parts of the world in 2021/2022



Unit description: 1000MT

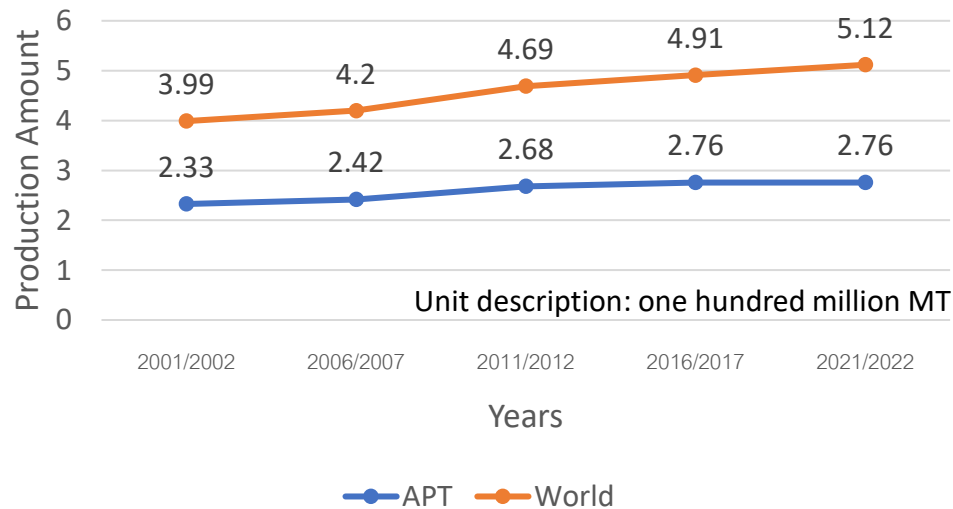
Source: USDA



# Rice sector and climate change

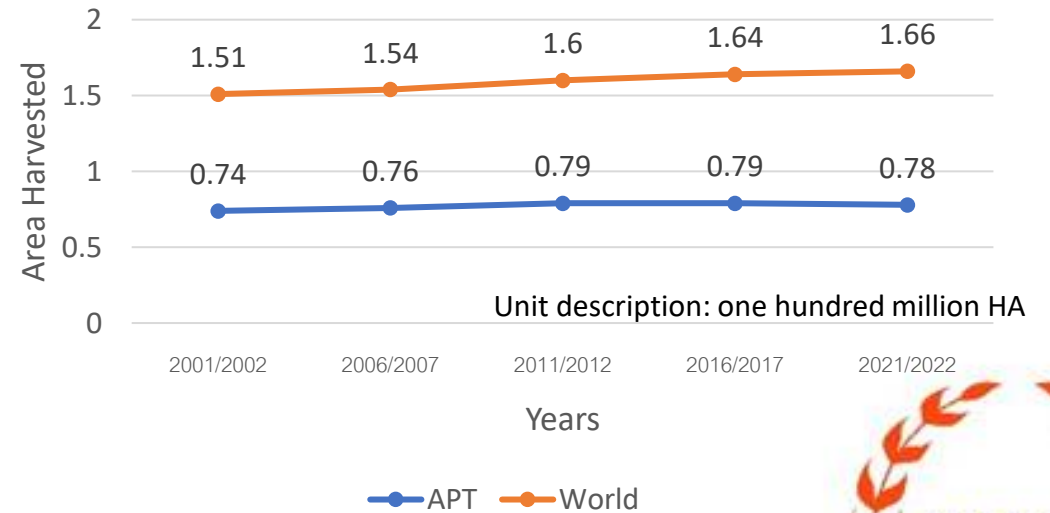
However, steadily expanding production and area harvested of rice as well as increasing use of synthetic fertiliser between 2001-2022 lead to rising Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission which, in turn, contributes to climate change.

**Rice production** in APT and the world during 2001-2022



Source: USDA

**Rice area harvested** in APT and the world during 2001-2022



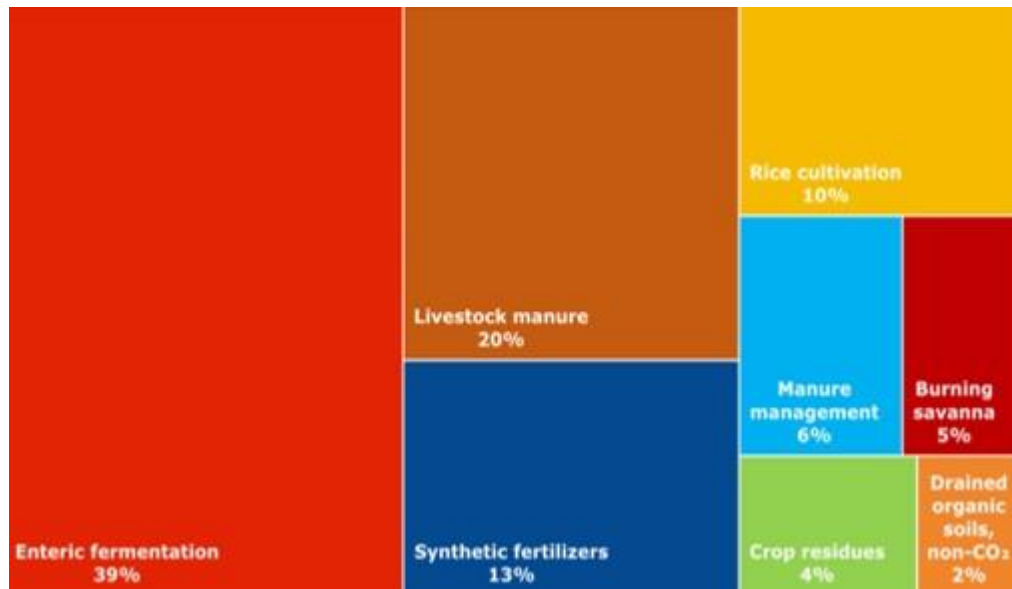
Source: USDA



# Rice sector and climate change

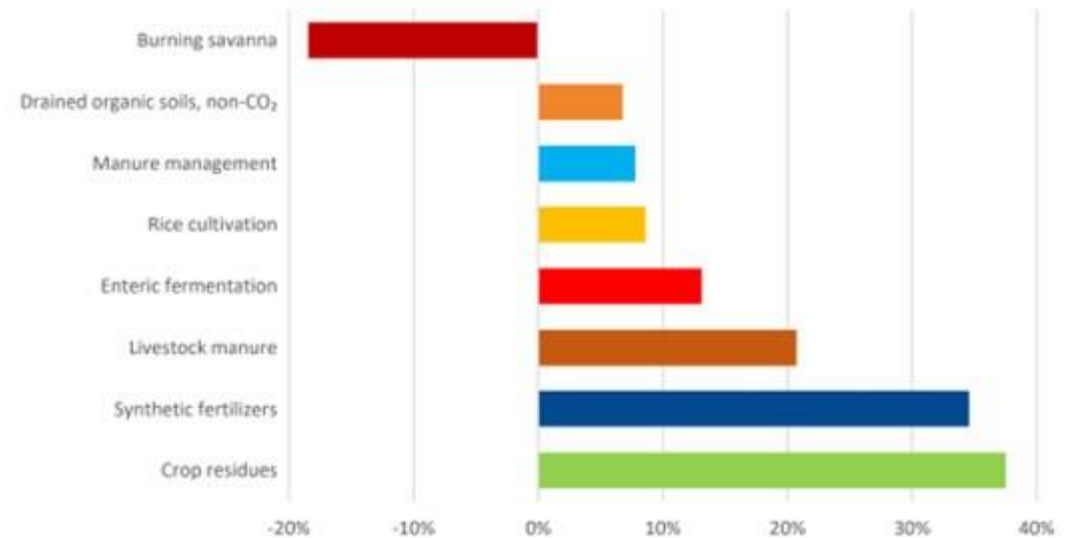
The rice cultivation accounted for 0.5 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq or 10% in the total of 5.3 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq of GHG emission (methane or CH<sub>4</sub> and nitrous oxide or N<sub>2</sub>O) emitted by crops and livestock sector in 2018. Emission from rice cultivation recorded an increase by 7 % during 2000-2018.

Contribution of crops and livestock activities to total non-CO<sub>2</sub> emission from agriculture (5.3 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq) in 2018



Source: FAO

Changes in non-CO<sub>2</sub> emission from crops and livestock activities during 2000-2018



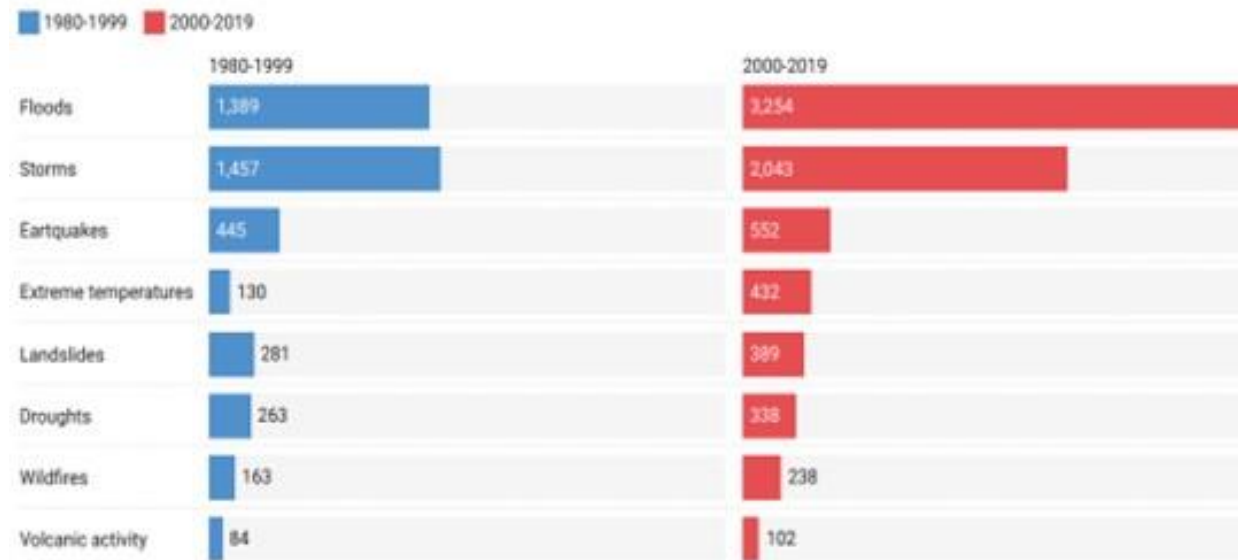
Source: FAO



# Disaster trend in the last two decades

Although crucial to food security, rice agriculture is one of the causes affecting climate change which results in growing climate-related disaster incidents during 2000-2019. In APT, China, the Philippines and Indonesia ranked among top 5 of being frequently hit by disasters in the world.

Disaster events by type (1980-2019)

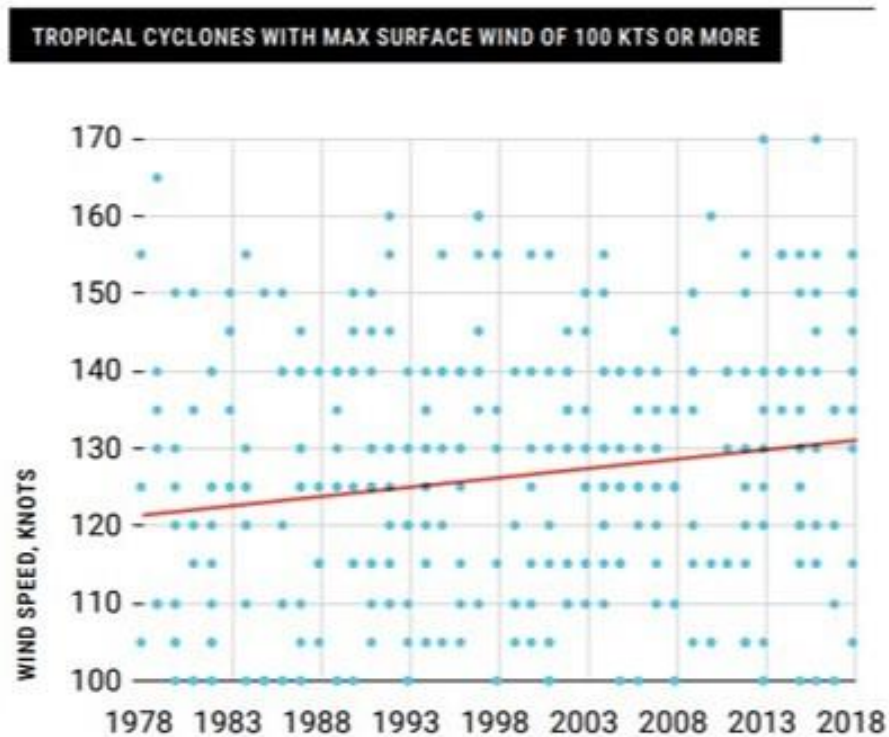


Source: CRED, UNDRR



# Disaster trend in the last two decades

Wind speeds of tropical cyclones in the Western North Pacific during 1978-2018



Source: UNESCAP

While not significantly affecting the number, climate change raises severity of the tropical cyclone with a maximum surface wind speed of 100 knots (185.2 Km/h) in the Western North Pacific between 1978-2018.





# Climate impact on agriculture and food security

Climate change's impacts on agricultural sector can have a direct and far-reaching consequence on people's livelihood, nutrition and overall food security.



Damaged crops can create disruption in food supply and fuel food price inflation reducing both food availability and accessibility

One obvious example is drought and other related conditions caused by El Niño. The strongest El Niño events on record were in 1982/83, 1997/98 and 2015/16.



# Climate impact on agriculture and food security



07/27/2015, 00.00 | INDONESIA

Send to a friend



## Crops destroyed by fires in Indonesia's worst drought in five years

El Niño will affect 80 per cent of Indonesia's territory, peaking in September. In many provinces, people are enduring drinking water shortages. Farmland is abandoned for lack of irrigation.



In APT, Indonesia and the Philippines were put at high priority by the FAO on the impact of 2015/2016 El Niño.

In the Philippines: El Niño incurred loss about USD 258 million in crop production gravely affecting around 285,000 farmers.

In Indonesia, drought affected 1.2 million farmers who relied on rainfall for food production. As many as 700,000 people were threatened by food insecurity in the most affected province alone.





# Climate impact on agriculture and food security

In 2020, drought caused extensive damage to more than a million hectares of rice cultivating areas in Thailand, spiking up rice price in 6-year record high in March 2020 affecting households' purchasing capability.

Paddy damaged area in ASEAN in 2020

Unit: Hectares

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Unspecified	
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>111,029</b>	<b>1,229,655</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>7,260</b>	<b>31,202</b>	<b>108,044</b>	<b>1,491,242</b>
Brunei	24	25	20	23	-	-	92
Cambodia	15,577	49,495	-	-	-	-	65,072
Indonesia	64,189	8,450	-	7,237	-	-	79,876
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	108,044	108,044
Malaysia	-	-	1,599	-	-	-	1,599
Myanmar	31,239	37,468	2,433	-	11,759	-	82,899
Philippines	N/A						
Singapore	N/A						
Thailand	-	1,134,217	-	-	19,443	-	1,153,660
Vietnam	N/A						

Remark: N/A refers to data is not available.

Source: AFSIS



## COMMODITIES

### Rice prices hit 6-year high as Thailand and Vietnam face drought

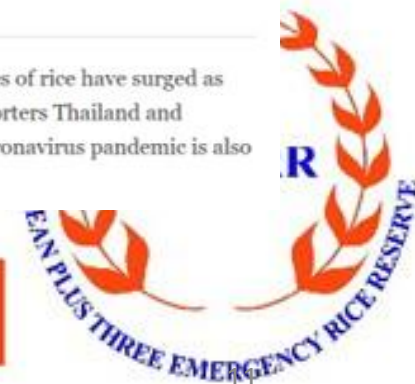
Saltwater damage and urbanization also take toll



TOMOYA ONISHI and MARIMI KISHIMOTO, Nikkei staff writers  
March 31, 2020 06:33 JST



HANOI/BANGKOK -- International prices of rice have surged as droughts keep production low in key exporters Thailand and Vietnam, while panic buying amid the coronavirus pandemic is also tightening supply.



# Climate impact on agriculture and food security

Climate-driven calamity can also give rise to unemployment and/or dwindle wages and income of agricultural workers causing poverty and undermining purchasing power, especially in ASEAN where a significant portion of workers have still been employed in agricultural sector

GDP Share, Employment, Exports and Imports Share of Agriculture Sector in ASEAN during 2019-2020

(in percent)

Country	GDP Share <sup>1)</sup>		Employment Share <sup>2)</sup>		Exports Share		Imports Share	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Brunei Darussalam	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	10.0	10.8
Cambodia	16.7	17.3	33.1	-	4.8	4.7	7.0	7.9
Indonesia	12.4	12.4	27.5	29.8	19.2	22.4	10.9	12.9
Lao PDR	14.0	13.9	-	-	23.0	28.6	15.8	19.3
Malaysia	7.1	7.1	12.1	12.4	8.6	9.4	7.7	8.9
Myanmar	22.3	22.0	48.9	-	24.3	28.9	12.0	13.4
Philippines	9.2	10.2	22.9	26.0	9.4	9.5	12.4	14.3
Singapore	0.0	0.0	-	-	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.7
Thailand	6.2	6.2	35.0	35.0	14.4	7.8	6.5	11.6
Viet Nam	13.7	13.6	37.5	35.7	9.9	8.0	7.8	8.6
<b>Total in percent</b>					<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>Total in million US \$</b>					<b>141,193.7</b>	<b>145,345.7</b>	<b>102,591.1</b>	<b>104,129.2</b>

Source: ASEAN Secretariat



# Climate impact on agriculture and food security



REPORT / 18 MAR. 2021

## Climate Change-Related Disasters a Major Threat to Food Security - FAO



18 March 2021, Rome – A new [report](#) released today by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) shows that the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather disasters such as floods, droughts and megafires as a result of climate change is having a devastating effect on food security and livelihoods.

The report highlights the need for stronger disaster risk reduction policies and intensified efforts to build resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change to ensure agriculture's crucial role in achieving a sustainable future.

Decreasing food availability, price spike in food commodities, reducing purchasing capacities and thus economic access to food, among many other factors, erode food consumption of poor and vulnerable households in both quality and quantity, causing serious issues of malnutrition and food insecurity. This is particularly apparent in the disaster-affected areas.





# APTERR's role in upholding food security



ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)

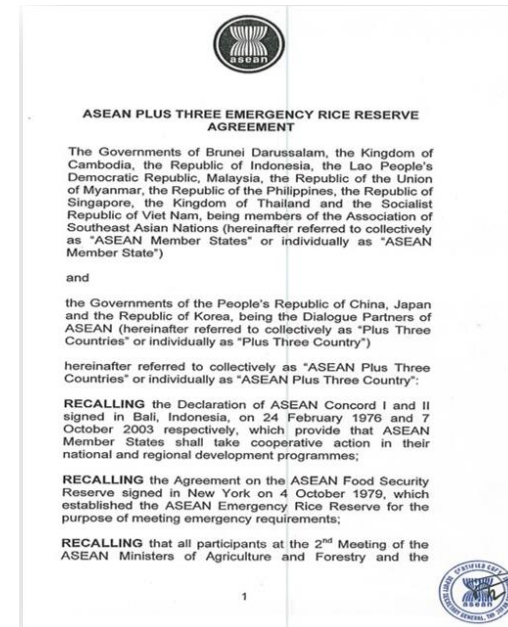


# Establishment of APTERR

To strengthen food security and eradicate poverty and malnutrition, the APT members decided to establish regional rice reserve mechanism called “ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR)”



The APTERR Agreement was signed at the 11th Meeting of AMAF+3 on 7 October 2011 in Jakarta, Indonesia



# How the mechanism works

APTERR mechanism addressed the impact on food availability and accessibility by operating rice assistance as a short-term relief using two types of rice reserves.

## 1. Earmarked emergency rice reserve

Certain 787,000 MT quantity of rice voluntarily designated by each APTERR members in accordance with APTERR Agreement for meeting emergency requirements mainly used under commercial basis.



ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)





# How the mechanism works

## 2. Stockpiled emergency rice reserve

Rice voluntarily donated in form of cash or physical rice from members or appropriate international organisations with no committed amount.



# How the mechanism works

Rice releasing programmes including Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 enable APTERR rice reserves to effectively correspond to different emergency requirements.

## 1. Tier 1 programme

Releasing Earmarked rice for increasing domestic food availability in the event of emergency.

By signing "Forward contract" prearranging terms and conditions such as specific quantity or pricing method with a supplying APTERR member.

The contract is made in anticipating of emergency under commercial basis.





# How the mechanism works



The implementation of Tier 1 between the demanding Philippines and the supplying Japan, guarantees the availability of 10,000 MT of Earmarked rice should the Philippines experiences any emergency and is in immediate need of rice.

Signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) for the Release and Utilisation of Earmarked Stocks under the Tier 1 Programme of APTERR on 11 October 2018 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam



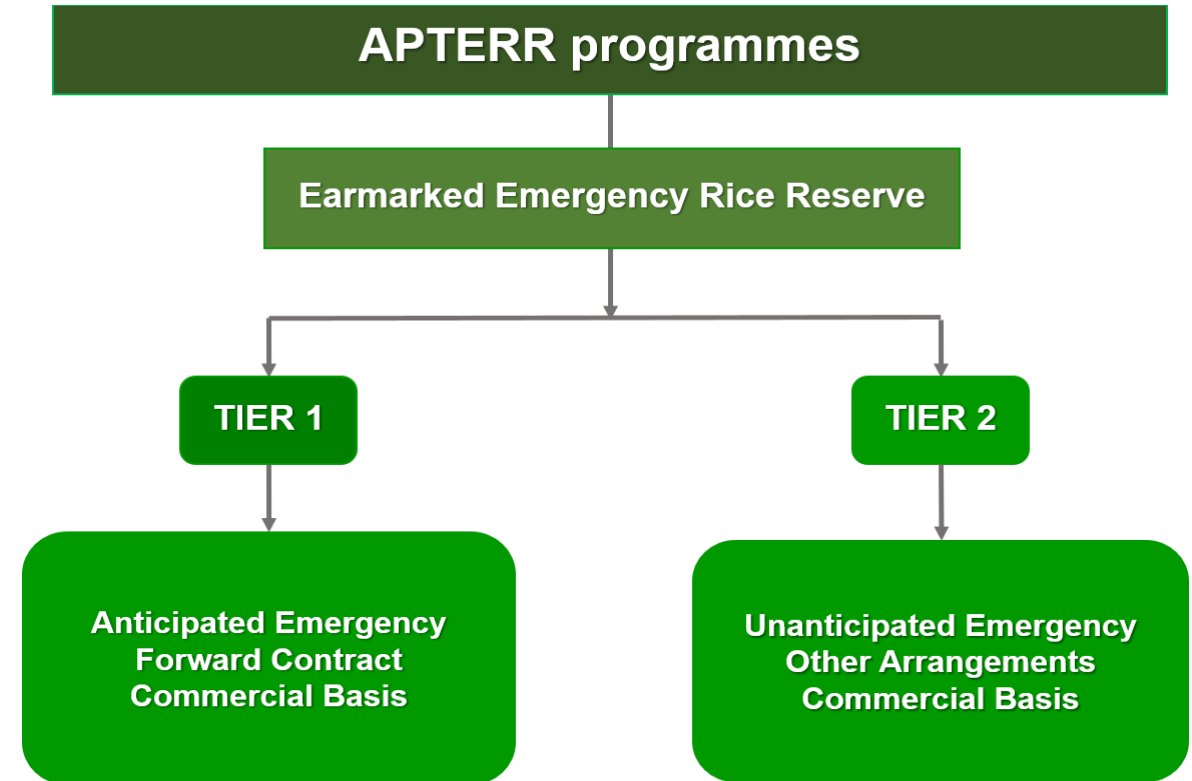
# How the mechanism works

## 2. Tier 2 programme

Releasing Earmarked rice for increasing domestic food availability in the event of emergency.

By entering into “other arrangements” with a supplying APTERR member such as cash payment, long-term loan, or grant.

The arrangement is made after emergency occurs and in case Tier 1’s forward contract is made beforehand.





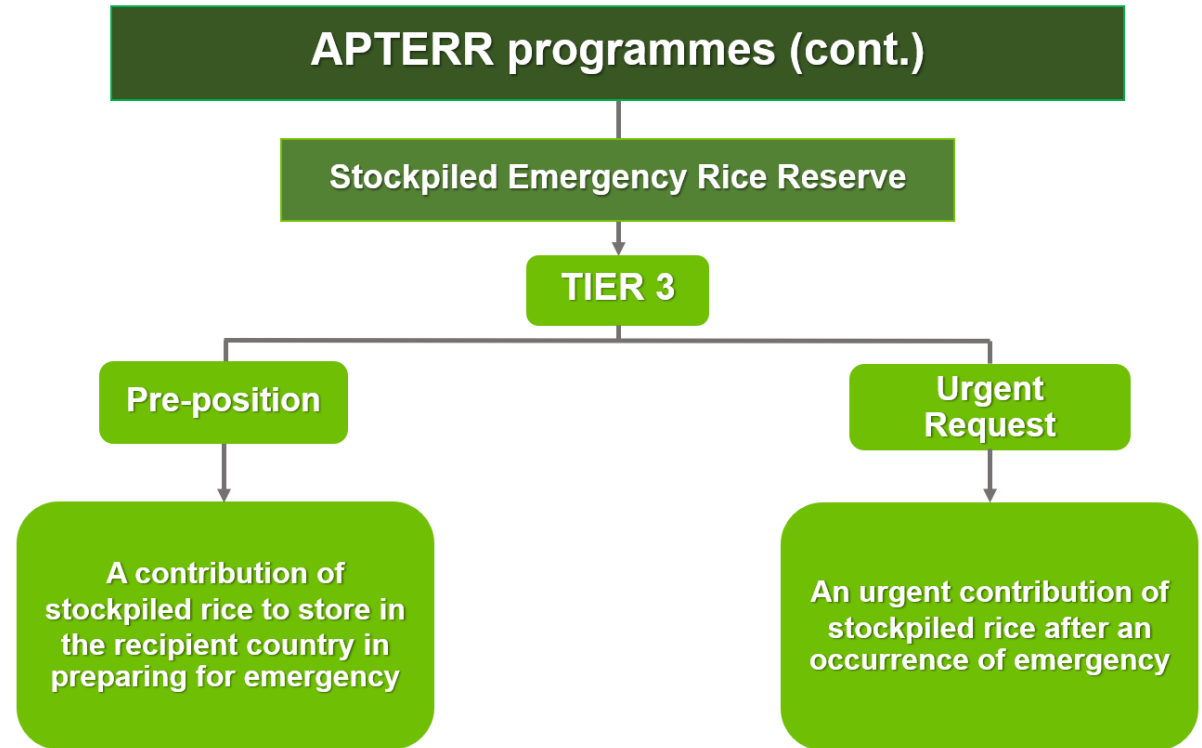
# How the mechanism works

## 3. Tier 3 programme

Releasing Stockpiled rice for increasing domestic food availability and accessibility in the event of emergency

It is a donation on voluntary basis from donating APTERR member which can be divided into two types:

- Pre-positioned stockpiled rice system
- Urgent Request



# How the mechanism works

While increasing rice availability, the Pre-positioned stockpiled rice system also enhanced physical access to rice as the rice is stored in advance in the optimal location convenient to distribute in recipient APTERR member for up to 12 months.



**ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)**





# How the mechanism works

After the end of stockpiling period, the Pre-positioned stockpiled rice system can also tackle the problem of chronic hunger and malnourishment among vulnerable groups, for example, impoverished farmers or school children.



# How the mechanism works

Tier 3 programme has been consistently implemented to meet various rice requirements arising from natural or man-made disasters, and other humanitarian concerns. More than 4 million people in APT region have been benefitted from a total of 32,007.8 MT of stockpiled rice implemented through Tier 3 programme since 2011.

Release year	Recipient	Donor	Amount of rice (MT)
2011	Thailand	Japan	50
2012	Indonesia	Japan	200
2013	Lao PDR / Philippines	Japan	630
2014	Philippines	Malaysia / Thailand / China	6,150
2015	Philippines	Japan	580
2016	Cambodia / Philippines	Japan	450
2017	Myanmar	Korea	267
2018	Cambodia / Myanmar / Lao PDR / Philippines / Viet Nam	Japan / Korea	12,733
2019	Myanmar / Lao PDR / Philippines	Japan / Korea	2,560
2020	Cambodia / Myanmar / Philippines	Japan / Korea	5,163.8
2021	Cambodia / Lao PDR / Philippines	Japan / Korea	1,600
2022	Cambodia / Myanmar / Philippines	Japan / Korea	1,624
<b>Total</b>			<b>32,007.8</b>





# How the mechanism works

## The examples of APTERR Tier 3 programme in action!

In 2012, the amount of 200 MT of rice from Japan was distributed to 20,000 impoverished households who suffered from food insecurity and malnutrition in Indonesia (after stockpiling period terminated).



ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)





# How the mechanism works

## The examples of APTERR Tier 3 programme in action!

In 2014-2015, more than 400,000 households suffered from the unprecedented typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines received 6,730 MT of urgent rice assistance from Malaysia, Thailand, China and Japan.



ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)





# How the mechanism works

## The examples of APTERR Tier 3 programme in action!

In 2018, the total of 250 MT of rice from the Republic of Korea was released to 7,250 farmers in Cambodia experiencing difficulties from floods, prolonged drought and poverty.



**ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)**



# How the mechanism works

## The examples of APTERR Tier 3 programme in action!

In 2018, 10,000 MT of rice contributed by the Republic of Korea successfully strengthened food security of around 605,000 people affected by the impact of severe typhoon Damrey in Viet Nam.





# How the mechanism works

## The examples of APTERR Tier 3 programme in action!

Recently, in May 2022, the adversity of 10,000 households in the Philippines induced by typhoon Rai was mitigated by 300 MT of rice donated by Japan.





# How the mechanism works

Other than regular natural disasters, the APTERR Tier 3 programme has also been utilised to prevent possible food insecurity amid catastrophic outbreak of COVID-19 since 2020.

The total of 2,130 MT of Tier 3 rice from Japan and Korea was operated to ensure adequate food for above 200,000 people in Cambodia, Myanmar and the Philippines.



# How the mechanism works

## Flexible mechanism for better serving the people of APT region

While mainly utilising the milled rice, the APTERR Tier 3 programme also welcomes the usage of the pre-cooked rice, which possesses some advantages in terms of the less time preparation and convenient cooking process.

This makes more effective rice assistance in times of calamities where people may find difficulty in cooking and preparing the regular milled rice that requires more time and utensils.

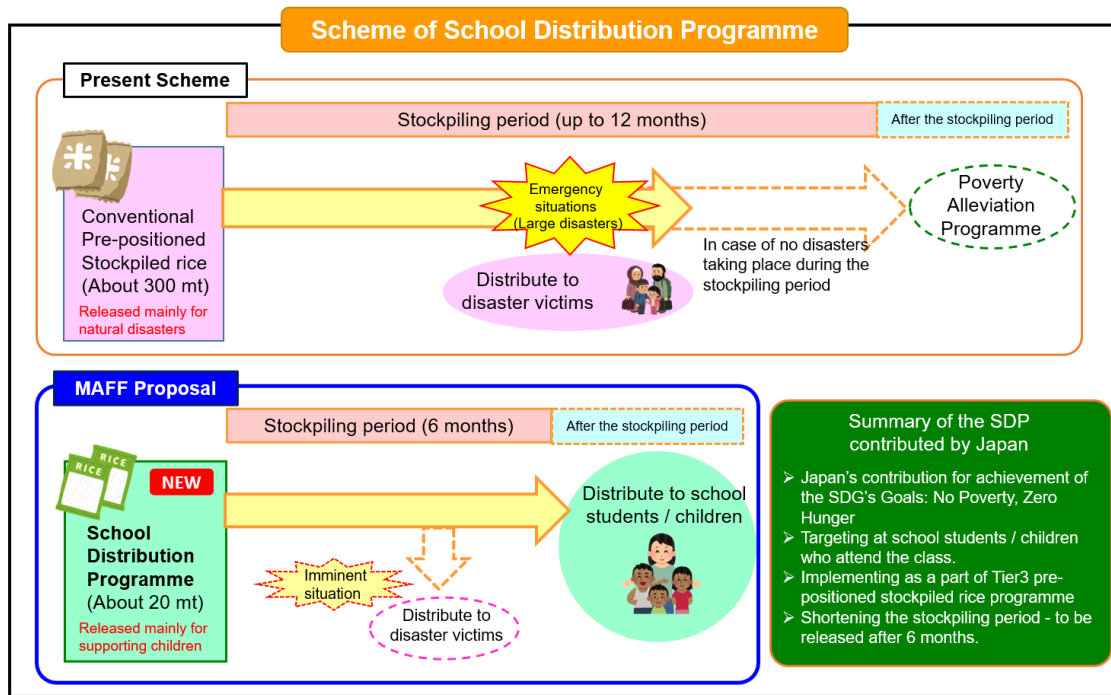




# How the mechanism works

## Flexible mechanism for better serving the people of APT region

School Distribution Programme under the APTERR Tier 3 Programme contributed by Japan (Draft)



**MAFF**  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

New initiative of “School Distribution Programme” proposed by Japan to be implemented under Tier 3 programme in 2022 also enables APTERR rice to be specifically distributed to school students after six month stockpiling period expires for increasing their nutrition.





# How the mechanism works

Flexible mechanism for better serving the people of APT region



The APTERR Tier 3 programme also offers another option of “cash contribution” to purchase available local rice to overcome the delay of rice transportation due to international logistic disruption. The option, in an indirect way, also economically supports the local farmers in the recipient APTERR member.

USD 270,000 cash contribution from Japan for buying 425 MT of local rice to alleviate the impact of Taal volcano eruption in the Philippines in 2020

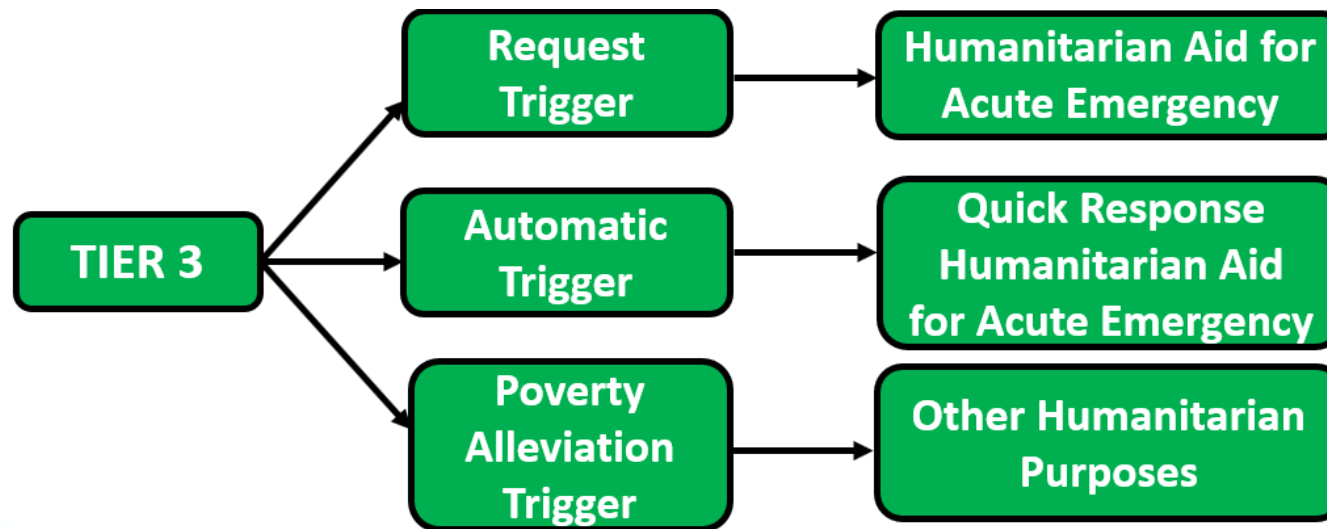


# How the mechanism works

Flexible mechanism for better serving the people of APT region

APTERR Tier 3 also offers fast-track process of “automatic trigger” where the release of 50 MT of rice or less is verified by the APTERR Secretariat.

This results in a quicker response to the humanitarian or acute emergency using small amount of rice.



# Food Emergency Monitoring Information system

The APTERR mechanism monitors and evaluates food security situation in the overall of APT region. The result of evaluation is circulated to APTERR Parties on quarterly and annually basis.

It utilises FEMI Indicators including Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR), Stock-to-utilisation Ratio (STU), Output Gap (G) and World Price Growth (WPG) to indicate the level of rice availability and emergency status and periodically inform thereof to the members.

- Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR): Measure the ability to produce rice to accommodate domestic utilisation
- Stock-to-utilisation Ratio (STU): Measure adequacy of the member's beginning rice stock compared to domestic utilisation
- World Price Growth (WPG): Observe the growth monthly price of Thai White Rice 5% to evaluate rice availability in the international market





# Food Emergency Monitoring Information system

## Flooding causes severe damage to Kalasin rice fields

PUBLISHED : 15 SEP 2019 AT 12:44

WRITER: YONGYUTH PHUPHUANGPET

28



12



Many rice fields in Kalasin province are still under water, although water levels in the province are receding steadily. Flooding in this northeastern province has caused severe damage to farmland and livestock. (Photo by Yongyuth Phuphuangpet)

In particular, the output gap indicator is for measuring the unexpected calamities (such as those triggered by climate events) that have impact on paddy production.

By calculating the shortfall between the reference domestic production (projected by the end of the previous year) and the current domestic production (updated or estimated).

It enables APTERR to monitor and evaluate on possible rice shortage situation.



# Food Emergency Monitoring Information system

**FEMI:** Alert levels and corresponding indicator conditions (units in percent)

Alert level	Self-sufficiency	Production Gap	Domestic stock	Foreign stock
Normal	SSR $\geq$ 100	$G < G_c$	STU $\geq$ 20	WPG $<$ 12
Normal	SSR $\geq$ 100	$G < G_c$	STU $\geq$ 20	WPG $\geq$ 12
Normal	SSR $\geq$ 100	$G < G_c$	STU $<$ 20	WPG $<$ 12
Normal	SSR $\geq$ 100	$G \geq G_c$	STU $\geq$ 20	WPG $<$ 12
Normal	SSR $<$ 100	$G < G_c$	STU $\geq$ 20	WPG $<$ 12
Warning	SSR $\geq$ 100	$G < G_c$	STU $<$ 20	WPG $\geq$ 12
Warning	SSR $\geq$ 100	$G \geq G_c$	STU $\geq$ 20	WPG $\geq$ 12
Warning	SSR $<$ 100	$G < G_c$	STU $\geq$ 20	WPG $\geq$ 12
Warning	SSR $\geq$ 100	$G \geq G_c$	STU $<$ 20	WPG $<$ 12
Warning	SSR $<$ 100	$G < G_c$	STU $<$ 20	WPG $<$ 12
Warning	SSR $<$ 100	$G \geq G_c$	STU $\geq$ 20	WPG $<$ 12
Emergency	SSR $<$ 100	$G \geq G_c$	STU $<$ 20	WPG $<$ 12
Emergency	SSR $<$ 100	$G \geq G_c$	STU $\geq$ 20	WPG $\geq$ 12
Emergency	SSR $<$ 100	$G < G_c$	STU $<$ 20	WPG $\geq$ 12
Emergency	SSR $\geq$ 100	$G \geq G_c$	STU $<$ 20	WPG $\geq$ 12
Emergency	SSR $<$ 100	$G \geq G_c$	STU $<$ 20	WPG $\geq$ 12

By considering all four FEMI indicators together, the APTERR is able to assign the alert level or food emergency status consisting of Normal, Warning and Emergency and recommend the release of rice reserve.

Note: Shaded cells denote condition in which the indicator is beyond its cut-off value.



# Food Emergency Monitoring Information system



## WEEKLY UPDATE ON ASEAN PLUS THREE RICE SITUATIONS

No. 251  
5 - 11 January 2022

### Cambodia

**Drought damaged fewer rice fields in 2021 due to the prevalence of flash floods.** Effects of drought on rice production in 2021 were less than 2020 as flash floods brought enough water to irrigate rice fields, even though some were inundated for too long and destroyed. According to the report of Ratanakiri province, there were no rice production losses by drought. Nevertheless, the province reported 505 hectares of rice fields destroyed by flash floods and another 4,081 hectares of rice fields suffered some damage from flooding.

Source: Khmer Times. (2022, Jan 11). *Effects of natural disasters on rice production assessed.*

### Philippines

**Department of Agriculture (DA) pushes for clustered hybrid rice farms.** The DA has promulgated a policy on the establishment of clustered hybrid rice farms to improve rice production as well as showcase hybrid rice production to promote farmers' adoption of new technology. The provincial hybrid rice cluster farms would be implemented in 15 provinces at the beginning of the 2021-2022 dry season and would continue every cropping season. Each cluster farm site would be allocated at least 100 hectares. According to the agriculture advisor for the hybrid rice programme, more than 1

million hectares of land have been cultivated hybrid rice since 2019. Also, hybrid rice cultivation areas are expected to reach 1.1 million hectares nationwide in 2022.

Source: Philippine Daily Inquirer. (2022, Jan 7). *Agriculture department pushing for clustered hybrid rice farms.*

### Thailand

**Thai rice export prices hit the highest level in nearly three months.** Rates for Thai 5 percent broken rice rose to 390-402 USD per tonne, the highest level since mid-October 2021, versus 387-396 USD per tonne last week. The traders expect more demand from the overseas market this year, so, some exporters have started to build up their rice stockpiles.

Source: Reuters. (2022, Jan 6). *Asia RICE-Thai trades bank on high overseas demand; strong rupee lifts India rates.*

### Viet Nam

**Prices of Vietnamese rice are stable this week amid the tight domestic supply.** Vietnamese 5 percent broken rice prices remained unchanged at 395-400 USD per tonne. Trading activities are still warming up after the holidays, according to a trader based in Ho Chi Minh City. Domestic rice prices are increasing because of the low domestic supplies, while many exporters are increasing their rice purchases to fulfil the export contracts they have signed before.

Source: Reuters. (2022, Jan 6). *Asia Rice-Thai trades bank on high overseas demand; strong rupee lifts India rates.*

Gathered by the APTERR Secretariat  
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\* This Weekly Update on ASEAN Plus Three Rice Situations is based on all available sources during the period. The APTERR Secretariat shall take no responsibility for data accuracy in this publication and any consequence of their use.



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

No. 250  
29 December 2021 – 4 January  
2022

### Indonesia

**Floods led to extensive damages and loss of lives in Indonesia's Sumatra island.** Torrential downpours for days triggered many rivers to burst their banks, causing floodwater to rise in residential areas on Sumatra island, Indonesia. On 4 January 2022, the officials reported that around 24,000 people were displaced while two children were killed in Aceh province. Some buildings and agricultural lands in the province were damaged. Besides, inundations also wreaked havoc Jambi province, submerging several houses.

Source: The Jakarta Post. (2022, Jan 5). *24,000 evacuated; two dead in Sumatra floods.*

### Lao PDR

**Losses from the quakes in Lao PDR reached more than USD 100,000.** Earthquakes of magnitude 5.7 and 4.6 jolted Yord Ou district in Phongsaly

125,792\* in damages. Following this, two districts of the province also experienced other 3.5 and 3.3-magnitude earthquakes on 25 and 26 December 2021 respectively.

\* USD 1 = LAK 11,129.50, as of 29 December 2021

Source: The Laoian Times. (2021, Dec 29). *Phongsaly Reports Over LAK 1.4 Billion in Damage from Earthquakes.*

### The Philippines

**Torrential rains led to numerous hazards in the Philippines.** Moderate to heavy rainfalls hit Bicol region of the Philippines during 26-27 December 2021, causing floods and landslides in Sorsogon and Camarines Norte provinces. There was one person killed while 1,093 fled from their homes. Moreover, a total of 1,300 individuals were stranded at the seaports. Three national roads were also impassable as a result of landslides. Subsequently, the intense rain also caused flood, landslides and soil erosions in Northern Samar and Southern Leyte provinces of Eastern Visayas region between 28 December 2021 - 1 January 2022, affecting 534 people.

Source: AHA Centre. (2021, Dec 29). *Philippines, Storms, Flooding, and Landslide in Bicol Region (Region V), AHA Centre. (2022, Jan 1). Philippines, Storms, Flooding and Landslide in Eastern Visayas (REGION VIII).*

### China

**A moderate earthquake rocked southwestern China.** According to local authorities, there were 30 people injured, yet none were life-threatening, after a 5.5-magnitude earthquake shook Ninglang county in southwest China's Yunnan province on 2 January 2022. Also, the quake affected a total of 26,797 people in four towns and 1,546 households had to relocate. In the meantime, thousands of tents, quilts, folding beds and overcoats were delivered to those people in need in the affected areas.

The APTERR also constantly compiles information on disaster occurrences and rice situation in every week. The weekly update is available on APTERR's website and social media for public to freely access.





# How APTERR contributes to an achievement of SDG

With the main objective to strengthen food security, poverty alleviation, and malnourishment eradication as well as other humanitarian purposes, the release of APTERR rice reserves directly serves and contributes to the achievement of SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- Target 2.1: Universal Access to Safe and Nutritious Food
- ✓ The release of rice reserves whether under the Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 has an aim of increasing rice availability and ensuring physical and economic access of the poor and vulnerable people encountering emergency situation to safe and nutritious rice from the government of the APTERR members or proper international organisation based on international accepted standard as stated by the Codex Alimentarius.



# How APTERR contributes to an achievement of SDG

- Target 2.2: End all Forms of Malnutrition
- ✓ Not only addressing emergency, the APTERR also allows the release of stockpiled rice to meet the requirement of malnutrition eradication after the termination of stockpiling period. In particular, in 2022, Japan has proposed to carry out the initiative of “School Distribution Programme” under Tier 3 programme with the targets on serving nutritional needs of young school children in the Philippines.



# How APTERR contributes to an achievement of SDG

- Target 2.7: Prevent Agricultural Trade Restrictions, Market Distortions and Export Subsidies
- ✓ The export restriction during the food price crisis in 2007-2008 is one of the main driving forces behind the permanent establishment of the APTERR mechanism. The Earmarked emergency rice reserve amounting to 787,000 MT can provide insurance of food availability to any APTERR members in need of rice when facing acute implications of calamities simultaneously with the scarcity of food supply and export restrictions in the international market. The implementation of APTERR cannot distort the normal global rice market and liberal trade.





Thank you

ASEAN PLUS THREE EMERGENCY RICE RESERVE (APTERR)

