

## Workshop on Data Disaggregation

28 to 30 January 2019, Bangkok

**Group Exercise:** *Identify (in both introduction and log-frame) “issues” that require policy actions and “sub-groups” that need to be prioritized*

**Outcome- Sustainable agricultural and fisheries resource management practices in place and climate resilience and disaster relief efforts strengthened.**

Poor land use practices, increasing demands on limited water resources, overfishing, intensified cropping, deforestation and land degradation, make the sustainable management of the natural resource base critical to food security and agricultural productivity.

The continued appropriate and well-managed use of trees in agricultural systems can serve as an effective component of sustainable economic development and environmental protection. Agroforestry practices can diversify farm outputs, improve productivity and reduce inputs, while mitigating some of the environmental damage caused by the past processes of deforestation and the removal of trees from the landscape.

Under this plan efforts will be made to **build capacity at farm household and community level** to implement practical adaptation measures to enhance the resilience of families and village communities to climate change and natural disasters. Farming system diversity, integrated pest management and organic farming will be promoted and supported.

The ministry will continue to play a strong partnership role with the ministry of environment to integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into this plan. Greater attention will also be paid to sustainable land use management practices and to matching cropping systems recommendations with land capability assessment information.

We have led the establishment of marine reserve and protected areas that has had both positive environmental impact and improved amenity benefits for the tourism industry. Established reserve areas range in size from XX to XX square metres and many include ecologically important mangrove and sea grass environments, and hence important breeding grounds for fish stocks.

Increase in fish and other marine resources benefit both subsistence fishers and tourism. However there is also a need to develop alternative sources of food fish and income earning opportunities in coastal areas where inshore conservation is being practiced and aquaculture should offer some opportunities. With a small Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and pressure on coastal fisheries sustainable catch practices and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management using best available scientific information will continue to be practiced.

Ensuring national bio-security is also essential to protecting biodiversity and maintaining productive capacity for food security and to protect plant, animal and human health.

**Table1- Results table**

<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
1. Increased adoption by communities and landowners of sustainable resource management practices in agriculture and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of targeted communities implementing conservation farming practices</li> <li>- Area of land under sustainable farm management</li> <li>- Number of community fisheries management plans in place and being implemented</li> <li>- Number and area of fishery ‘no catch’ reserves</li> <li>- Health of reefs, fisheries stock and marine environments</li> </ul>
2. Safe management of agricultural chemicals practiced, monitored and controlled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recorded incidence of environmental pollution/ contamination/damage from agricultural chemicals</li> </ul>
3. Strengthened capacity and resilience of farmers and fishers to address climate threats and disasters affecting agriculture and rural livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuity of food supply in domestic markets</li> <li>- Value of crop /livestock/fisheries disaster related damages and losses</li> </ul>
4. Sustainable management of fisheries resources and control of fishing practices strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compliance with fisheries management plans</li> </ul>
5. A well-functioning biosecurity service ensuring adequate levels of management and control of spread of endemically occurring pests and diseases and protection of country’s plant and animal health status from establishment and spread of introduced exotic pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incidence of foreign pest, disease and invasive species incursions</li> <li>- Geographical spread of exotic pests (including invasive weeds) and diseases</li> </ul>