

**ASEAN-CHINA ACTION PLAN
ON GREEN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
2023-2027**

Contents

I. Background.....	1
II. Guidelines for Action.....	1
III. Objectives of Cooperation.....	2
IV. Key Areas and Tasks.....	2
A. Better protection and utilization of agricultural resources.....	2
B. Better environmental protection and management for production areas.....	3
C. Better quality, efficiency and competitiveness of agriculture.....	5
D. Better sustainability of rural development.....	7
V. Implementing Arrangement.....	9

I. Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted at the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, set 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aiming for poverty and hunger eradication and economic growth, all-round social progress, and ecological advancement and sustainable development. Among them, the SDG 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 are inextricably linked to agricultural development. China and ASEAN have long been engaged in pragmatic cooperation in the agricultural sector, jointly contributing wisdom and strength to the realization of agricultural goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Promoting green development of the agricultural sector is one of the effective ways to achieve the 2030 Agenda. Green agricultural development refers to the creation of a rural development paradigm that is compatible with the carrying capacity of resources and environment and in harmony with production, livelihoods and ecosystems through efficient use of agricultural resources, environmental cleanup of production areas, improvement in quality and efficiency, and sustainable and resilient agricultural development, thus contributing to high-quality and efficient agricultural production, livable and thriving rural areas, and well-off and prosperous rural residents.

In November 2021, the Special Summit to Commemorate the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations officially announced the establishment of the ASEAN-China Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. A Joint Statement was issued for deeper cooperation in areas such as climate change, biodiversity protection, sustainable rural development, etc. China proposed to launch the *ASEAN-China Action Plan on Green Agricultural Development* (hereinafter referred to as the “Action Plan”) to make agricultural development of the countries concerned more resilient and sustainable.

The Action Plan represents a down-to-earth measure to press ahead with the outcomes of the Special Summit to Commemorate the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations. It intends to further enhance ASEAN-China agricultural exchange and cooperation, achieve green, low-carbon and sustainable development of agriculture in the region, so as to contribute to the realization of the SDGs. This Action Plan has been prepared on the basis of the *Joint Statement of the ASEAN-China Special Summit to Commemorate the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations*, *ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership Vision 2030*, *Action Plan of the ASEAN-China Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (2022-2025)*, and *Memorandum of Understanding between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the People’s Republic of China on Food and Agriculture Cooperation*, and in line with the *ASEAN Guidelines on Sustainable Agriculture*.

II. Guidelines for Action

This Action Plan observes the principle of mutual respect, consensus building and voluntary participation, joint contribution and benefit sharing. All parties under the Action Plan develop cooperation in light of their national and agricultural conditions and actual demand in accordance with their respective obligations undertaken under international laws and their domestic laws, regulations and policies.

This Action Plan upholds openness and inclusiveness, and encourages collaboration among stakeholders including the public sector, private sector, academia, civil society and smallholder farmers. It supports cooperation through policy dialogues, joint research, project implementation, capacity building and personnel exchange. This is to ensure green agricultural development in the region and more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food system in the world.

III. Objectives of Cooperation

This Action Plan is dedicated to expanding ASEAN-China exchanges and cooperation on green agricultural development and the protection and utilization of agricultural resources, environmental protection and management for production areas, agricultural competitiveness and sustainable development of rural areas.

--**Better protection and utilization of agricultural resources.** Agricultural resources such as farmland, water and biological resources should be effectively conserved. We should make effort to improve the quality of farmland, increase efficiency of water resources and minimize negative impact biodiversity.

--**Better environmental protection and management for production areas.** We should develop sustainable, resilient and circular agriculture, continuously reduce the reliance of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and other chemical inputs, and steadily increase the reutilization of agricultural waste, so as to constantly improve the quality of the environment in agricultural producing areas.

--**Better quality, efficiency and competitiveness of agriculture.** Food security, nutrition and health should be further assured and; the quality and safety of agricultural products should be improved. We should continue to provide more green and high-quality agricultural products, build ability in emission reduction, carbon sequestration and climate response, and further advance liberalization and facilitation of agricultural trade and investment, so as to increase the overall benefits and market competitiveness of the agricultural sector. We should make effort to reduce food loss and waste, and develop sustainable and resilient food system to climate change.

--**Better sustainability of rural development.** We should improve rural living environment and the wellbeing of rural communities, take steps to link smallholders to markets and widen channels for income growth, provide technical supports focusing on vulnerable people susceptible to climate change and help change their production activities properly, propel the development of micro, small and medium-sized agricultural businesses, and boost rural residents' capacity for development. We should develop food production system to meet local consumption needs. Priority should be given to special difficult areas to access to social security services and food support in a timely manner when necessary.

IV. Key Areas and Tasks

A. Better protection and utilization of agricultural resources

1. Enhancing the quality of farmland

--**Farmland infrastructure improvement.** We should seek cooperation in infrastructure such as

plot consolidation, irrigation and drainage, field roads, farmland protection and ecological conservation, and power transmission and distribution in farmland, with a view to improving overall agricultural production capacity.

--**Soil health and sustainable management.** We should enhance cooperation in protection and quality improvement of farmland, and where appropriate, improve soil fertility by scaling up techniques such as returning straw to land as fertilizers, green manure planting and increased application of organic fertilizers. We should also encourage remediation of contaminated farmland and adopt measures for soil health improvement or restoration such as soil acidity management and bioremediation according to local conditions.

2. Improving water use efficiency in agriculture

- **Management of water used in agriculture.** We should step up exchange and cooperation in the comprehensive management of water resources to advance protection and development of freshwater and ensure water availability for agricultural production. We should advocate communication and training on flood- and drought-tolerant technology. We should strengthen cooperation on sharing hydrological information where possible.

- **Extension and application of water-saving agricultural technology.** We will guide water-deficient areas to jointly study water-saving technologies, integrate and promote water-saving solutions, including teaching water-saving farming practices, using water-saving varieties and building water-saving infrastructure, and construct demonstration and extension bases for water-saving agricultural technology.

3. Protecting biological resources

- **Protection and utilization of germplasm.** We should work together on the breeding of high-yield and high-quality varieties, trial and evaluation of crop varieties, and introduction of improved varieties. It is important to establish experimental stations for improved crop varieties for the protection and utilization of germplasm and development of the seed industry.

- **Agro-Biodiversity protection.** We should encourage cooperation on agricultural biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, and exchange and cooperation in the protection of agricultural species and aquatic wildlife according to international regulation. We will strengthen cooperation such as consider making regular exchanges and promote joint protection, including short-term exchange of managerial level, as well as the business exchange among nature reserves on patrol and law enforcement.

- **Precaution of agricultural biosecurity.** We will pursue regional cooperation in the early warning and prevention and control of agricultural invasive pests, and boost exchange of information and technology such as early warning of animal and plant diseases, disease monitoring, prevention and control, and vaccine research and development. Joint efforts are needed for the monitoring and prevention of invasive alien species and stronger control after their invasion.

B. Better environmental protection and management for production areas

4. Extending and applying eco-friendly inputs

- **Reduced use of synthetic fertilizers and higher efficiency of fertilizer use.** We need to cooperate

on fertilization techniques such as formulated fertilization based on soil test results, fertigation, mechanical fertilization, and simultaneous placement of seeds and fertilizers. We will explore scaling up the application of slow-release fertilizer, water-soluble fertilizer and other new-type fertilizers, and make organic fertilizer out of agricultural waste and by-products, so as to reduce reliance on synthetic fertilizer.

- **Reduced use of synthetic pesticides and herbicides.** We will strengthen collaboration in biological control of diseases, pests and weeds, substitution with low-toxic and low-residue pesticides, use of efficient plant protection machinery, precise application of pesticides and integrated control techniques. Efforts are targeted at integrated control techniques such as resistant varieties, cultivation measures and natural enemies approach, and less use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPS), broad-spectrum pesticides and neonicotinoids.

- **Decreased use of antimicrobial veterinary drugs.** We should aim to decrease the utilization of antibiotics in aquaculture and animal husbandry through cooperation in vaccination, eco-friendly prevention and control, and R&D of alternatives to veterinary antimicrobials.

- **Development of organic agriculture.** We recognize the importance of developing green agricultural inputs, organic crop production, organic animal farming and aquaculture, and processing of organic agricultural products. We encourage experience sharing of standards and certification systems and marketing of organic agro-products, and improve the supply chain management of agroecological and organic agriculture.

- Encourage cooperation between ASEAN and China research institutes to develop research capacity, innovation in green agriculture, digital agriculture and sustainable development.

5. Circular agriculture

- **Recycling of animal waste.** We recognize the potential of using animal waste as organic fertilizers after science, safety and risk analysis are conducted and would explore cooperation in storage of animal waste, preparation of organic fertilizer and biogas fermentation, in pursuit of green and integrated development of crop production and livestock farming. We should conserve water through treatment and recycling of wasted water in aquaculture and cut down the discharge of aquaculture wasted water.

- **Comprehensive reutilization of straw and other biomass.** We will integrate and promote, where applicable, the technique of returning straw and other biomass to farmland as fertilizers, translate biomass into energy and feed, develop the edible fungi industry with straw and other biomass as the major material, in order to upgrade recycling of agricultural waste.

- **Recycling of agricultural plastics.** We will conduct exchange and cooperation in the plastic recycling technology in agriculture, strive to increase the processing and reutilization of wasted plastic, and minimize plastic waste in agriculture. In the meantime, we should share more information on eco-friendly plastic materials for farmers to use.

- **Promoting of circular agriculture models.** We should develop models of recycling by-products in agricultural production, reuse of water, and use of renewable energy encouraged by policies; promote cooperation in forest and agricultural biomass energy production with the objective to promote its utilization as one of important renewable resources.

C. Better quality, efficiency and competitiveness of agriculture

6. Ensuring food safety, security, nutrition

- **Improved production capacity for green agro-products.** We should encourage the demonstration of green agricultural production technologies; demonstration and promotion of improved varieties and modernized equipment and facility; develop eco-friendly farming of grain, fruits and vegetables, livestock and aquaculture through farmer field schools and other ways to improve the quantity and quality of agro-products.

- **Tapping food resources through various channels.** Guided by the multi-pronged approach to food, we will look into cooperation among multiple government departments and in having a diversified food mix and supply systems, exploit grasslands, forests, waters and microorganisms in a rational way and balanced way, seek diversified development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, and build a system for diversified food supply to make the supply more diverse, nutritious and healthy.

- **Cooperation in emergency rice reserve and release.** Under the framework of the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR), we need to strengthen cooperation in emergency rice reserve and release, put into practice capacity building programs for rice reserve and food security, and raise the capacity of managing and coping with food emergencies.

- **Agricultural disaster prevention and control and emergency relief.** We should work on proactive disaster prevention and relief through forecasting capacity building, improved monitoring and early warning systems for agricultural disaster information. It is important to exchange experience in emergency management systems and control, to better address natural disasters such as drought, flood, typhoon and heat wave. We need to strengthen the existing role, function, and sustainability of ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) to provide necessary data as well as early warning information that improves the monitoring of food prices and market risks, sharing of market information and consumer alerts.

- **Lessen food loss and waste.** We should seek cooperation for better utilization of grains, fruits and vegetables, whether fresh or through processed formulations, support the formulation of ASEAN guidelines for reducing the loss and waste of grain, fruits and vegetables, integrate FLW-reducing technology in key steps of the food supply chain including harvest, warehousing, transportation and processing, and increase efficiency and know-how of the upcycling of processing by-products to decrease post-harvest loss.

7. Extending agricultural supply chain

- **Cooperation in the upstream and downstream of the supply chain.** We can cooperate in High-Value Agriculture (HVA), standardized production for green raw materials, technology research and development, and primary processing for agro-products, so as to enhance agricultural value and sustainable development capabilities of the whole chain.

- **Development of new forms of agricultural business.** We should elevate cooperation in smart agriculture and pilot and demonstration of smart farms for lower cost, higher efficiency and green production. We should explore multi-functions of agriculture in light of local conditions, and consider integrating agriculture with culture, tourism, education, and information application, in an effort to improve the value of agricultural output. Develop food supply

systems and retail systems; develop linkages in food production and consumption. Promote communication in order to equip people with knowledge to use food safely and economically.

8. Striving for green supply chain

- **Faster establishment of eco-friendly logistical systems.** We will cooperate on green and low-carbon logistical systems for agro-products, and improve the building of cold-chain delivery infrastructure in major producing areas of fruits, vegetables and other high-quality specialty agro-products to save transportation costs and resource consumption.

- **Development of agricultural e-commerce.** We aim to share experience in agricultural e-commerce development, encourage Chinese and ASEAN enterprises in agricultural transaction at transboundary e-commerce platforms, and apply digital technology in the agricultural supply chain. Promote and encourage the development of AI applications in the field of high-tech agricultural production, in order to improve the intelligence and automation of production processes, improve productivity and quality of agricultural products industry, ensuring the production process, transparent origin and providing clean food for consumers.

- **Promote agricultural trade in services.** We can explore carrying out mutually agreed joint research, organize promotional activities, and holding international conferences on agricultural trade in services, in an effort to create an enabling regime and environment for agricultural trade in services. We should push forward exchange and sharing of experience in this regard, and attract more resources, including funding, technology, standards and professionals, to agricultural service trade.

- **Mutual acceptance of import and export standards of green products.** We should adopt relevant international standards for agricultural import and export in line with the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and other dominant trading rules in the world and by modeling international standards such as ISO and CAC for faster clearance of agro-products. We should share information on relevant export and import regulations.

- **Unimpeded trade of green agro-products.** We should work together to enhance the level of mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation, reduce trade restrictions, and establish stable and smooth channels for green agro-products, so as to lead green agricultural development in the region.

- **Promotion of green agricultural practices.** We encourage the promotion of green agricultural practices prioritizing sustainable agriculture through the explanation of concepts, definitions and standards of sustainable agriculture and the publication of reports on the development of green agriculture/sustainable agriculture in ASEAN.

9. Optimizing green value chain

- **Greater consistency of agricultural production standards.** We will spur position coordination and mutual support in the Codex Alimentarius Commission and further practical cooperation in food sanitation, pesticide residue and agricultural processing standards. We should enhance cooperation in the exchange of standard information and promote coordination and consistency of standards for green or organic agriculture.

- **Cultivation and promotion of agricultural brands.** We seek to make regional agro-products more globally competitive by supporting where possible green, organic and public agricultural

brands with geographical specialties and enterprises with strong competitiveness by raising their profile through various platform.

- **Agricultural quality traceability systems.** We advocate the formulation of ASEAN guidelines on traceability of agricultural products, to better manage traceability for major agro-products across the value chain, as well as the application of the traceability management systems. We will also beef up exchange and cooperation among inspection and testing agencies for agricultural safety.

- **Agricultural adaptation to climate change.** We will optimize crop-planting mix, and breed high-yield and highly resistant new crop varieties for the purpose of adaptation to climate change. It is imperative to carry out R&D and extension of adaptation technology such as water-saving cultivation and early warning for high temperature and heat wave. We will also where relevant work on the ASEAN-China research network to deal with climate change, R&D on agricultural adaptation and resilience to natural and meteorological disasters, and experience and information sharing and personnel training. We encourage to explore efforts to convey information related to climate change to farmers to improve farmers' capacity in decision making on agricultural cultivation.

- **Increased value of green and low-carbon agriculture.** We should make effort in low-carbon agriculture and agricultural carbon sink technology, green and low-carbon agricultural brand, and the potential of emission reduction and carbon sequestration in agriculture, for example, zero-burning in the agricultural areas. We will look into certification of green and low-carbon agro-products, calculate carbon footprint, and pilot carbon labeling of agro-products.

10. Promoting Digitalization of Agriculture

-**Improve data management and sharing.** Driven by the awareness that data is the basic foundation for every stage of good development, as well as the implementation of digital innovation in the agriculture sector, we encourage efforts needed to improve data management and acceleration of digital transformation especially in rural areas. These efforts include but are not limited to digital data collection, data processing and analysis, and utilization of data in the context of green agriculture. Data sharing is carried out based on mutual agreement without ignoring the sovereignty of a country.

-**Reduce data gap and digital divide.** We work together to encourage the digital transformation in agricultural sector focusing on increasing the resiliency to food insecurity due to the impacts of climate change, emergency events arising from the the changes of demografic structure through the improvement of digital infrastructure, cyber security, digital literacy, digital village and digital standard.

D. Better sustainability of rural development

11. Improving environment for rural development

- **Specialty industries.** We support the development of emerging and specialty industries specific to local conditions, increase value of agricultural output, offer more job opportunities for farmers, and widen income sources for farmers while considering the way of local life, local resources and local wisdom.

-**Improving living environment in rural areas.** We should share experience on improving farmers' living environment in rural areas to facilitate villages development in a sustainable way.

-Facilitating utilization of clean energy. We should collaborate on clean energy technology including biomass and solar power in rural areas and the production and utilization of renewable energy where possible.

- Encouraging participation of rural women and youths in green agricultural development. We will provide more opportunities of education and training for rural women and youths, and equalize participation of women in modern agricultural production and sustainable development systems.

- Promoting digital-friendly rural area. We support efforts to increase digital literacy and digital penetration in rural areas as a basic foundation to develop digital-based agriculture to increase effectiveness, sustainability and ease of implementing sustainable cultivation.

12. Buttressing the development of smallholder farmers

- Benefit-sharing mechanism. We support the development of cooperatives and farmer organizations to integrate smallholder farmers into the value chain and enable them to better address production and market risks. We encourage the guiding role of large-scale enterprises to connect with smallholder farmers for their effective access to the market.

- Education and training for smallholder farmers. We encourage and support the development of smallholders by launching training programs on various themes for agricultural technicians and activities

- Provision of employment and start-up services for smallholder farmers. We will share experience where relevant in job transfer of rural labor force and entrepreneurship and innovation in rural areas, and offer targeted services to guide employment and business startups, for the purpose of all-round competency and income growth of smallholders.

- Supporting for digitalization in rural area. We will share the experiences on smart villages and farming to support farmers to access online service.

- Promoting development of rural tourism. We will share experiences on rural tourism to raise farmer incomes.

13. Underpinning the development of small and micro enterprises

- Policy communication. We intend to exchange relevant policies between China and ASEAN, support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in green crop production and livestock farming, processing and trade, and grant policy support for financing, taxes, storage, financial insurance and import and export where relevant.

- Agribusiness cooperation platforms. We work to establish cooperation networks and service centers and incubators for MSMEs, and promote information sharing among agribusinesses on technology, products, investment and development experience.

- Technical underpinning for enterprises. We seek to promote cooperation between MSMEs and research institutes for joint R&D on green agricultural production and application technology, commercialize agricultural research findings, improve production technology and quality of agricultural products, and apply technology in production.

V. Implementing Arrangement

With the support and coordination of the ASEAN Secretariat, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China and AMAF with support of SOM-AMAF will provide guidance for the implementation of this voluntary Action Plan. Both sides will facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan within the current framework of dialogue and cooperation mechanisms.

Acronyms of the Annex

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFSIS	ASEAN Food Security Information System
AMS	ASEAN Member States
APTERR	ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve
ASC	ASEAN Seed Council
ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
CHN	China
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IARC	International Agricultural Research Centres
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute

ANNEX

DETAILED AP-GAD 2023-2027

Key Areas	Tasks	Expected Deliverables	Estimated Timeline	Responsible Agency/ Potential Partner
Area A: Better protection and utilization of agricultural resources	1. Enhancing the quality of farmland -Farmland infrastructure improvement. -Soil health and sustainable management	-Technical cooperation in farmland infrastructure construction - Seminars/Workshops on farmland protection and quality improvement	2023-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined
	2.Improving water use efficiency in agriculture - Management of water used in agriculture - Extension and application of water-saving agricultural technology	-Exchange of experience in water resource management -Utilization and extension of appropriate water saving agriculture technologies and practices	2023-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined
	3.Protecting biological resources - Protection and utilization of germplasm - Agro-Biodiversity protection - Precaution of agricultural biosecurity	-Regional consultative meetings on agro-biodiversity protection -Cooperation in testing crop varieties -Capacity building activities on monitoring and prevention of alien invasive species	2023-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -ASC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined
Area B: Better environmental protection and management for	4. Extending and applying eco-friendly inputs - Reduced use of synthetic fertilizers and higher efficiency of fertilizer use - Reduced use of synthetic pesticides and herbicides	-Technical research and application of novel fertilizers -Technical exchange and experience sharing of eco-friendly pesticides	2023-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -IARC

production areas	- Decreased use of antimicrobial veterinary drugs - Development of organic agriculture	-Publication of Organic Farming Statistic		-ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined
	5. Circular agriculture - Recycling of animal waste - Comprehensive reutilization of straw and other biomass - Recycling of agricultural plastics - Promoting of circular agriculture models	- Technical cooperation in organic fertilizer from animal waste - Technical cooperation in biomass reutilization - Trainings on circular agriculture technology	2023-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined
Area C: Better quality, efficiency and competitiveness of agriculture	6. Ensuring food safety, security, nutrition - Improved production capacity for green agro-products -Tapping food resources through various channels - Cooperation in emergency rice reserve and release - Agricultural disaster prevention and control and emergency relief - Lessen food loss and waste	-Demonstration of improved varieties and modernized equipment and facilities -Capacity building programs for rice reserve and food security -Workshops on disaster prevention and relief in the sector of agriculture -Nutrition educations	2023-2027	-CHN -AMS -AFSIS -ASEC -APTERR -IFPRI -IRRI -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations -Interested Private sectors —Others to be determined
	7. Extending agricultural supply chain - Cooperation in the upstream and downstream of the supply chain - Development of new forms of agricultural business	-Introduction of appropriate technologies to reduce post-harvest losses -Formulation of ASEAN guidelines for reducing the loss and waste of grain, fruits and vegetables -Seminars/ workshops for smart agriculture	2025-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -IFPRI -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined

	<p>8. Striving for green supply chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faster establishment of eco-friendly logistical systems - Development of agricultural e-commerce - Promote agricultural trade in services - Mutual acceptance of import and export standards of green products - Unimpeded trade of green agro-products - Promotion of green agricultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effective agro-products regional supply chain -Investment in agricultural e-commerce - Cross border e-commerce trainings -International conferences on agricultural trade in services -Facilitation of regional agricultural trade -Release of ASEAN-China Eco-Friendly Agriculture Outlook 	2025-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CHN -AMS -ASEC -IFPRI -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations -Interested Private sectors —Others to be determined
	<p>9. Optimizing green value chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater consistency of agricultural production standards - Cultivation and promotion of agricultural brands - Agricultural quality traceability systems - Agricultural adaptation to climate change - Increased value of green and low-carbon agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Knowledge sharing on standards formulation and docking -Exchange of experience in supporting public agricultural brands and enterprise brands -Exchange and cooperation among inspection and testing agencies for agricultural quality and safety -Seminars/Workshops for agricultural adaptation to climate change 	2023-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CHN -AMS -ASEC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined
	<p>10. Promoting Digitalization of Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improve data management and sharing -Reduce data gap and digital divide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote the digital transformation of agricultural sector --Wider application of smart agricultural technologies in farms/orchards 	2025-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CHN -AMS -ASEC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations -Interested Private sectors —Others to be determined

Area D: Better sustainability of rural development	11. Improving environment for rural development - Specialty industries - Improving living environments in rural areas - Facilitating utilization of clean energy - Encouraging participation of rural women and youths in green agricultural development - Promoting digital-friendly rural area	- Facilitate investment in specialty industries and renewable energy -Technical cooperation in rural renewable energy as well as rural digitization -Training programs for rural women , youths and young entrepreneurs	2023-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined
	12. Buttressing the development of smallholder farmers - Benefit-sharing mechanism - Education and training for smallholder farmers - Provision of employment and start-up services for smallholder farmers - Supporting for digitalization in rural area - Promoting development of rural tourism	-Trainings for agricultural technicians, and field visits -Exchange of experience in rural tourism development -Improvement of farmers’ knowledge on green and low-carbon agriculture	2024-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations —Others to be determined
	13. Underpinning the development of small and micro enterprises - Policy communication - Agribusiness cooperation platforms - Technical underpinning for enterprises	-Policy dialogues and information sharing -Facilitate cooperations between MSMEs -Trainings for MSMEs	2024-2027	-CHN -AMS -ASEC -ADB, FAO and other related international organizations -Interested Private sectors —Others to be determined