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Working Group 2 - Sustainable Development of Agricultural and Fisheries Sector

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: WG2 Chair

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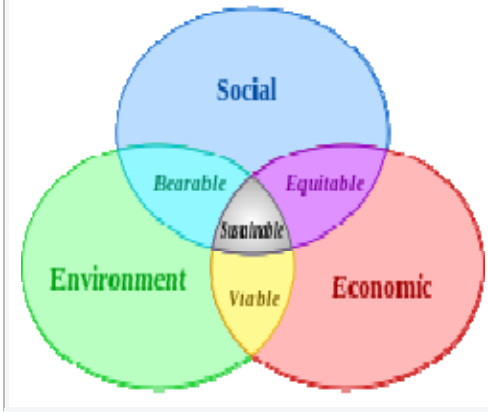
WG 2 Sustainable development of Agricultural and Fisheries Sector

Introduction/Background

01. The term '**sustainable development**' was used by the Brundtland Commission which coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development: "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*".[1][2] **Sustainable development**, then, often refers to a mode of human development in which **resource** use aims to meet human needs while preserving the **environment** so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come. Sustainable development ties together concern for the **carrying capacity** of **natural systems** with the social challenges faced by humanity. Earlier, "sustainability" was employed to describe an **economy** "in equilibrium with basic ecological support systems."[3]



Scheme of sustainable development:
at the confluence of three constituent parts.
(2006)

02. In the past, the concept of sustainable development has most often been broken out into three constituent parts: (a) environmental sustainability,(b) economic sustainability and (c) sociopolitical sustainability. More recently, it has been suggested that a more consistent analytical breakdown is to distinguish four domains of economic, ecological, political and cultural sustainability.
03. In 1987, the United Nations released the Brundtland Report, which included what is now one of the most widely recognised definitions: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." [7] This definition contains within it two key concepts: (a) the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and (b) the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.[7]
04. The United Nations **2005 World Summit Outcome Document** refers to the "interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars" of sustainable development as *economic development, social development, and environmental protection*.[8] Based on the triple bottom line, numerous *sustainability standards and certification* systems have been established in recent years, in particular in the food industry.[9][10] Well-known standards include organic,

Rainforest Alliance, fair trade, UTZ Certified, Bird Friendly, and The Common Code for the Coffee Community.

05. *The Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity* (UNESCO, 2001) further elaborates the concept by stating that "... cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature"; it becomes "one of the roots of development understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence".
06. A useful articulation of the values and principles of sustainability can be found in the **Earth Charter**. It offers an integrated vision and definition of strong sustainability. The document, an ethical framework for a sustainable world, was developed over several years after the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and launched officially in 2000.
07. Economic Sustainability: **Agenda 21** clearly identified information, integration, and participation as key building blocks to help countries achieve development that recognises these interdependent pillars. It emphasises that in sustainable development everyone is a user and provider of information. It stresses the need to change from old sector-centered ways of doing business to new approaches that involve cross-sectoral co-ordination and the integration of environmental and social concerns into all development processes. Furthermore, Agenda 21 emphasises that broad public participation in decision making is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving sustainable development.[11]
08. **Green development** is generally differentiated from sustainable development in that Green development prioritizes what its proponents consider to be environmental sustainability over economic and cultural considerations. Proponents of Sustainable Development argue that it provides a context in which to improve overall sustainability where cutting edge Green Development is unattainable. For example, a cutting edge treatment plant with extremely high maintenance costs may not be sustainable in regions of the world with fewer financial resources. An environmentally ideal plant that is shut down due to bankruptcy is obviously less sustainable than one that is maintainable by the community, even if it is somewhat less effective from an environmental standpoint. However, this view depends on whether one determines that it is the development (the plant) which needs to be sustainable, or whether it is the human-nature ecology (the environmental conditions) in which the plant exists which should be sustainable. It follows, then, that an operational but heavily polluting plant may be judged as actually 'less sustainable' than having no plant at all.
09. **Economics** The economic domain is defined as the practices and meanings associated with the production, use, and management of resources, where the concept of 'resources' is used in the broadest sense of that word: (1) Production and resourcing; (2) Exchange and transfer (3) Accounting and regulation; (4) Consumption and use; (5) Labour and welfare; (6) Technology and infrastructure; (7) Wealth and distribution
10. **Ecology**. The ecological domain is defined as the practices and meanings that occur across the intersection between the social and the natural realms, focusing on the important dimension of human engagement with and within nature, but also including the built-environment: (1) Materials and energy; (2) Water and air; (3) Flora and fauna; (4) Habitat and settlements; (5) Built-form and transport; (6) Embodiment and food; (7) Emission and waste
11. **Politics**. The political is defined as the practices and meanings associated with basic issues of social power, such as organization, authorization, legitimation and regulation. The

parameters of this area extend beyond the conventional sense of politics to include not only issues of public and private governance but more broadly social relations in general: (1) Organization and governance; (2) Law and justice; (3) Communication and critique; (4) Representation and negotiation; (5) Security and accord; (6) Dialogue and reconciliation; (7) Ethics and accountability

12. **Culture**. The cultural domain is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions, which, over time, express continuities and discontinuities of social meaning: (1) Identity and engagement; (2) Creativity and recreation; (3) Memory and projection; (4) Belief and ideas; (5) Gender and generations; (6) Enquiry and learning; (7) Health and wellbeing
13. **Sustainable agriculture/fisheries** is the act of farming/fishing using principles of ecology, the study of relationships between organisms and their environment. Some experts are also defined as "an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will last over the long term: (a) Satisfy human food and fiber needs; (b) Enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agricultural/fisheries economy depends; (c) Make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls; (d) Sustain the economic viability of farm/fisheries operations; and (e) Enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole."[13]

Goals

14. **Sustainable agriculture/fisheries** is aimed at attaintment of food system structure by 2020 sufficient to provide lasting food security to APEC members economies through: (a) optimize use of biodiversity to produce abundant and healthy food; (b) enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agricultural/fisheries economy depends; (c) make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls; (d) sustain the economic viability of farm/fisheries operations; and (e) enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole through application of new environmentally friendly technology.

Priorities

15. **Priorities activities on sustainable development of agricultural and fisheries sector**. As agreed in the PPFS 1, the WG 2 priorities are as follows: (a) Mutually beneficial technology dissemination; (b) Promoting effective management of marine ecosystem, fisheries, and aquaculture; (c) Strengthening farmer cooperation; (d) Strengthening resilience of small holders; (e) Enhancing positive externalities of agriculture; (f) Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, such as land, water, etc; (g) Strengthening resilience of natural disasters; and (h) Empowering smallholder farmers into food supply and value chains.

16. Activities (c) Strengthening farmer cooperation; (d) Strengthening resilience of small holders; (f) Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, such as land, water, etc; and (h) Empowering smallholder farmers into food supply and value chains, could be grouped as one umbrella activity as Ensuring Sustainable Management of Agriculture for Food Security through strengthening farmer cooperation, strengthening resilience of small holders and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, such as land, water, etc
17. With that above reasoning, priorities of WG 2 could be broke down into 5 priorities, namely: (a) Mutually beneficial technology dissemination; (b) Promoting effective management of marine ecosystem, fisheries, and aquaculture; (c) Enhancing positive externalities of agriculture; (d) Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, such as land, water, etc; and (e) Ensuring Sustainable Management of Agriculture and Fisheries for Food Security through strengthening farmer/fisher cooperation, strengthening resilience of small holders and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, such as land, water, marine, coastal, etc.

Action Plan

18. Action Plan of WG 2 to achieve the goals formulated above is described in the Attachment. Each member economies is encourage to fill their own plan in achieving one or more WG 2 priorities.
19. Detail proposed activities and time frame is attached.

References

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Attachment

Proposed Activities
Activities WG 2 : Sustainable Development of Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors
(Inputs from: Indonesia, Hong Kong & Thailand)

Work Stream	Objectives (of the work programme)	Activities	Who	By when	Linkages
1. Mutually beneficial technology dissemination.	• Optimizing seeding management and bio technology.	• Accreditation and certification	• Indonesia (?)	•	•
	• **Integrating Science and Technology into the supply chain**		• Thiland (?)	• ?	•
2. Promoting effective management of marine ecosystem, fisheries, and aquaculture .	• Lack of data available for fishery statistics to make fishery management system (HK).	• Providing accurate and accessible information system and data base of agriculture and fisheries industries.	• Indonesia (?)	•	•
	• **Wild-capture fisheries specific** Work in partnership with other regional bodies and institutions to promote effective management of marine ecosystems and fisheries and raise the profile of food security in these discussions	• Establish dialogue with regional inter-governmental and scientific bodies and institutions such as the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG), the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region[2], the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral	• Jacqui Dixon, CSR & Sustainability Manager at Pacific Andes Group to lead discussions	• By Sept 2013 establish dialogue	• OFWG (http://www.apec.org/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/Ocean-and-Fisheries.aspx) • RPOA (http://www.rpoa.sec.kkp.go.id/) • CTI-CFF

[2] Republic of Indonesia, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.

Work Stream	Objectives (of the work programme)	Activities	Who	By when	Linkages
		Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)[3], the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)[4], the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)[5], the FAO Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC)[6], the WorldFish Centre[7] and the Asian Fisheries Society (AFS)[8], and connect with fisheries experts across APEC region to identify where PPFS can add real value to promoting effective management of marine ecosystems and fisheries and raise the profile of food security in these initiatives			(http://www.coraltriangleinitiative.org/) • ISSF (http://iss-foundation.org/about-us/) • SEAFDEC (http://www.seafdec.org/) • APFIC (http://www.apfic.org/) • WorldFish Centre (http://www.worldfishcenter.org/) • Asian Fisheries Society (http://www.asianfisheriessociety.org/)
	• **Cross cutting issues for wild-capture and aquaculture** Use the PPFS network and agenda to support key issues of concern that	• Establish connections with experts on gender and / or other related concerns and identify appropriate channels through which to further the discussion in the	• Jacqui Dixon, CSR & Sustainability Manager at Pacific Andes Group to lead discussions	• By December 2013 connections established and preliminary discussion agenda developed	

[3] A multilateral partnership between the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste (the 'CT6').
[4] A coalition of scientists, leaders in industry and environmental champions based on shared concerns about the future of tuna fisheries.
[5] Member Countries are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
[6] The Commission covers high seas, national waters, and inland waters. Membership includes Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam.
[7] An international, nonprofit research organization and a member of the CGIAR Consortium, which is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. 353 scientists and staff based in 8 countries across Asia, Africa and the Pacific.
[8] Non-profit scientific society founded in 1984 by fishery professionals in Asia

Work Stream	Objectives (of the work programme)	Activities	Who	By when	Linkages
	have yet to achieve recognition in the industry and amongst fisheries stakeholders (such as the significant role that women currently play in the fisheries supply chain, the general under-estimation and under-valuation of that role, and gender dynamics and concerns in the industry). The aim is to illustrate how dealing with such issues[1] can help aid food security achievements in APEC region and beyond. • **<u>Aquaculture specific</u>** Enhancing the role that industry can play in improving sustainable aquaculture fisheries management in APEC countries	region amongst industry and other stakeholders • Highlight key issues of concern and showcase channels through which to achieve sustainable aquaculture fisheries management such as supplier / customer / retailer partnerships and	• Jacqui Dixon, CSR & Sustainability Manager at Pacific Andes Group to lead discussions	• By Dec 2013 identify key issues of concern	

[1] For example, an overview of gender related issues in sustainable fisheries management and food security according to Dr Meryl Williams, former Commissioner for the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and former Director General of the WorldFish Center, is provided below. Dr Williams also sits on the Scientific Advisory Committee of the ISSF and takes an active role in gender in aquaculture and fisheries research networking for the Asian Fisheries Society and other fisheries professional societies.

- Women and men make up nearly equal numbers in fish supply chains but have very unequal power.
- All change in fisheries is gendered; women and men experience it differently but this is usually ignored by the fisheries mainstream institutes.
- Greater equality in society and any sub-system of society, such as a fisheries supply chain, leads to greater overall benefits. The converse applies also.
- Gender cannot be considered in isolation from other causes of social discrimination, such as race, religion and social level.
- Project planning should include gender at all stages: (1) diagnosis, (2) sequencing the interventions and their implementation, (3) building in capacity building.

Work Stream	Objectives (of the work programme)	Activities	Who	By when	Linkages
		identify projects to enhance capacity amongst small-scale farmers in APEC developing countries			
3. Strengthening farmer cooperation.	• Partnership between smallfarmers and Private sector (INA). • Improving the productivity and efficiency of production at on-farm and off farm.	• Workshop on indicators and criteria for sustainability in food and agriculture[9]	• Indonesia	• ?	
	• Partnership between smallfarmers and private sectors **and other forms of collaboration**	•			•
4. Strengthening resillience of small holders.	• Partnership between small farmers and Private sector (INA). • Indonesia Palm Oil Industry is part of strengthening resilience of small holders to implement good agricultural practices	• Supporting plasma farmers by innovative financing (*workshop on innovative financing for farmers*) • Reduce shifting cultivation and to safe the forest through established palm oil farming. • Certify all PO farmers' practices.	• Indonesia Chambers of Comerce (KADIN) • • Indonesia	• 2016 • 2014-2017	•

[9] Indonesia through PISAgro has developed private-government-farmers partnership in the field of rice (led by Bayer Crop Science), soya (led by Unilever), potato (led by Indofood), corn (led by Syngenta), dairy (led by Nestle), palm oil (led by Sinar Mas), cocoa (led by Nestle)

Work Stream	Objectives (of the work programme)	Activities	Who	By when	Linkages
	• **Enhancement of smallholder innovation and traditional knowledge systems**	• ***Organize a workshop on Conservation and Utilization of Indigenous Vegetables to share best practices and develop recommendations on the sustainable conservation of IVs varieties in the APEC region*** •	• Thailand (?)	• ?	•
5. Enhancing positive externalities of agriculture.	•	• Workshop on multifunctionality in agriculture	• Japan (?)	• ?	•
6. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, such as land, water and so on.	• To use water and land efficiently – encourage to use efficient land and water resources (USA). • Land availability (allocation) for expansions food crops. • Reduce shifting cultivation and to safe the natural forest. • To enhance sustainable practices	• Rehabilitation and intensification of sub system for agriculture. • Irrigation network damages and rehabilitation. • Promoting on best agricultural practices with Palm Oil Nucleus Estate Small Holders (NES). • Emerging Economies Government should issue a sustainable practices certification that follow International Standard such as ISO and countries regulation.[10]	• Emerging Economies Government – Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Brazil (Palm Oil)	• 2013-2020	•

[10] In term of Palm Oil, Indonesian Government issued Sustainable Practices Certification (Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil). This certification could be used as reference for all APEC economies with similar leading commodities to be part of EG List.

Work Stream	Objectives (of the work programme)	Activities	Who	By when	Linkages
		• Workshop of Sustainable Practices in agriculture	• Indonesia • Independent Certification Agency	• 2013-2020 • 2013-2020 • 2013-2020	
		• ***Raising awareness on organic farming to enhance sustainable agriculture*** • ***Maintaining the soil fertility and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem.***	Thailand (?)	?	•
7. Strengthening resilience of natural disasters 8. Empowering smallholder farmers into food supply and value chains	• Indentifying area of gvt and private sectors can cooperate with (NZ). • Understanding smallfarmers can contribute to value chain (NZ).	• Join ASEAN Pacific Training Program for local community in the prone areas.	• Indonesia (?)	• ?	•