

# **A NEW SOCIAL ECONOMICS OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEM: A CONTRIBUTION OF SGDS**

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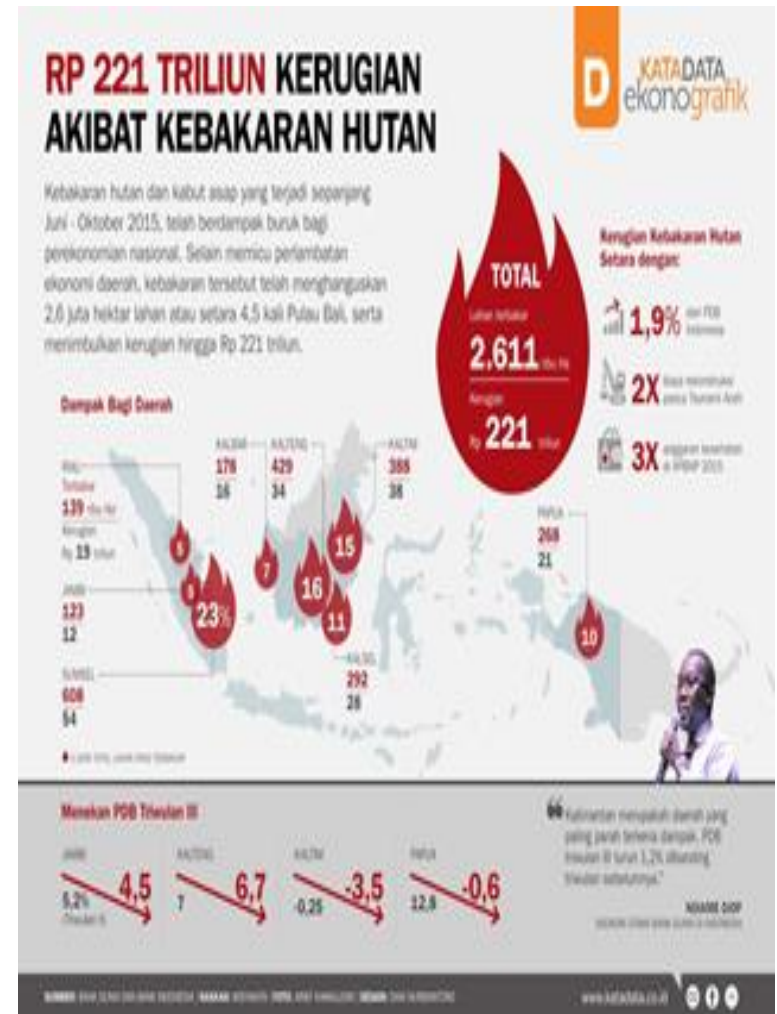
**Co-Chair of Independent Global Scientist/Expert for  
Global Sustainable Development Report 2019\*\***

**\*\* Independent Scientists/Experts from 15 different Countries. Co-Chair:  
Indonesia and Swiss. Serving from 2017-2019**

# 1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS A MUST

1. Food needs increase and differences in quality, food quality and safety
2. BUT:
  - a. Natural resources constraints: land, water, CC
  - b. Farm profitability reduced and cost raising- AND
  - c. Pollution and un-sustainable agriculture practices has cost us: land, water and air pollution. Forest fire related with peat-land cost us Rp. 221 trillion (- 1,2% GDP of 2015).
  - d. The loss of biodiversity which is priceless and unrecoverable.

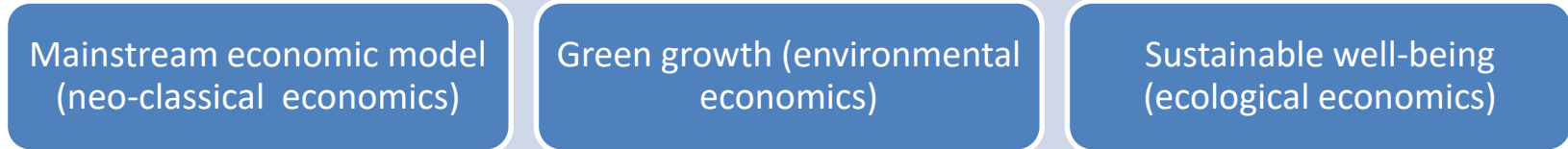
Internalization of environmental impact into the social -economy is a must



## 2. ARE WE DOING ENOUGH?

- At the macro level, we mainstreamed sustainable development in our national agenda
- We have environmental laws for every aspect of our lives: ISPO, good agriculture practices (GAP), we have eco-label for some of our woods, we have organic farming blooming in many areas done by many good and brave young farmers.
- But not as continuing, consistent and increasing progress – just examples; we still see many un-environmental friendly habits and practices existed and going on.
- We see many agriculture area and water is polluted.
- There is still a bog gap between plan and implementation on the ground.

# 3. WE NEED TO CHANGE (1) – macro practices



- Growth (high GDP) will solve all other problems)
- Market will solve: natural resources is substitutable and markets solve resource limits; poverty (via tax)
- ..
- Minimum role of Government
- We know, we suffer from environmental problems

- Higher GDP with lower environmental problems
- Market can not solve everything
- Instrument beyond market is needed
- Government is needed to interfere and internalize natural capital

- Growth with social and environmental measures
- Nature has its limits
- Government play central role on common assets

# We need to change (2) – within Ag

- Nature has its limits: global – planetary boundary; at the national: carrying capacity (KLHS on MP3EI 2012)
- Maintaining balanced biodiversity in ecosystem – eco-region
- Calculating environment impact of every actions – internalized and mitigate.

## IN EVERY PRODUCTION AREA:

- Our commodity combination – balanced ecosystem?
- Biodiversity considerations? Local endemic species
- Land and water conservations
- Sustainable welfare?

# We have to change behavior of Ag. Producers: at the farm level

- Farm level assistant – for smallholders: supports - population data and village fund.
- Compliance and law enforcement for the medium and big companies: regulation and SOP available but..

- Knowing our producers and how are they doing on the ground?
- Micro-management is needed: standard, environment compliances.

# 4. Contribution of SDGs

1. Transformations: 3 inseparable pillars
2. Every country is responsible
3. NO ONE LEFT BEHIND
4. Target and Indicators: try to measure progress - not for naming –shaming
5. Not just Government but also NGO, private sectors and Universities
6. Not just national but sub-national and local

# SDGs: 17 GOALS, 169 TARGETS: 5 in food and Sust. Ag



By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people,

By 2030, end all forms of **malnutrition: stunting and wasting in children under 5y of age**, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other persons

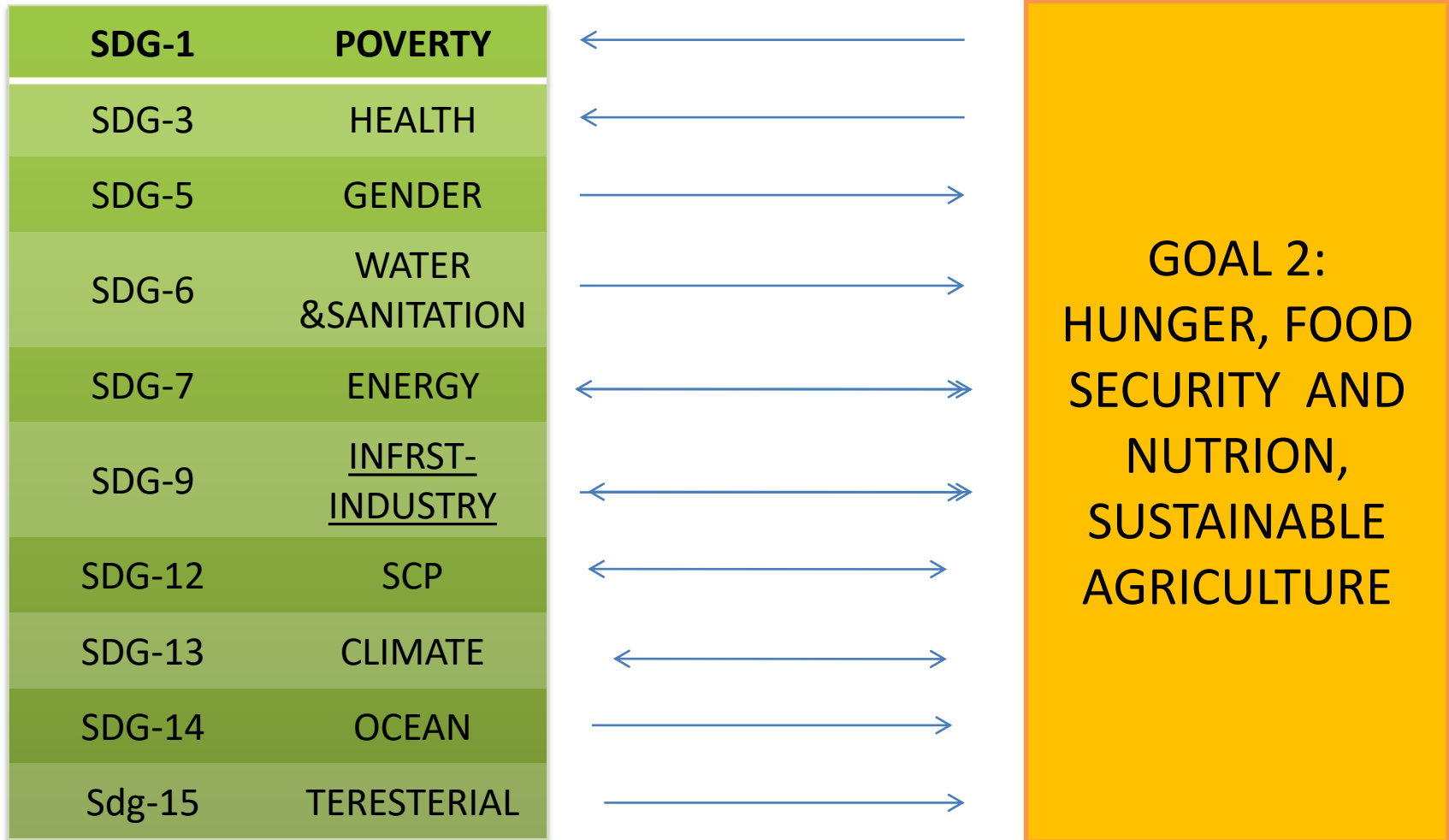
By 2030 **double the agricultural productivity** and incomes .. **secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.**

By 2030, ensure ensure **sustainable food production systems**

Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, .... and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits



# Remember interdependency; There are trade offs and co-benefits



THANK YOU