

TEEB AgriFood Indonesia & Food Systems National Pathway implementation

Working paper

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Objective working paper

The note informs a dialogue with the National Development Planning Agency BAPPENAS on opportunities for collaboration on the implementation of Indonesia's *National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation*¹, based on currently ongoing workstreams within UNEP.

Context

The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) is the National Convenor of the Food Systems Summit process. Under its lead, a *National Strategic Pathway for Food Systems transformation* has been formulated, building upon national and subnational level Food Systems Summit dialogues. This report sets out a common vision toward more healthy, equitable, sustainable and resilient food systems in Indonesia.

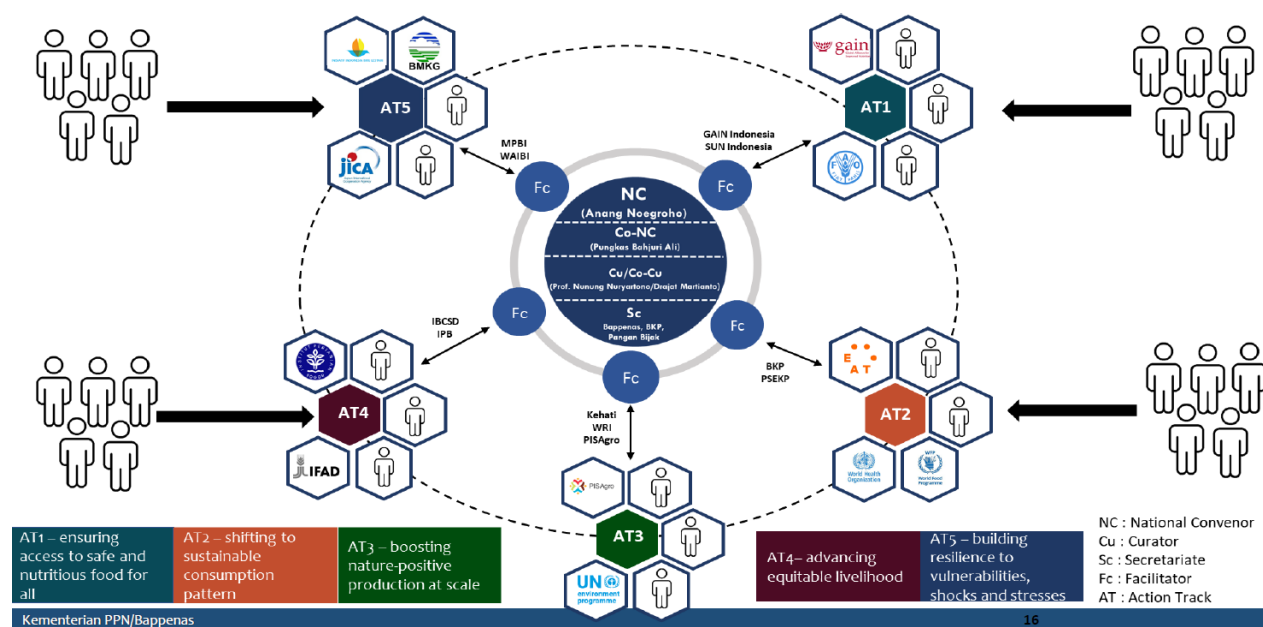
Four priorities have been included:

1. End hunger, improve diets, promote coastal and ocean-based food
2. Protect and restore natural resources
3. Inclusive business
4. Resilient and local food systems

BAPPENAS has initiated a national platform to strengthen collaboration on food systems to which UNEP is contributing. UNEP is listed as contributor under Action Track 3 (*nature positive production*), but is also expected to contribute to other action tracks including through national

¹ https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Pathway_version_1.0english_Indonesia_15.09.2021.pdf

implementing partners such as IPB Bogor University. This platform is active at the subnational level as well.



TEEBAgriFood and True Value Accounting

Analysis conducted under TEEBAgriFood Indonesia² enables policy makers to visualize the future, and visualize the impacts of their decisions before the decision is taken. This analysis is particularly useful at a time that Indonesia is looking at policy interventions options to implement its National Food Systems pathway.

The produced science-based policy advice primarily targets National Pathway Priority 2 'protect nature and restore natural resources' by evaluating the economic case of policies that internalize natural capital costs and benefits in its design. Preliminary analysis has focused on the cacao sector, agroforestry and COVID recovery strategies.

To catalyze support on National Food Systems pathway implementation, a capacity-building programme can further equip food systems decision makers at national and subnational level (South Sulawesi) with the tools to recognize the value that nature provides to food systems.

While TEEBAgriFood directly contributes to National Pathway Priority 2 'protect and restore natural resources', it also has linkages to the other national pathway priorities, as listed below.

² TEEBAgriFood Indonesia is part of a global initiative with applications currently underway in Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Tanzania, Uganda, Thailand and Indonesia.

Linkages to National Pathway priorities

1. End hunger, improve diets, promote coastal and ocean-based food

Interim TEEBAgriFood findings show that nature-positive food systems are not only good for the environment - they also ensure local food security and can provide nutritious food. These findings include a 27% increase in agri-food outputs with the application of agroforestry practices. In addition to yield, TEEBAgriFood will analyze different policy intervention pathways for cacao agroforestry, looking at some of the trade-offs and synergies by integrating the goal of crop yields with the goals of nutrition, human health, livelihoods and planetary health.

The TEEBAgriFood focus on agroforestry allows to focus on promoting production of diverse and nutrient-rich foods, also for local consumption of diverse diets.

2. Protect and restore natural resources

National pathway text as follows: *"Food systems should cover sustainable agriculture and aquaculture as mode of food production, enhancing sustainability of agro-ecosystem (i.e. soil fertility, water efficiency, etc), as well as reducing the rate of conversion of agricultural land."*³

TEEBAgriFood will particularly contribute to three game changing solutions listed under this priority:

- *Strengthening land use plan policy to reduce agricultural land conversion;*
- *Promoting sustainable agriculture practices, agroecology and conservation agriculture*
- *Promoting integrated farming and circular economic model.*

TEEBAgriFood Indonesia can evaluate the economic case of policies that internalize natural capital costs and benefits in its design. Current focus includes i) agroforestry and cacao planning policies and ii) inclusive and green COVID recovery.

A capacity-building programme implemented through IPB Bogor Agricultural University can further equip actors at national and subnational level (South Sulawesi) with the tools to recognize the value that nature provides to food systems.

3. Inclusive businesses

National pathway text as follows: *"Food systems should provide opportunities to increase income and welfare for small-scale producers..."*

TEEBAgriFood Indonesia has a focus on cacao – a commodity for 90% produced by smallholder farmers. The focus on agroforestry allows for a focus on social inclusion and increased welfare, both from an income perspective and also from an insurance (against crop failure) perspective.

4. Resilient and local food systems

³ https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Pathway_version_1.0english_Indonesia_15.09.2021.pdf

National pathway text as follows: *"Food system should cover the resilient on food production and farming system, adaptation and mitigation to climate change, readiness to the natural disaster and promoting local food reserves, maintaining biodiversity, promoting local wisdom and knowledge as well as reducing the food insecurity."*

TEEBAgriFood analysis illustrates the overall importance of natural capital for the resilience of the country's economic growth model and agricultural development. While the concepts of risk and resilience are often difficult to quantify, data is both sufficient and strong now to support immediate action in more resilient food systems

- Income flows in agriculture may be particularly volatile from year to year, depending on prices for agricultural outputs or inputs, and the impacts of climatic events.
- Through TEEBAgriFood, Indonesia assesses the extent of exposure to risk and the degree of resilience of food systems to systemic change and shocks.
- Agroforestry, as a core focus of TEEBAgriFood Indonesia, can increase household resilience from three perspectives: diversified incomes, insurance against crop failure and food security.
- Such analysis will also include the dependence on, and the condition of, natural capital stocks. For example, the resilience of a small-scale cacao farmer to climate change, will, among other factors, be reflected in the condition of the soil and access to water.

5. Inclusive Governance

National pathway Game changing solution under 'Inclusive Governance': *"Supporting regionalization of food systems in term of planning, policies and governance"*

TEEBAgriFood Indonesia informs options to transpose the agricultural sustainability goals of the National Development Plan into subnational land-use planning policies in South Sulawesi.