



Sustainable Agriculture and Green Economy: A Synergy for SDG 2 and SDG 13

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Abstrak

Sustainable agriculture and the green economy play a crucial role in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: "Zero Hunger" and SDG 13: "Climate Action." This study explores the synergy between sustainable agricultural practices and green economic strategies to enhance food security while mitigating climate change impacts. The research highlights the importance of transitioning towards environmentally friendly farming techniques, such as agroecology, precision agriculture, and resource-efficient farming, to ensure long-term sustainability. It also examines the challenges, including financial constraints, technological gaps, and policy inconsistencies, that hinder the large-scale implementation of sustainable agriculture. Furthermore, the study discusses innovative solutions, such as green finance and public-private partnerships, to support sustainable food production systems. By integrating sustainability principles into agriculture, this research provides insights into how food systems can become more resilient, equitable, and environmentally sustainable, aligning with global sustainability goals.

Keywords: Sustainable Agriculture; Green Economy; SDGs; Agroecology; Food Security.

INTRODUCTION

Food security is deeply connected to these new actions aiming for the drastic transformation of the means of production, processing, transport, and consumption of food. Sustainable agriculture is at the heart of the continuity of our societies, of their peace and stability. Climate action is also imperative to the resilience of ecosystems, environments, and agricultural systems (Caron et al., 2018).

In this context, a synergy is sought between Sustainable Development Goal 2: "Zero Hunger," aimed at solving the problems of food security while ensuring access to nutritious food by the end of 2030 and Sustainable Development Goal 13: "Climate Action," aimed at the urgent need for action against the negative effects from the change in climate. The influence of climate change on agricultural practices and its products is so decisive that without new strategies and regional and global cooperation, food security will be challenged in the long term. It is in this concern for vulnerability in front of climate change and hazardous agriculture and food systems that the emphasis of these new modes of doing and "consuming" are brought into light, in the service of a more equitable and sustainable future. It is in order for the luminous perspectives of this world to emerge that the opposition to greenwashing and the search for international innovation, both in raising consciousness and in concrete action, must be a priority (Rahmat & Alawiyah, 2020; Putri et al., 2020; Ardinata et al., 2022; Rahmat et al., 2021; Marufah et al., 2020; Bastian et al., 2021; Alawiyah et al., 2020; Rahmat, 2019; Syarifah et al., 2020).

At a time when, faced with the alarming scientific proofs of the consequences of intensive agriculture, including the negotiations underway for the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy in the Eurozone, it was considered essential to look at the comparison of the alternatives, the stakes, and the innovative strategies to meet the global health and survival challenges of the current and future societies.



RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method, which is a research method whose discussion theory is obtained from various sources such as books, journals, and articles. The activities carried out before writing this article are reading and recording information from various sources obtained, as well as processing information and data that have been obtained from various sources (Muara et al., 2021; Rahmat et al., 2021; Pratikno et al., 2020; Priambodo et al., 2020; Rahmanisa et al., 2021; Rahmat & Budiarto, 2021; Zakiyah et al., 2022; Hakim et al., 2020; Rahmat et al., 2021; Utama et al., 2020; Adri et al., 2020; Yuliarta & Rahmat, 2021; Rahmat & Kurniadi, 2020; Rahmat et al., 2020; Rahmat et al., 2020).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Importance of Sustainable Agriculture and Green Economy for SDG 2 and SDG 13

Currently, the world faces an extraordinary task in ensuring food security and addressing climate change under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 13, respectively. Both sustainable agriculture and the green economy are fundamental building blocks in achieving these goals. Promoting sustainable agriculture is not just about ensuring the availability of adequate food, but also recognizes the dependency of food security on ecological resources and the need for future generations to have equal availability of those resources. The fragile relationship between the environment and the agricultural systems provides an urgent task for the integration of environmental stewardship, thus securing the wellbeing of the producers. From the dietary standpoint, the need for future food systems to reorient consumption options toward healthier diets is recognized. Similarly, the reinforcement of sustainable food production can contribute to the availability of such diet, improve food security and nutrition, and boost the incomes of food producers. The interconnections of these two pathways between food production and consumption can be stimulated by policies within a purposefully organized architecture (Caron et al., 2018).



Figure 1. Sustainable Agriculture

Transitioning to the green economy in agriculture has catalyzed change toward producing more with less, maximizing agriculture outputs while minimizing resource use and the environmental footprint. The transition helps farmers to sustain or increase their productivity with available inputs, reduce their dependence on non-renewable external inputs, and adapt agricultural practice to new challenges and technologies (Rahmat, 2019; Banjarnahor et al., 2020; Rahmat et al., 2020; Gustaman et al., 2020; Rahmat et al., 2022; Kodar et al., 2020; Najib & Rahmat, 2021; Rahmat et al., 2020; Widyaningrum et al., 2020; Yurika et al., 2022; Muara et al., 2021; Aminullah et al., 2021; Wulandara & Rahmat, 2024; Ardinata et al., 2023; Pamungkas & Rahmat, 2023; Rahmat et al., 2020; Febrina & Rahmat, 2024; Rahmat, 2023). Expectations of the adoption of greener agricultural practices are able to generate a broad array of benefits, including diversification of income sources, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, prevention of land degradation, and

enhancement of soil fertility. In turn, this can even attract a new workforce. The joint benefits of sustainable agriculture and the green economy put these two transitions at the center of the development agenda, reinforcing the essentiality of both pathways to achieving food security and addressing climate change.

Challenges and Opportunities in Implementing Sustainable Agriculture and Green Economy

There are a number of significant challenges to implementing sustainable agriculture and the green economy. Funding and restrictive access to necessary technologies are problems for both developing countries and underserved communities within developed countries. Additionally, there are considerable knowledge gaps for farmers to effectively apply the technology close to them. To date the green economy designation remains nebulous with several criteria outlined but the absence of an agreed upon definition. There are also multiple threats to the green economy being implemented effectively. In sum, it remains to be seen whether the green economy can be achieved as hoped (Stringer et al., 2020). There should and could be significant opportunities towards sustainable agriculture and the green economy. Many are centered in fostering collaboration and innovation. It is clearly recognized that the most poignant advances in sustainable agriculture can only be achieved by a systems-based community approach and that the cultivation of partnerships and collaborations is the pivotable mechanism within agricultural communities. Farmers require knowledge on how best to employ climate change adaptation options but there is currently insufficient information available. Many experts believe that a green economy can bring about transformative change and there is push to make the green economy an integral component of the UN Rio + 20 system. There is also a recognition within the green economy that the agricultural sector has been underserved in terms of technology and that there is potential for considerable innovation within the sector as a whole, and specifically within the smallholder and subsistence farming sector (Dias Bernardes Gil et al., 2018).



Figure 2. Sustainable Agriculture Concept

Innovations and Technologies in Sustainable Agriculture and Green Economy

In a world where population is predicted to reach 9.7 billion people before 2050, agricultural efficiency is bound to become a top priority (George Bocean, 2024; Ma'dika & Rahmat, 2024; Saputra & Rahmat, 2024; Nurmalasari et al., 2022; Pratama et al., 2024; Rahmat, 2024; Rahmat & Pernanda, 2021; Rahmat et al., 2021; Rahmat et al., 2022; Akbar et al., 2024; Rahmat et al., 2023, Baarik et al., 2023; Rahmat et al., 2024). That is, to maintain food production at or above the required demand levels in a sustainable manner, it is not only necessary to increase crop yields; the entire farming process will need to be improved to use less resources and less support while them being used more wisely. In this context, the importance of technological

innovation is highlighted, with a clear need for tools that take advantage of individual plant or animal observation for better resource management, as well as a systemic view and an ecosystemic focus to develop a coherent farm management plan. The latter consists in taking into account different resources and practices, their distribution in space and time, and their interrelations (Nurhadiyanta et al., 2023; Rahmat et al., 2023; Rahmat et al., 2018; Rahmat et al., 2024; Hasrian et al., 2023; Akbar et al., 2024; Rahmat, 2024; Piliang et al., 2024; Wahyuni et al., 2024; Priantoro et al., 2024; Hasrian & Rahmat, 2024; Syazali et al., 2023; Rahmat et al., 2024; Ma'ruf & Rahmat, 2024; Rahmat et al., 2024; Meidiyustiani & Rahmat, 2024; Ma'ruf & Rahmat, 2024; Aprilyanto et al., 2023). It also needs to be adaptive to account for the chaotic nature of the studied system. In this framework, recent developments have seen 'precision agriculture' tools emerge, aiming at improving resource allocation and management and yielding responses for individual plants or relatively homogeneous zones and the 'agro-ecology' trend sees more and more research and development taking an ecosystemic approach to analyze crop protection and regular farming practices. Since 2015 field campaign is also done on this basis, in the framework of a shared project.

Two case studies of when such precision and ecosystem-based innovations have taken their place in practical use are presented. In the absence of post-plant pathogens at 20 feet, fungicide spraying can be done solely on single feet with little yield loss. Per hectare, up to 60% material and the accompanying energy use can then be saved. This work is part of a project, focusing up to now on herbicide application.

CONCLUSION

For a long time, agriculture could not be entirely recognized as a sustainable activity, as it frequently fostered deforestation, loss of biodiversity, or even desertification and soil degradation. However, in the last decade, the green economy began to gain space in the financial and productive sectors worldwide (Caron et al., 2018). Consequently, new practices, methods, and techniques were gradually adopted in agriculture, transforming it into a sustainable activity that helps reducing GHG emissions into the atmosphere. These new practices include reducing the use of pesticides and fertilizers, adopting residue management, taking care and investing in biodiversity, and ensuring a sustainable and efficient use of water. As much time can pass before these practices take place worldwide with the necessary intensity, the dissemination and advocacy of a sustainable agriculture are important. On the one hand, investment is needed in the research and innovation of new plant varieties with less GHG emissions and new bioindustrial processes that help the environment. On the other hand, no less significant is the urgent need to decentralize and improve education and care in the rural areas of the poorest countries, which are more vulnerable to these effects. Improving health, living conditions, education, and essential infrastructure and investment must be a priority in order to make it possible for changes and improvements in agriculture to occur in areas that need to implement these changes the most. Since SDG 2 and SDG 13 need to be globally implemented, their discussion and impacts are urgent. The challenges are immeasurable, but so are the possibilities of improvement and mitigation if changes begin to be effectively implemented worldwide. The future will have better days if the present advocates for a sustainable, healthier and less aggressive agriculture with the environment. This must be a collective dream of hope for future generations. In the face of the urgency of these changes, it is essential that a comprehensive partnership of governments, international financial institutions, industries, academia sectors, civil society, nonprofit organizations and all stakeholders work together toward this transformation that is vital to the planet and to future civilization. With this collective harmony, real challenges will be overcome, and there may be a promising and sustainable horizon after all.

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