



**Kementerian PPN/  
Bappenas**

## **e-Kliping Digital Media Online**

SDA & Lingkungan Hidup

Selasa, 30 November 2021



**BIRO HUMAS DAN TATA USAHA PIMPINAN**  
**Perpustakaan & Kearsipan**  
**Jakarta**  
**2021**

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## LINGKUNGAN

### Kontribusi Swasta Bantu Capai SDGs

**JAKARTA, KOMPAS** — Kontribusi pihak swasta penting untuk mencapai Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan atau SDGs, salah satunya dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam dan lingkungan. Sejumlah korporasi mulai menyusun program dan menyesuaikan model bisnis mereka agar selaras dengan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.

"Peran swasta semakin penting karena kami memiliki sumber daya untuk produksi. Namun, itu bisa dimanfaatkan untuk mendukung perbaikan kualitas iklim, alam, dan masyarakat. Ada pula sumber daya untuk investasi ke teknologi dan sebagainya," kata Direktur Utama PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP) Sihol Ari-

tonang di Jakarta, Senin (29/11/2021).

Perusahaannya pun membuat program APRIL2030 untuk berkontribusi ke SDGs. Program ini fokus ke empat hal, yaitu iklim positif, lanskap yang berkembang, kemajuan yang inklusif, dan pertumbuhan berkelanjutan untuk 10 tahun ke depan. Program ini dijalankan Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL) Group.

Program itu menargetkan beberapa hal. Beberapa di antaranya ialah mencapai nol emisi karbon dari penggunaan lahan, mengurangi emisi karbon produk hingga 25 persen, serta membuat sumber energi bersih yang dapat memenuhi 90 persen kebutuhan energi pabrik.

#### Sampah plastik

Sementara itu, Unilever berkomitmen mengatasi masalah sampah plastik di Indonesia. Strategi pengurangan sampah plastik pun disusun.

Hingga 2025, Unilever menargetkan untuk mengurangi setengah dari penggunaan plastik baru. Target lainnya adalah mendesain 100 persen kemasan plastik yang dapat didaur ulang atau diubah menjadi kompos. Selain itu, mereka bakal membantu mengumpulkan dan memproses kemasan plastik yang beredar.

Dalam diskusi "Plastik dan Evolusi Perilaku Manusia", Selasa (16/11), Head of Sustainable Environment Unilever Indonesia Foundation Maya Tamimi mengatakan, upaya mencapai

target itu harus dilakukan dari hulu ke hilir. Upaya itu mencakup desain ulang produk, edukasi konsumen tentang sampah, hingga membuat titik-titik pengumpulan sampah.

Pada kesempatan yang sama, Perencana Madya Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas) Erik Armundito mengatakan, ada lima kunci penanganan dan pengelolaan sampah, yaitu peraturan yang memadai, peningkatan pemahaman masyarakat, adanya tokoh panutan pengelolaan sampah, fasilitas pengelolaan sampah, dan penegakan hukum.

"Kelima poin itu sudah masuk dalam RPJMN 2020-2024. Untuk merealisasinya, perlu

kolaborasi semua pihak, termasuk produsen dan konsumen," kata Erik.

Saat dihubungi secara terpisah, Manajer Kampanye Keadilan Iklim Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Walhi) Yuyun Harmono mengatakan, pemerintah perlu menunjuk pihak yang bersalah dalam hal perubahan iklim, termasuk korporasi yang bergerak di sektor sumber daya alam. Setelah itu, perusahaan diberi tanggung jawab untuk menurunkan emisi karbon dan berkontribusi mencapai target-target terkait.

"Tidak cukup dengan CSR (tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan) saja. Swasta juga perlu melakukan transisi model produksi yang sebelumnya tinggi karbon," ucap Yuyun. (SKA)

## Climate change and food system resilience

The impacts of climate change are too big to ignore. They include extreme weather that can severely affect productivity in the agriculture sector, and thus disrupt food availability and threaten food security. The future of our food system depends on our ability to adapt and create a resilient food system.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reported that 2015-2021 was the seven warmest years on record and sea level rise had reached a new high. Climate change has also led to extreme drought and heavy rainfall, as well as erratic weather patterns.

Droughts in Kenya, for example, have caused maize harvest to drop between 42 and 70 percent below the average yield during the first harvest season in 2021, according to the WMO. At the same time, high rainfall following the La Niña weather phenomenon has raised the risk of flash floods, landslides and strong winds in Indonesia.

With the La Niña impact expected to culminate as the year-end harvest season arrives, the Agriculture Ministry has taken several anticipatory steps, such as rehabilitating irrigation systems, promoting the use of puddle-resistant rice seeds and collaborating with the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency to develop an early warning system.

Theoretically, reduced production due to climate change will result in higher food prices that will



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in turn affect access, affordability and utilization of food.

In Indonesia, economic access to nutritious foods is already a key barrier to greater and healthier household consumption (World Food Programme/WFP, 2017). In 2017, the cheapest nutritious diet for the average four-person household cost Rp 1,191,883 per month or around US\$83 (WFP, 2017), more than double the national average household expenditure on food in September 2020.

The World Bank said in 2020 that food already accounted for 55.3 percent of household spending. Food costs even reached 58.29 percent for households in the lower expenditure group, while it reached 41.42 percent for the upper expenditure group.

Price volatility matters a lot to Indonesia's quest for food security, as consumers tend to shift their behavior in response to price increases. When food prices increase, consumers will reduce consumption of nutritious foods or even lower the overall quantity of the food they consume. A study from the Center for Indonesian Policy Studies (CIPS) on the impacts of high food prices found that food assistance beneficiaries prioritized rice over eggs and preferred to consume more instant noodles

when faced with price hikes.

As the WMO projects that the severity and the frequency of disasters will only increase in the future, creating a resilient food system to anticipate the impacts of climate change should be the principal priority for Indonesia.

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Open trade could play an important role in adapting to future extreme weather events. It can help deliver critical goods and services, making food systems more resilient. It can increase a country's access to the world market and boost the adaptability of its food system.

On the other hand, trade barriers and protectionism will reduce access to the global food and agriculture market, reinforcing the disruptive impacts of climate change on food security.

Trade barriers can take the form of nontariff measures (NTMs) such as quantitative restrictions, pre-shipment inspections, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and technical barriers. The number of Indonesia's NTMs has been increasing over the years, from 676 in 2015 to 977 in 2018 (Munadi, 2019).

NTMs on agriculture and food account for 49 percent of tariffs on a simple average basis in 2008, and this is likely to have increased further as the number of NTMs increased significantly (Amanta, 2021). Easing trade barriers can stabilize food supplies and price, making them more accessible to low-income households with immediate effect.

The future of Indonesia's food system depends on its resilience in adapting to climate change. As the climate crisis progresses, the impacts of natural weather phenomena might amplify. A resilient food system has to have a certain degree of flexibility to adapt to the uncertainty posed by climate change.

The food system must be able to deliver sufficient food for the population, even when harvests fail or disaster strikes.

Open trade can help boost the flexibility of the food system in the face of climate disasters and make it resilient by delivering critical goods and services that are vital in periods of recovery from shocks. It can increase a country's access to the world market and raise the adaptability of its food system.