

ASSESSING THE GAP OF INDONESIA GREEN AGRICULTURE ASPIRATIONS AND APPLICATION : A Q-METHODOLOGY STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

As a sphere of policy and operational practice we see of Indonesia a *yawning gap between aspirations and application* to reduce environmental footprint from agriculture activities. In relation to aspirations we are seeing the emergence of national ‘green growth’ and ‘green agriculture’ strategies. This study tried to understand the factors that may contribute to the gap between green agriculture aspiration and its progress on the ground in Indonesia by conducting Q-methodology analysis. This method is complemented by the appliance of capacity assessment survey to get some insights of people perception on some primary capacities of the stakeholders to formulate agro-environmental policy, implement the policy, and perform compliance assurance function, which are entailed for an effective implementation of various mechanisms, instruments, and policies for ‘green agriculture’.

METHODOLOGY

Capacity Assessment

The assessment on the capacity of both government and private was carried out through a survey that was conducted during the Green Agriculture Workshop. In this survey, participants were asked to rate the capacity of the government and private sector in Indonesia in performing functions related to green agriculture.

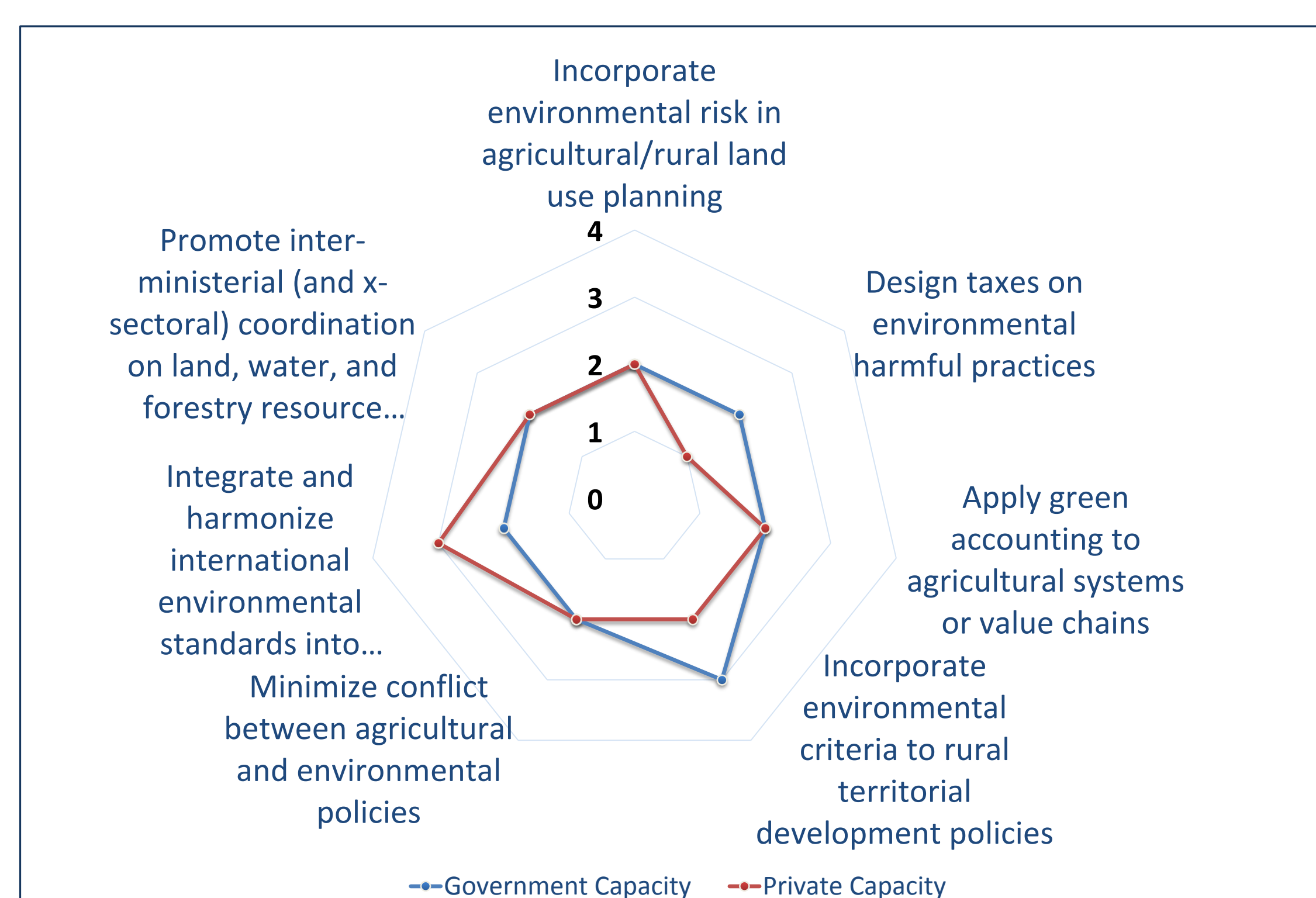
Q-Methodology

Q-methodology focuses on the subjective dimension of any issue towards which the complex different points-of-view of people with different characteristic can be expressed and structured. A same Q-sort can be given to different group of people, to look at the patterns of response to uncover the distinct “points-of-view”. The total respondents in our Q-methodology are 15 participants with agriculture, environmental and forestry backgrounds from the government, research centre, and commodity associations.

The Q-methodology steps are as follow:

1. Construct a set of **concourse statement** to be sorted by the experts (respondents).
This set of concourse statement consisted of **30 statements**
2. **Q-sorting**: The respondents were asked to sort the concourse statements on the Q-sort matrix based on their perception on the level of importance of the statements (-4 = least important, 4 = most important).
3. **Analyse the Q-sort using the PQ-Method** software. The result of this analysis will give information about how participants rank the factors, the consensus items, and the distinguishing statements that differentiate groups of respondents into factor groups

RESULT



Note: Capacity Rate: 0 = N/A; 1 = Non-Existent; 2 = Low; 3 = High; 4 = World Class

Figure 1. Government and Private Capacity to Perform Agro-Environment Policy

Table 1. Top four factor Q-sort Values by Consensus Agreement

ID	Concourse Statements	Z-score Factor Arrays		
		1	2	3
1	Land-use planning by the local and national and government are not well-synchronized	4	3	4
16	The eco-certification cost is not affordable for small-holders	0	1	1
29	National accreditation institutions have not properly incorporated environmental standard in agriculture	-4	-3	-3
12	Agriculture business scale in Indonesia is not economically viable thus hinder the implementation of green agriculture	-1	-2	-1

Table 2. Summary of perspectives on the gaps of Green Agriculture in Indonesia

Group Name	More important	Less important
Group 1: Definer and regulator for Land-use planning and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-use planning and zoning maps is not well-synchronized Environmental risks and impact has not been incorporated to land-use planning No premium price guarantee Limited scientific-based policy formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited environmental campaign and advocacy to consumers Unavailable green agriculture policy and regulation for all commodities The National Accreditation Body not properly incorporated environmental standards
Group 2: Enabler and regulator of financial and market regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expensive and less profitable green agriculture practices Limited access of smallholders to formal financial institutions Financial institutions and services has not considered the GA concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Scale of green agriculture is unviable Limited coordination among the environmental monitoring institutions Unsuitable international standards to the local norms and conditions
Group 3: Promoter of Environmental practices and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental economic value has not been incorporated to GDP No premium price guarantee Land-use planning maps and applications at sub-national level not incorporated environmental risks and impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Accreditation Body has not properly incorporated environmental standards Limited coordination among the environmental monitoring institutions Economic Scale of green agriculture is unviable

CONCLUSION

The consensus shows the degree of agreement between all of the respondents regarding the value of each statement. The positive array shows that a statement is valued more and the negative arrays show that a statement is least important for all respondents. From Table 1, it can be concluded that all respondents consider “not well- synchronized land-use planning” as the important factors that contributes to the gap, while the economic scale of viable green agriculture in Indonesia least contributes to the gap.

The analysis shows that each group (definer, enabler and promoter) has relatively distinguished statements. For example, **Group 1: definer for land-use planning and management** perceive that the “not well-synchronized land-use planning” as the relevant factors for the gap, while “limited consumers advocacy” is considered as least relevant. **Group 3: Promoter of environmental practices and investment** perceive that it is necessary to include “environmental value into the GDP” to reduce the gap, while the “national accreditation body capacity to incorporate the environmental standards is less relevant to reduce the gap.