

SDGs-Based Economic Development Design Through the Development of Eco Halal Food in Sustainable Food Home Areas (KRPL) Binor Village Probolinggo

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ABSTRACT

Eco Halal Food is a new term in the food industry. Eco Halal Food is a continuation of eco food, namely food that provides safety not only for humans but also for the environment. Eco food is one of the business models for food from processed plants that has an impact on health and community empowerment. But in the current context, eco food in food is not enough, because it cannot be internationally competitive. Thus, eco food coupled with halal food are two food safety concepts that have their own standardization, and can become a new discovery, namely eco halal food, a food concept that is not only halal thoyyibah, but also has a positive impact on empowering the surrounding community and a sustainable environment. So this research aims; the first, describes the development of eco Halal food in the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL), the second analyzes the design of SDGs-based economic development through the development of eco halal food. Achievement of the objectives was carried out using a research method, namely a qualitative approach with case study in Binor Village Probolinggo. Data collection techniques used observation, interviews, documentation and extension of observations at the location. Data analysis used the Miles Huberman model with a phenomenological analysis model. So the results of this study state that the first thing to do is to empower women in managing food at KRPL. So as to produce various food variants that are managed from upstream to downstream. Second, the design of the economic development carried out seeks to achieve the 17 goals of the SDGs coupled with sharia elements as a new combination in realizing sustainable development.

Keywords: Eco Food, Eco Halal Food, Models

Eco Halal Food merupakan istilah baru dalam industri makanan. Eco Halal Food merupakan kelanjutan dari eco food, yaitu makanan yang memberikan keamanan tidak hanya bagi manusia tetapi juga bagi lingkungan. Eco food merupakan salah satu model bisnis makanan dari olahan tanaman yang berdampak pada kesehatan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Namun dalam konteks saat ini, eco food pada pangan saja tidak cukup, karena tidak dapat berdaya saing internasional. Dengan demikian, eco food digabungkan dengan halal food merupakan dua konsep keamanan pangan yang memiliki standarisasi tersendiri, dan dapat menjadi sebuah penemuan baru, yaitu eco halal food, sebuah konsep pangan yang tidak hanya halal thoyyibah, tetapi juga berdampak positif terhadap pemberdayaan masyarakat sekitar dan lingkungan yang berkelanjutan. Sehingga penelitian ini bertujuan; pertama, mendeskripsikan pengembangan eco halal food di Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari (KRPL), kedua menganalisis desain pembangunan ekonomi berbasis SDGs melalui pengembangan eco halal food. Pencapaian tujuan tersebut dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian yaitu pendekatan kualitatif dengan studi kasus di Desa Binor Probolinggo. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi dan perpanjangan pengamatan di lokasi. Analisis data menggunakan model Miles Huberman dengan model analisis fenomenologi. Sehingga hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa hal pertama yang harus dilakukan adalah memberdayakan perempuan dalam mengelola pangan di KRPL. Sehingga menghasilkan

berbagai varian pangan yang dikelola dari hulu ke hilir. Kedua, desain pengembangan ekonomi yang dilakukan berupaya untuk mencapai 17 tujuan SDGs ditambah dengan unsur syariah sebagai kombinasi baru dalam mewujudkan pembangunan berkelanjutan.

Kata-kata Kunci: *Eco Food, Eco Halal Food, Models*

Introduction

The development process with the orientation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been widely implemented in Indonesia (Salim & Palullungan, 2021). The SDGs process contains 17 goals with 169 measurable achievements. These 17 goals expected will achieve at 2030 (Kota et al., 2021; Primary, 2020; Sampedro, 2021). The economic development with the SDGs's aim for the welfare of the citizenship will not be successful if the people's food needs cannot fulfilled (Fonseca et al., 2020). If food needs can't fulfil, any people will starve (Chaireni et al., 2020). It makes a country far from prosperous even though countries was carrying out economic development in all fields (Sustainable, 2020). Therefore, the need for food is one element that is very important to be considered by a country.

One of the efforts of the Indonesian government to address the food and nutrition needs of the people was carried out by making Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2009 concerning policies to accelerate the diversification of food consumption based on local resources (Dedy Sutrisno, 2022). Then, through several studies, the Ministry of Agriculture initiated the implementation of the Home Yard area which later gave birth to the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) model since February 2011 which later became the start of the development of the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) in various locations, and in 2012 it was implemented in all provinces (Alrasyid et al., 2022).

The Sustainable Food Home Area Program (KRPL) is a program that utilizes the yard of the house to plant various vegetables and fruits (Ayuning Tyas, 2019). This aims to help meet the food needs of families, in addition to this main goal the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) program also has another goal, namely empowering the community (Saptana et al., 2021). Communities who are the targets of the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) program are expected to be able to utilize plants that have been planted, so that in addition to meeting their food needs, the community's economy can also develop (Rangga et al., 2022).

A village in the East Java region that has won an award in the development of a Sustainable Food Home Area, namely Binor Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency. Binor Village has won the main category proklam award from the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Binor Village won the first proklam award out of 32 Villages and Binor Village also won first place in the New BRILian 2022 Batch 2 Program. In this program, Binor Village won first place which was received directly by the Head of Binor Village. Binor Village won first place in the New Desa BRILian 2022 Batch 2 Program because Binor Village was able to develop MSMEs well (interview results).

The Binor Village community has a place to develop a potential, one of which is in the culinary field, where this container comes from the help of PT. PJB UP Paiton in the form of packaging, production equipment, such as stoves, pans for cooking utensils, vegetable stick grinding equipment and assistance in promoting the vegetable stick product. The development of Eco Food in Binor Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency is one of the villages that earns additional income from processed products, namely culinary vegetable

sticks. There are several vegetables that are processed into sticks, namely mustard greens, celery, red spinach, and green spinach.

These vegetable sticks are marketed in cafes & restaurants on Bohai Beach, Binor Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency, and PT Pembangkitan Jawa Bali (PJB) UP Paiton often order this Binor specialty product for souvenirs for guests from out of town who come to PJB. For example, if there is an order from PT Pembangkitan Jawa Bali (PJB) UP Paiton who has guests from Jogjakarta and Jakarta, then it will be immediately processed. The vegetables that are processed into sticks come from the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) of Krajan hamlet, in the form of spinach, celery and mustard greens. The Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) is a program for developing a food house model that is built in an area (hamlet, village, district) with the principle of utilizing environmentally friendly yards to fulfill food and family nutrition through the provision of various vegetables and fruit as well as sources of animal protein. In addition, the construction of the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) is expected to be able to increase family income so that it can reduce costs for fulfilling daily needs and increase costs for education. The Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) is also intended to civilize the public to consume Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced and Safe (B2SA) food.

In its development, eco food is not only safe from an environmental point of view (Name, 2020), but also halal thayyiban in terms of the manufacture and processing of vegetable-based foods. Even at the packaging and distribution level, the halal principle has been implemented, so this product is better known as eco halal food (Vanany et al., 2019). The Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) is a place for the development of eco halal food which can have an impact on economic development both local and international economies. Food security, environmental health and poverty reduction are the main objectives of the existence of the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) (Wartiningsih et al., 2022). So that through the existence of eco halal food in the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL), it can become a new model design in SDG-based economic development. So this study aims first to describe the development of eco Halal food in the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL), secondly to analyze the design of SDGs-based economic development through the development of eco halal food.

Many studies on eco food have been carried out by previous researchers. In references based on Mendeley, in 2023 there were at least 397 journals or research that discussed eco food, as well as halal food studies, at least Mendeley noted that there were 86 studies in 2023. Based on the research conducted, there is the development of eco food which can be used as a basis for development. sustainable. As research conducted by Riaz et al (2023). His research tries to look at eco food from the point of view of its processing and its contribution to MSMEs. This study uses smart PLS in processing its data by taking Green Share Vision (GSV) and Green Knowledge Sharing (GKS) variables as variables that have a relationship in increasing sustainable competitive advantage for MSMEs. (Riaz et al., 2023). Subsequent research was conducted by Alam S et al (2023) who looked at the shopping behavior of the Malaysian people for products labeled with eco food. The study uses self-efficacy as a moderator variable and Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) as a measurement tool used. The research stresses the importance of environmental education from both the government and corporate initiatives regarding the path of environmentally conscious buying behavior (Alam et al., 2023). In line with this, Zhen H et al (2023) also provide reinforcement related to eco food as an alternative in overcoming the problem of food waste by providing an alternative, that eco food can be an environmental management tool. This research has conducted trials on four alternative food waste management in Suzhou, China with recommendations that

there should be involvement of government funds in overcoming food waste and realizing sustainable environmental management (Zhen et al., 2023).

The study on eco food above by researchers tried to be combined with studies on halal food which so far had not been carried out by other studies. So far, eco food has become a separate study, as well as halal food. Almost all halal food research currently developing is talking about supply chain, marketing and production, as research conducted by Febriandika N (2023) focuses more on buying patterns of halal food by Gen Z in Indonesia (Febriandika et al., 2023). It can also be seen from the research of Ali M et al (2022) who talked about the halal food supply chain as a way to demonstrate the integrity of halal food in the world of commerce (Ali et al., 2022). The same research was also conducted by Wisdom Apedo Deku et al (2023) by stating that halal food can create a healthy environment. This can be seen from the innovation dimension in developing interpreneural marketing specifically for halal food (Deku et al., 2023). Based on several studies and reviews of studies conducted, this research is a relatively new study. This research combines the concept of eco food with halal food. Two concepts in meeting food needs that are aligned with SDGs-based economic development. Therefore, researchers took the theme "SDGs-Based Economic Development Design Through the Development of Eco Halal Food in Sustainable Food Home Areas".

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach, because from previous research there is no theoretical credibility related to eco halal food, not only related to theory, but also to the phenomena discussed. The phenomenon of eco-halal food that leads to product reliability is interesting to study in terms of its role in contributing to economic development in Indonesia (Luthfiyah, 2020). In studying this issue, the selection of a qualitative approach is appropriate to reveal phenomena that occur and are still dim (Grace, 2009).

The selection of a qualitative approach is based on a phenomenological/interpretive paradigm (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This paradigm has the characteristics of existing reality which is subjective, created by humans, not discovered and that reality is interpreted. From the reality that exists in Binor Village, researchers see that this reality runs naturally but remains under control. That is, the village carries out the production process until the community empowerment process continues. This reality is then interpreted by researchers into research by exploring in depth related to eco halal food.

This reality, researchers deepen with this type of case study research in order to deepen the experience of the informants regarding eco halal food carried out by the Binor village community. Case study is based on the experiences of local villagers. Case study is used in order to systematize the experiences of informants, the pure awareness contained in the experience itself. Looking for the pure meaning that is owned by the informants (Creswell, 2003a). So that when conducting interviews, researchers tried to explore the experiences of the informants, explore their awareness in carrying out the eco-halal food production process. This is because phenomenology not only reveals a phenomenon related to halal food which is increasingly trending, but also the awareness of the actors to make it eco halal food.

In the search for qualitative data there are a series of activities carried out. These series are interconnected with one another in order to answer the research questions that arise (Chu, PH. and Chang, 2017). In this type of phenomenological research, researchers try to build closeness with informants so they can understand the experiences of informants regarding eco halal food in Binor Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo. Research with the type of

phenomenology in its data collection practices places more emphasis on interviews with informants. Therefore the data collection techniques in this study, among others (Creswell, 2015):

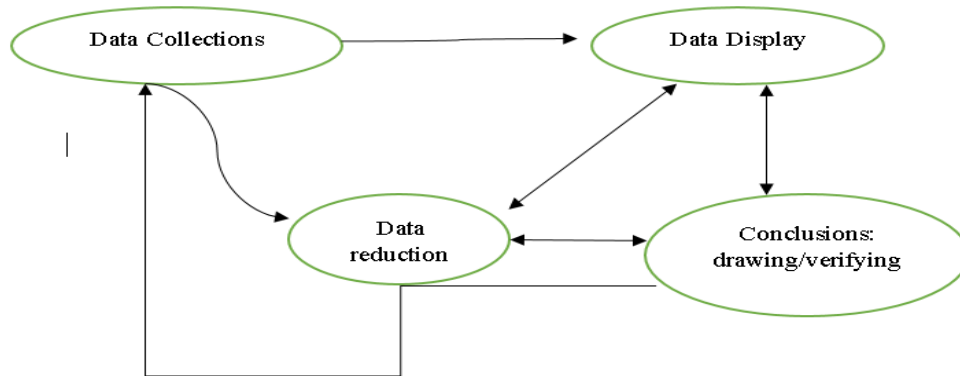
First; Observation is also understood as observation, meaning that researchers take data by observing. The researcher builds familiarity with the informants, because in this case the researcher does not use participatory observation, but the researcher is an outsider who is not involved in the process of eco-halal food in the research location. The researcher uses non-participatory observation, that is, the researcher is not directly involved in the daily activities of the informant, but only acts as a researcher. Even so, in this case, the researcher maintained familiarity with the informant, so that the data obtained was credible.

Second; In the process of exploring the experience of informants related to eco halal food, data was collected by means of interviews. Interviews are techniques of gathering information from informants by asking questions and communicating directly. In this study, the type of interview technique used is in-depth interview, namely in-depth interviews on each research focus that is used as a question. In conducting interviews researchers have a draft of questions as a guide. So the interview is called a semi-structured interview. The researcher made an interview guide first, then developed it according to research needs (Miles & Huberman, 2014). The interview steps in this study include: Making guidelines as a reference in conducting interviews with informants, because in this study using semi-structured interviews and in-depth interviews, get to know the informants, build closeness with the informants so that The interviews were no longer official interviews, but were like regular conversations so that researchers could easily gather data and interviews were conducted with predetermined informants based on the technique described above.

Third; Documentation. In this study, in addition to observation and interview techniques using documentation. This documentation technique is by taking data from photos related to the eco-halal food process, location photos, product photos, interview photos with informants.

After the data has been collected, the next stage is the researcher analyzing the data that has been collected. In this study, the data analysis used was adjusted to the type of research used. This type of research uses phenomenology, so the data analysis used is descriptive and interpretive (Hopefully, 2021). Case descriptions are carried out so that researchers are able to uncover findings related to themes or problems that have been uncovered by researchers when studying the case. After doing the description, the researcher can interpret the data obtained from disclosing cases in the field.

In conducting the analysis, the researcher followed the steps taken by Miles and Huberman, namely by organizing and categorizing the data, sorting the data into a pattern so as to present research findings. The process of data analysis was carried out, reviewing all the results of the interviews that had been conducted, categorizing, studied after that, data reduction was carried out in the form of abstraction. Abstraction is a summary of the process of statements that need to be maintained in such a way that they remain in it. Next arrange in units. The units are categorized while coding. The next stage is data checking. After the data is checked, there is an interpretation of the data. Existing data is interpreted and interpreted, so that it becomes a research finding (Lisabella, 2013):



Data that has been collected through data collection techniques must be tested for validity. In testing the validity of the data, in this case study research, researchers used source triangulation and method triangulation. Source triangulation, namely comparing the data obtained from one informant was cross-checked with other informants in order to obtain valid data (Creswell, 2003b). Method triangulation was also used in this study to check the validity of the data with one data collection method checked with another method, for example interview data was checked against documents or files or reinforced by observation. In addition to the two types of data validity checks, the researcher also extends the observation, meaning that the researcher returns to the research location until he gets really valid data.

During the interview, the researchers did not only ask one source but various sources related to eco-halal food in edamame products. In addition, the researchers also repeated it at different times, so that there were 3 sources that the researchers interviewed more than once, some even more than 2 times, especially key informants. Researchers also confirmed the data not only with one method but also with 2 methods. So the data is not only obtained by interviews, but also by observation and documentation. Obtaining the last data, the researcher extends the observation, meaning that the researcher enters the research location again, when the validity of the data is still unclear. Especially related to the exploration of SDGs-based economic development.

Results and Discussions

Research that has been carried out using a qualitative approach and with a phenomenological type, produces findings that are consistent with the objectives, namely:

Development of Eco Halal Food in the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL)

The term eco halal food can be interpreted as organic food that is already halal processed and has a certificate (Singh et al., 2023). This was born from the trend of chemical farming that is rife today. Organic food is basically all types of food that come from living organisms (animals or plants) (Wang et al., 2023). However, currently the term organic is used in a limited way for plant products that use no or little use of pesticides and artificial fertilizers. Organic food is created according to all established production standards (Li et al., 2023). Basically, organic food is also a product that is safe for the environment (Randeree, 2019). The organic food production process uses environmentally friendly methods that do not involve chemical pesticides and fertilizers and does not contain genetically modified

organisms and food additives (Adura Mohd Yusoff et al., 2015). Organic food (eco halal food) is marketed as healthy and environmentally friendly food (Masrurroh, 2020). For consumers, health factors, better taste, and environmental factors are the most dominant factors in predicting interest in buying organic food. In its development, the Head of Binor Village created a Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL), Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM), and a Garbage Bank. Binor Village has a local initiative by developing an integrated area with the Climate Resilience Village Program (Proklam) and has become a pilot of a radiant village and an independent village.

Binor Village established the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) program to become a safe and prosperous community. At that time, Binor Village also established a snack or snack business in the form of vegetable sticks, the vegetables made were spinach, celery and mustard greens. This program runs in one hamlet, namely Krajan hamlet in Binor Village. Each hamlet has its own program. Vegetable sticks have been established since 2018 until now, so this vegetable sticks business has been running for more than three years. The production of vegetable sticks has basic ingredients in the form of mustard greens, celery and spinach which have good quality, selected and certainly organic, so that they are processed with a variety of vegetable flavors which are enjoyed by children, teenagers and adults.

Vegetable sticks is an MSME program engaged in the field of vegetable stick snacks with various kinds of vegetables that are processed in a hygienic and healthy way. Good quality and organic vegetables are turned into vegetable sticks and then processed and fried in high quality oil which is good for the body. So that consumers are more interested in consuming vegetable sticks. These vegetables are taken by the Binor Village community, in every house in Krajan Hamlet there is a Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) in the form of cultivating mustard greens, celery and spinach.

Production of Vegetable Sticks



Source: Binor Village Documents, 2023

The picture above is a product display of vegetable sticks, these vegetable sticks are running because there is help and guidance from PT. PJB UP Paiton, packaging and marketing were also assisted by PT. PJB UP Paiton, finally this vegetable stick business is growing. Processed vegetable sticks are a contemporary snack product with attractive and modern packaging. Attractive packaging, complete legality, economical price, which is priced at Rp. 15.000,- with a variety of unique vegetable flavors.

The process of making vegetable sticks



The picture above is the process of making vegetable sticks, the process of processing vegetable sticks using quality ingredients and good oil. The process is very hygienic and the vegetables used are organic vegetables. In the picture there are several mothers who process making vegetable sticks in a practical way. The process of loading the vegetable sticks starts with chopping the vegetables so that they are fine then mixing them with the ingredients that have been provided, namely flour, eggs, flavourings, and butter, all put together. Mixed together so evenly.

Vegetable Stick Grinding Process



Source: Times Indonesia

The picture above shows that some Postaklim women grind the vegetable sticks so that the ingredients for the vegetable sticks are evenly mixed. In this section, the process takes longer because it is milled using modern tools, the tool is very practical so that it is easier for mothers to grind it.

Process of Frying Vegetable Sticks



The picture above shows that the process of making vegetable sticks for this nutritious snack is already at the frying stage. These vegetable sticks are fried using high quality, clean and healthy oil, safe for consumption. This is an advantage of vegetable stick snacks for consumers and toddlers because it will be a suitable solution for healthy and nutritious vegetable stick snacks for consumers and children.

These vegetable sticks have their own advantages because one of the processes is grinding them to make them thin and long, like ready-to-eat vegetable sticks and also frying them using good quality oil. Vegetable sticks also use good quality seasoning without preservatives.

Based on the results of the observations, interviews and documentation above, it can be analyzed that the development of eco halal food in the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) is developed in the production of vegetable products which are converted into snacks, such as sticks, chips and so on. Besides being healthy, these foods already have halal certification. The process of developing eco food in Binor Village started with establishing a Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL). With the existence of the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL), the Binor Village community was programmed to have one house for one Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL). From that the people of Binor Village cultivate vegetable crops in the form of mustard greens, spinach and celery. From the results of the vegetable plants, it continues to be processed into snacks in the form of vegetable sticks. The production of vegetable sticks does not produce them every day, but they are still waiting for vegetables that are ready to be harvested. The vegetable sticks are marketed at Bohay Beach and are still being assisted by PT. PJB UP Paiton.

From the explanation of the eco food development process, it is also necessary to have stages in the development of eco food in the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) in Binor Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency. The following is the development of eco food in Binor Village through several stages of the characteristics of eco food, including: clean and halal food, halal processes, hygienic and does not cause environmental damage. Because this eco halal food is grown in the environment so that it becomes green, the results are then processed into vegetable sticks.

Product development is carried out by improving the quality, features and design of the product, initially this product did not have good and safe packaging, then developed to have good packaging (Varghese et al., 2023). It is also being improved by conducting product halal tests, so that products have halal certification and are declared halal in terms of materials and processes. The aim of developing eco food products is to make consumers'

tastes in order to help companies win the competition, efforts to increase sales and maintain customer loyalty so that consumers can continue to trust their buyers' decisions (Azam, 2016).

SDGs-Based Economic Development Design Through the Development of Eco Halal Food

The process of developing eco halal food in the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) in Binor Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency cannot be separated from the strategies, goals and factors that already exist. So that in the development of eco halal food there needs to be support from the government so that the stages of developing eco halal food can be maximized in improving the economy of the people of Binor Village. In the process of implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)-based economic development through the development of eco halal food in the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL) in Binor Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency, it is necessary to have a stage to achieve goals in harmony with the welfare of the community. Binor Village was selected as the recipient of the Climate Village Program (Proklim) award from the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) in East Java. Pemdes Binor is committed to creating a Climate Resilient Village. This is done as a form of adaptation and mitigation of climate change, due to global warming. Because Binor Village is holding a Climate Resilience Program, to develop this eco food, there are several stages in economic development: changing the economic structure, carrying out technological developments, increasing equitable welfare

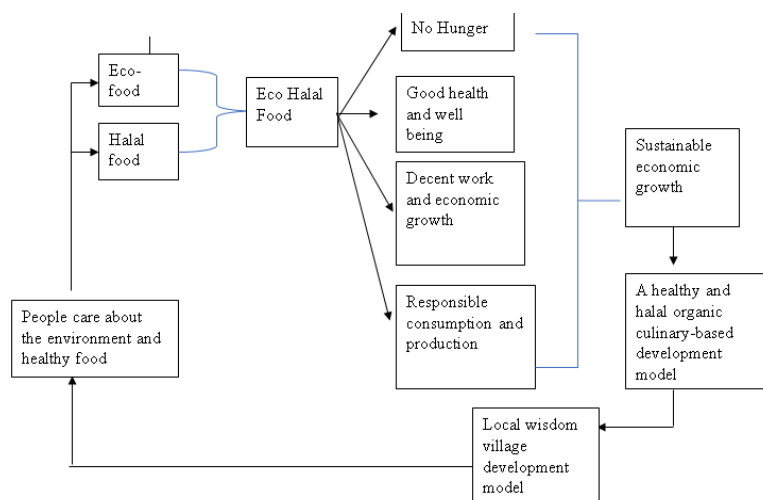
Based on the stages of developing eco halal food that have been carried out, there are efforts to implement the SDGs in eco halal food production activities. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have the goal of increasing the initial economic well-being of the community, meaning that the economy can run stably and sustainably (Fitri & Putri Rima Jauhari, 2021). There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) goals set, but there are only four things related to the development of eco halal food in Binor Village, Paiton District, Probolinggo Regency, these four things include the first without hunger, the second is a healthy and prosperous life, which third Decent work and economic growth, and fourth Responsible consumption and production. These four things are the four goals that have been achieved for the development of eco halal food (Masruroh & Suprianik, 2023).

Table of fulfillment of SDGs elements through Eco Halal Food at KRPL

No	Elements of the SDGs	Explanation
1	No Hunger	Making eco halal food is fulfilling food needs. Healthy, safe and hygienic raw materials have guaranteed that <i>eco-halal food</i> is a healthy food and can eliminate hunger
2	Good Health and Well Being	Eco halal food guarantees health, not only physical health but also environmental health. In addition, the existence of

		eco halal food also guarantees welfare because it can provide additional income
3	Decent work and Economic Growth	If this eco halal food is implemented in all villages, there will be economic growth in the village. Especially if the product can be sold abroad.
4	Responsible consumption and production	Development activities <i>eco-halal food</i> an accountable consumption and production activity. Because in production it meets halal standards and the food is safe for consumption, because it is hygienic and healthy.

Based on the table above, an SDGs-based economic development model can be obtained from development *eco-halal food*. The following is the design of the development:



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The picture above provides an understanding, that the model that was born from the development *eco-halal food* is a healthy and halal organic culinary-based development model. This model was formed from the public's concern for environmental health, so that they make their environment a place to grow vegetables. These vegetables are processed into healthy snacks, besides that the production also pays attention to the product halal process. Using the regular halal certification system submitted to BPJPH, so that a product called *eco-halal food*. The SDGs analysis of this product is capable of fulfilling the 4 SDGs goals, namely no hunger, good health and wellbeing, decent work and economic growth, responsible consumption and production. Fulfillment of these 4 goals has at least resulted in sustainable economic growth. In addition, the development model as above can also be called local wisdom-based economic development. Vegetables are plants that can grow in

certain areas, meaning these vegetables are products that bring comparative advantages(Ahiakpor, 2013).

Conclusion

Villages become the basis of economic development. Each village has local wisdom. Presence *eco-halal food* become a product with local wisdom but can be global. The product is developed through the product and process. Halal raw materials, halal production processes to halal distribution. In the implementation of *eco halal food*, there are at least 4 SDGs goals that have been met, namely no hunger, good health and well being, decent work and economic growth, responsible consumption and production. The fulfillment of these SDGs proves that although they are based on local wisdom, however *eco-halal food* has been able to make the Binor Village area experience sustainable growth. It is categorized as sustainable because of the healthy environment and healthy food it produces. Apart from that, there is also environmental safety and comfort with the presence of a climate that can maintain stability.

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