



FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION NATIONAL REPORT

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action under Commitment Seven (Objective 7.3) called upon governments in partnership with all actors of civil society, in coordination with relevant international institutions and, in conformity with ECOSOC Resolution 1996/36 on the follow-up to the major international UN conferences and summits, *inter-alia*, to:

- Report to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on national, sub-regional and regional implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, drawing upon a food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems, once established, as an analytical aid.
- Monitor through the CFS the national, sub-regional, regional and international implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, using reports from national governments, reports on UN agency follow-up and inter-agency coordination, and information from other relevant international institutions.

This Report documents the country progress in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. It consists of two sections. Sections I and II constitute the substantive parts of the Report on progress made, policies adopted and actions taken. In particular, Section II deals with programmes and measures taken by the country for each of the seven Commitments under the Plan of Action.

In order to facilitate the completion of the report, the Secretariat has prepared a set of Guidelines which are enclosed herewith.

Country:	Indonesia
Date of Report:	December 22, 2005

Institution or committee responsible for reporting

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Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal

(for completion of Section I of the report please refer to paragraph 5 of the Guidelines)

The state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and the progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets are described below:

As we might agree that both poverty reduction and food security as a multidimensional aspect comprises of some aspects such as social, economy, politic and culture. Therefore, the state of poverty and food security would reflect the performance of those aspects interaction. Indonesia in 2004, for instance, was affected by several national issues like (1) public election; (2) social conflict in some parts; (3) avian influenza and anthrax cases and (4) natural disaster like Tsunami. Given this condition, Indonesia is being faced to some more challenges in achieving poor and hunger reduction targets. Tsunami case, for instance, caused transient poverty (in Aceh and North Sumatera areas) that definitely increased the number of poor people and reduced huge of food production area as well. According to the economic report of the World Bank, total damage caused by the Aceh disaster was so huge and recovery budget (including income losses) recently estimated in the range of US\$ 4 - 5 billions. Furthermore, direct impact of the disaster would decrease Indonesia economic growth rate in 2005 as 0.1 – 0.4 percent.

In term of strategic food production, Indonesia in the period of 2000 – 2005 has nationally increased such as rice increased 0.82 % per annum; maize 4.56 %; sugar 5.9%; beef 5.80%; chicken 8.21%; fish 9.31% and eggs increased as 7.96% per annum. On the national average, per capita energy consumption at the household level in 2005 is 99.8 % of energy required (1997 Kcal/capita/day) and Desirable Dietary Pattern (*Pola Pangan Harapan*) is 79.1 including protein, fruits and vegetables consumption (micronutrient) (recommendation is 100). Unfortunately this achievement is not reflected in the individual food intake. We, therefore, still concerning on the food shortages (caused by harvesting failure and poor distribution) and low purchasing power in some areas that led to the vulnerability and malnourished problems. Based on result of the 2004 survey (namely Food Insecurity Atlas), on 265 districts, there are some food insecure districts which categorized into: (1) 40 districts (15.09%) are nearly food insecure; (2) 30 districts (11.32%) are food insecure; (3) 30 districts (11.32%) are severe food insecure. An economic event that gives great influence to food security is the rise of fuel price in March and October 2005. The increase of fuel price would definitely increase staple food price and decrease people real income in the other sides. As consequence, there will be more food insecure incident mainly for under-five children.

We believe that poverty and hunger is tightly correlated one to another, therefore, we support any efforts to improve accessibility to food through combination between direct intervention for immediate food needs and long-term development programs to enhance the economic performance, especially through promoting agriculture and

rural development. This strategy known as twin-track strategy, which involves whole national components such as government, citizen including NGOs, professional organization and business sector.

Food security policy in Indonesia is formulated into 14 major elements as follows:

- (1)** Ensuring food availability, through several programs such as: (a) development of 15 million hectares of permanent irrigated land and 15 million hectares of dry land; (b) development of land conservation and rehabilitation; (c) preservation of water resources and managing river basin (*Daerah Aliran Sungai/DAS*); (d) development and utilisation of high yield variety seed and utilisation agricultural equipment and machinery; (e) better management on gas supply for fertilizer industries; (f) development and provision of beneficial capital for farmers and fishermen; (g) Increasing productivity through genetic improvement and cultivation technology; (h) increasing efficiency of post harvesting;
- (2)** Managing land utilization through programs of: (a) development of agrarian reform; (b) formulation of local and regional land use development; (c) improvement in land administration and land certification; (d) implementation progressive tax system for converting land use;
- (3)** Developing of food stock, through programs: (a) development of government food stock; (b) development of community food barn;
- (4)** Developing efficient food distribution system, through programs of: (a) establishment and rehabilitation for distribution means; (b) obliteration of retribution for agriculture and fishery products; (c) facilitation on food transportation for severe insecure and remote areas; (d) controlling on unfair trade;
- (5)** Maintaining food price stability, through programs of: (a) periodic monitoring on staple food price; (b) management on food supply and food stock for price stability;
- (6)** Increasing household access to food, through programs of: (a) empowering poor and food insecure community; (b) increasing the effectiveness of rice for poor program; (c) strengthening food process institution in rural area;
- (7)** Diversifying food, through programs of: (a) increasing on food consumption of diversified, nutritious and balance food; (b) development of food technology; (c) farming diversification and promotion of local food;
- (8)** Increasing food quality and food safety, through the implementation of programs of: (a) improvement of quality food control and food safety for food processing and trading; through assignment of related institutions in 21 provinces for improving safety control of fresh fruits and vegetables; (b) improving consumer awareness to food quality and food safety; (c) early prevention and law enforcement toward infringement of food quality and food safety law;
- (9)** Preventing and handling food and nutrition insecure condition through: (a) developing early warning and handling system for food and nutrition insecure incident; (b) increasing family nutrition aware program; (c) promoting utilization of house yard for family nutrition source; (d) utilizing of government food stock for handling food and nutrition insecure incident;
- (10)** Facilitating research and development, through: (a) provision of sufficient budget allocation for research and development; (b) increasing partnership coordination between research institutions;
- (11)** Increasing community role;
- (12)** Carrying out international cooperation, through: (a) establishing international cooperation against hunger and poverty; (b) improvement economic, politic, social and culture diplomacy to improve food security;
- (13)** Developing human resources;
- (14)** Conducive macro and trade policy, through: (a) fiscal incentive which can give incentive for agriculture sector; (b) allocation of sufficient National Budget (*APBN*) and Local Budget (*APBD*) for developing agriculture and food sector; (b) trade policy which can give protection and promotion for strategic agriculture product.

Through well managed food production (environmental friendly) supported by a good governance with its appropriate policies and conducive situation of national social economy would ensure the achievement of poor reduction target and food security at household level as well. In the effort of establishing such condition, the government of Indonesia, through the FAO technical assistance, has drafted policies and programs to achieve sustainable food security through a program namely National Program for Food Security (NPFS). That particularly emphasizes on developing food security in food insecure areas, developing sense of belonging of local government towards this program and developing multi-sector surveillance system at local and national level. We also received Special Program for Food Security (SPFS) that addresses problem of food production, diversification, and food security in different agro-ecological zones.

The government of Indonesia has also formulated National Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (*Strategi Nasional Penanggulangan Kemiskinan*) with right based approach that emphasizes on the state obligation for respecting, protecting and fulfilling basic rights for poor community. The National Strategy for Poverty Alleviation is well integrated to the National Midterm Development Planning (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional = RPJMN*) 2004 – 2009 or to the 2006 Government Working Plan (*Rencana Kerja Pemerintah = RKP*).

Evaluation studies (such as impact assessment, comparison between results and objectives) of programmes or projects related to the WFS Plan of Action are attached to this report and listed below:

Study on Transient Poverty (*Kajian Transient Poverty*)

The study was conducted by Supporting Team for Preparation of Recommended Policy for Poverty Alleviation (the Agency for National Development Planning = *BAPPENAS*) and resulted Data on Poverty Structure in Indonesia as shown on the following table.

Year	Total Poor People	Urban Poor People	Rural Poor People
2003	37,400,000	12,300,000	25,100,000
2004	36,100,000	11,500,000	24,600,000

Assesment on the Number of Citizen Catagorized in Transient Poor and Potential Transient Poor by BPS- Statistic Indonesia

Categories	Feb 1996	Feb 1999	Feb 2005
A. Above Poverty line			
Net poor	134,600,000	123,700,000	155,800,000
Potential Transient Poor	25,400,000	30,400,000	26,200,000
B. Below poverty line			
Transient Poor	21,000,000	28,800,000	21,200,000
Chronic Poor	13,500,000	19,200,000	13,900,000
C. Total	194,500,000	202,100,000	217,100,000

Number and Percentage of Poor People, 1970 – 2004

Year	Number of Poor People (million)			Percentage of Poor People (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban+Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1970	NA	NA	70.0	NA	NA	60.00
1976	10.0	44.2	54.2	38.79	40.37	40.08
1978	8.3	38.9	47.2	30.84	33.38	33.31
1980	9.5	32.8	42.3	29.04	28.42	28.56
1981	9.3	31.3	40.6	28.06	26.49	26.85
1984	9.3	25.7	35.0	23.14	21.18	21.64
1987	9.7	20.3	30.0	20.14	16.44	17.42
1990	9.4	17.8	27.2	16.75	14.33	15.08
1993	8.7	17.2	25.9	13.45	13.79	13.67

1996	9.6	24.9	34.5	13.75	19.94	17.73
1998	17.6	31.9	49.5	21.92	25.72	24.23
1999	15.6	32.3	47.9	19.41	26.03	23.43
2000	12.3	26.4	38.7	14.60	22.38	19.14
2001	8.6	29.3	37.9	9.76	24.84	18.41
2002	13.3	25.1	38.4	14.46	21.10	18.20
2003	12.2	25.1	37.3	13.57	20.23	17.42
2004	11.4	24.8	36.2	12.13	20.11	16.66
April 2006 ^{*)}	NA	NA	41.12			19.00

*) BAPPENAS 2006

Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impact on hunger reduction and lessons learned, is given below:

1. The Participatory Integrated Development in Rainfed Areas (PIDRA)

PIDRA was initiated as supporting of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to overcome the economic crisis in Asia especially Indonesia. The program will be carried out during eight years (2001 – 2008) divided into two phases, phase I (2001 – 2004) and phase II (2005 – 2008). The objective of the program is to increase the community income and farm production, in the framework of sustainable food security and to improve the quality livelihood of 100,000 people under poverty line. The program focuses in three provinces (East Java, NTT and NTB) which covering 14 districts and 500 villages. After the first phase implementation, people welfare in project sites relatively improved and community were empowered both in terms of managerial and agricultural techniques.

2. Special Program for Food Security (SPFS)

Special Program for Food Security (SPFS) is a pilot project design for empowering poor communities to develop a sustainable food security. It was launched in Indonesia as a response to declining performance of agriculture and food security as the impact of prolonged drought (El Nino) followed by economic crisis in 1997. The overall objective of SPFS is to strengthen food security, revitalize the rural economy and alleviate rural poverty in order to enhance economic and nutritional well being. The program will be undertaken with full participation from local communities as well as mobilization of group and community resources. Target areas are five provinces representing different agro-ecological zones (Java, Riau, Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi). According to the result

of analysis impact (particularly irrigation development), productivity is increased and harvesting area is expanded that could increase people welfare.

3. National Program for Food Security (NPFS)

National Program for Food Security Formulation Assistance is program collaboratively implemented by FAO and Food Security Agency Ministry of Agriculture/the Secretariat of the National Council for Food Security in the beginning of 2004. The program is aimed to support achieving sustainable food security at national, local and household levels in Indonesia. The immediate objectives of this Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) project are: (1) facilitating government and other stakeholders by the detailed formulation of a National Program for Food Security (NPFS); (2) assisting for mobilizing of financial resources for its implementation through the organization of a workshop involving the stakeholders and the major development partners concerned; (3) increasing the awareness of district and provincial governments and agencies on issues relating to food security and how to address them, the responsibility for which is now decentralized; and (4) specifically to help establish the required processes and capacities to enable the Food Security Council at different levels to implement NPFS and undertake other responsibility allocated to them.

The main output of the project would be a document presenting NPFS in detail that would serve also as a base for resource mobilization (namely National Decentralized Support Program). The objective of National Decentralized Support Program phase I (2006-2009) is developing food security at household level in 192 food insecure districts, developing sense of belonging of local government towards this program and developing multi-sector surveillance system at local and national level. Phase I, which is starting in 2006, is incorporating with Village Food Self Reliance of the Agency for Food Security.

4. Institutional Support for Food Security (ISFS)

ISFS is technical cooperation between Food Security Agency and Japan International Cooperation Agency aimed to strengthen institutional capacity in establishing food security that is mainly focused on capacity building for officials in national and regional level. Which has been conducting through five major activities like (a) Study on Food Security Policy; (b) Food Supply and Demand Policy Simulation Model; (c) Dialogue Meeting on Food Security Policy; (d) Monitoring and Evaluation System; (e) Improvement and Development of Food Security Management Information System. The model areas of the project are: North Sumatera, north Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, and Central Java.

Section II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action

(for completion of Section II of the report please refer to paragraph 6 of the Guidelines)

This section describes the actions taken under all of the seven Commitments adopted at the World Food Summit. Information is included on policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction.

The full text of the WFS Plan of Action is available online at the FAO internet site http://www.fao.org/monitoringprogress/summit_en.html, under the section "Key documents, Rome Declaration on World Food Security".

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION IN INDONESIA

INTRODUCTION

1. Agriculture is a major economic sector in Indonesia. There is more than 24,868 millions agricultural households, which is dominated by small farmers. Mostly, they only own and cultivate a small size of farmland, where more than 13,253 millions agricultural households own less than 0.5 hectares (based on Agricultural Census, BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2004). The very narrow land ownership is one of the major reasons for poverty existence in the rural areas, since small land ownership has less productivity, efficiency, production continuity and, therefore, less competitiveness.
2. Experienced from severe economic crisis in the past, which has not fully recovered, agricultural sector has proven itself as an engine of growth in the Indonesia economic development. Recognizing this importance role and considering the external changes, Indonesia is shifting over all its agricultural policy and strategy to adjust and to redesign its agricultural paradigm and strategy. Then, the development of agriculture should not be focused only on increasing production, but on economic improvement and increasing farmers' income as well, and on the overall effort on the achievement of national food security.
3. As we may be all aware, the world is facing a serious food problem: hunger, malnutrition, and poverty prevails in many developing countries. One of the reasons is world food supply has not kept up with the demand because population growth is higher than the food production growth; resources for food production are continuously depleted. These problems should not be seen solely as individual country, but as the whole world problem as well. Both

- developed and developing countries should work together to solve the world food security. It, then, is a major issue on international agenda.
4. For the next five years (2005-2009), the agriculture development in Indonesia has a vision “*Concerning on prosperity of agriculture society through the completion of clean bureaucracy in sustainable agriculture development*”. It is implemented through realizing professional and high integrity agriculture bureaucracy, promoting strong and sustainable agriculture development, facilitating food security through production enhancement and consumption diversification, promoting the role of agriculture sector to national economics, facilitating the access of agriculture player to resource and service, and protecting farmer and agriculture in domestic and global trade system.
 5. Furthermore, the government has also established a coordinating ministry and agency related to food security and poverty alleviation, namely: (a) Food Security Council and (b) Coordination Team for Poverty Alleviation.
 6. It is necessary to make a consensus that food security concept at the national level means sufficient supply of food, nutritious, secure to be consumed, and accessibility of all people to obtain food which intend to have market system empowerment, efficient and effective distribution system of food from production center to the consumer and acceptable according to the culture. individual level up to the national level.
 7. By realising that food security involves variety of stakeholders, basic strategy of improving food security is community empowerment, by increasing ability of community to be independent, especially for those who live in rural area. Therefore, food security policy is formulated as inter-sectoral activity that involves several institutions such as: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, National Planning Board (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Trade, National Logistic Agency (BULOG), Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Defence, State Ministry of Women Empowerment and Coordinating Ministry for People Welfare. This policy coincides with the objective of National Development in each sector, and at the end, is directed to combat poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.
 8. Generally, national food security situation for period of 2000 - 2005 shows excellent tendency. It is shown by some food security indicators, include: (1) production of some important food commodities tend to increase; (2) progress of food prices are more stable, either in normal situation or period in celebration day (Ramadhan, Christmas, and New Year); (3) Community income which is counted by value of wage is increasing (either wage of agriculture labor or wage of informal employee in industry sector); (4) the average of farmer exchange value (*nilai tukar petani*) is increasing; (5) quality of community consumption is increasing; (6) the role of community and local government is increasing, shown by creativity of local government in handling food security problems; and (7) proportion of poor and food insecure people is decreasing. This indications show that the food security policy and efforts have been done give positif impact.

COMMITMENTS

ONE

We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all.

Indonesia has been significantly changing its political system since 1998 through several steps; among others, enhancing law on political parties which broadens people opportunity and participation on the national political decision making as reflected through the increase number of political parties; secondly, changing development paradigm from centralized to a more decentralized government, heading to more democratic governance.

The law number 32/2004 was launched to realize democratization in Indonesia politic. Through the implementation of this law central government delegated its authority to the local governments and only several aspect remain belong to central government like defense, religious, foreign affair, education and health. By the implementation of decentralization, each local government (kabupaten/districts) could formulate program/action plan precisely since they know better their own needs and conditions rather than central government does.

Food security issue, for instance, becomes local government responsibility to ensuring that all people in his/her area are able to access the food both in term of quantity and quality, so, they could life in healthy manners. To achieve such a condition the government has been taking several policies such as (1) Improvement of women's quality and productivity through introducing wider opportunity to them to get better knowledge for both management an science; (2) Development of equal position between women and men by formulating program in every sectors that more consider on gender development.

In order to form clean government, Indonesia promotes and strengthens well-function legal and judicial systems by eradicating corruption to create clean government. This condition is requirement to achieve development goal.

To secure equal participation of women and men and to promote women empowerment, the government has established Ministry of Women Affairs for the last ten years. The Ministry is coordinating all related women affairs programs, for instance, improvement of women's quality and productivity through improvement of managerial capability as well as capability on science and technology. To support the policy there are programs/activities being implemented, among others, (a) The enlargement of women business opportunity in agricultural sector by developing partnership to all related institutions. For instance, the establishment of Informal-Business Group (Kelompok Usaha Bersama), Women NGOs, and other activity groups. (b) The improvement of integrated programs in developing women's role on family health and prosperity (*Keluarga Sehat dan Sejahtera-P2WKSS*) and family skill education (*Pendidikan Keterampilan Keluarga-PKK*). These activities include house-yard utilisation, rural agribusiness development, healthy house environment

maintenance and environmental conservation. (c) The establishment of income generating program for improving small farmers welfare. For instance, the Small Farmers Program (P4K), Participatory Integrated Development in Rainfed Area (PIDRA), Special Program for Food Security (SPFS) with community participatory and gender mainstreaming approach, etc. One of the problems faced by international world is terrorism. To maintain durable peace in the country, the government and parliament is preparing a Law on Terrorism, in which Government Act on Terrorism (*Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang*) is now enacted. The aim is to give a conducive environment for implementing development. of women empowerment.

TWO

We will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization.

In the frame work of enhancing policies and implementations for poverty alleviation, there has been enacted Presidential Regulation Number 54/2005 on the establishment of Coordination Team for Poverty Alleviation that consists of 18 related ministries as its members. This national team establishment is followed by the establishment of Regional Coordination Team for Poverty Alleviation, which recently comprises of 30 teams for provincial level and 315 teams in district/city level.

In order to accelerate national movement (involvement of national wide components) for poverty reduction, the Indonesia government collaboratively with all stake holders has formulated National Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (*Strategi Nasional Penanggulangan Kemiskinan=SNPK*). The SNPK is an official document that consists of strategies and plan of actions (PoA) for poverty alleviation in long terms, such as PoA for Macro Economy Management, PoA for Basic Rights Fulfillment, PoA for Justice and Gender Equality and PoA for Regional Development Acceleration as well. The National Strategy for Poverty Alleviation has also been translated to regional level and illustrated by formulation of 14 Provincial Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (*Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah =SPKD*) and 105 Distrit/City Strategy for Poverty Alleviation.

In term of budgeting, in 2005, government has allocated fund for supporting poverty alleviation through 55 programs/projects managed by 19 related ministries such as PIDRA, P4K, SPFS (Ministry of Agriculture), Project for Rural Poverty Alleviation (Ministry of Public Services), Project for Sub-district Empowerment (Ministry of Internal Affair), Project for Group Business (Ministry of Social Affair), Economy Empowerment for Coastal Community (Ministry of Marine and Fishery) etc. Government also support poverty reduction in term of education, health and rural infrastructure development, and development for micro and medium scale businesses as well

Referring to food accessibility for all people, Indonesian government believes that accessibility to food is strongly influenced by two major aspects, which are the availability of food and capability of all people to obtain the food economically and physically. To ensure these two major aspects will not be people constraints on accessing the food, government formulated policies and actions such as the enactment of Food Law no. 7/1996, Government Act no. 68/2002 in the matter of food security and the establishment of the National Food Security Council which has members from 16 Ministries and 3 Non-Department Government Institution which function as coordinating institution in attaining national food security. The government also stipulated Government Regulation for food to ensure food can be accessed by all people. For instance, the government provides rice in low cost namely “*Raskin*” (rice for the poor) for unfortunate people.

In term of improving people capacity to access food, we are in the process of developing a model of Food Self-reliance Village (*Desa Mandiri Pangan*) which has target on food insecure area. Its aim is to create village that can obtain their needs and achieve food security. Through implementation of this program, we expect to develop better economics activities in rural areas that could improve people welfare and their capacity to access the food economically and physically.

In 2005, government of Indonesia launched a program for those who most affected by the abolition of fuel subsidy. This program aims to reduce economy effect for the poor through providing compensation like “food stamp”. In term of education and health, the government also has programs and actions like nine years schooling obligation, which encourages people to have better education at least up to junior high school level. In the health aspect, the government provides center for community health in village and sub district level, and in provincial level there are local public hospitals (*RSUD*).

To promote sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food, we believe it is not an instant process but a comprehensive step by step process. Particularly for developing countries with high population like Indonesia (population over 200 million) still facing some major problems. Indonesia realizes that food safety becomes a global concern and therefore, as high populated country, a safe food supply is a must. A safe food supply not only protects public health and improves trade but also promotes a country as a source of high quality food. Some major food safety problems identified in Indonesia are problems in complying with the food quality and safety standards, unreported food-borne disease outbreaks or outbreak reports without identification of etiologic agents, lack of knowledge, skill and responsibility of the food producers, and lack of consumer awareness. National Agency for Drug and Food Control (NADFC) has been developing Integrated Food Safety System (IFSS) as a national program shared by all key stakeholders involved in food safety from farm to table. IFSS is developed to reduce duplication of effort and maximize available resources.

Indonesia consists of more than 30 provinces and more than 400 districts or local governments and therefore implementation of food safety strategies in Indonesia needs good cooperation and strong networking between central and local governments. Local governments empowerment in food safety programs is an

important strategy to improve food safety throughout Indonesia. They have important role in national food safety program because they know specific problems in their authority, so suitable approach to improve food safety can be implemented. The local governments' understanding of food law and regulation and awareness of food safety problems are expected to increase their responsibility to ensure the food safety in their authority. Furthermore, it is expected that they are able to develop their own food safety program based on their need. Several food safety programs which have been developed by NADFC could be used as their references. The programs consist of development of food control network, food safety trainings for central and district officials, food safety extension for small scale food industries, development of food safety star award and food watch, and production of food safety promotion materials for consumer education. As many as 2300 district extension service worker and 1691 district food inspector have been trained by NADFC.

Referring to food safety for school age children, street food in Indonesia provides nutrient and the diversity in food consumption. Unfortunately, there are some hygienic problems in Indonesia street food such as contamination of hazardous substances, low level of school canteen sanitation and lack of hygienic knowledge of food street vendor. It is even worse because children are susceptible to unsafe food and their knowledge of food safety is still low. Although some problems in street food have been identified, improvement of street food safety program is still difficult to be conducted since street food inspector is not available, integrated intervention program has not existed, surveillance program still not optimal, and lack of budget.

NADFC monitoring on street food in 2005 showed that 40% of street food monitored was non compliance with food safety measures. Risk analysis as suitable approach to improve street food safety should be developed. NADFC develops some strategies to cope with street food problems. The strategies are improvement of street food safety surveillance, school empowerment in street food control, and risk communication of street food for school children. NADFC also collaborates with Ministry of National Education in developing food safety promotion program for street food vendor, teacher, and school children. Risk communication on street food is conducted in food safety promotion network activities, collaboration with related institutions, empowerment of trained local officials, and food safety promotion to consumer. Beside those strategies, Indonesia government also introduces Food Supplement for Student Program (*Program Makanan Tambahan Anak Sekolah-PMTAS*). By this program, the government advocates children to consume safe, diversified, nutritious and balanced food for their better life.

THREE

We will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture.

Changing development paradigm from centralization to decentralization as reflected in the Law 22/1999 and 25/2000 provides closer relationship between (local) government and its population, and hence, it is expected to induce and enhance people participation in the decision making processes. Ministry of Agriculture, for instance, reflects the decentralization shift by improving its budget allocation, where more than 80% of the Ministry budget is allocated for regional with activities designed and proposed by regional.

Policies related to Commitment III is encouraging people participation conducted through sustainable agricultural development, which is directed to environmentally friendly modern agriculture by involving people participation. The policies among others:

1. *To empower and to activate people household in order to enhance food security at the household level, local. The national activities of this policy include:*
 - A. *To enlarge the utilisation of rainfed areas, low tide areas, swamp, and dry-land to support the production acreage and at the same time increasing income by improving efficiency;*
 - B. *To improve food security at the household level through the utilisation of house yard and others at the nutrition sensitive areas, poverty and underdeveloped areas;*
 - C. *To stimulate food consumption diversification through extension on food and nutrient diversity from local vegetable and animal resources (pangan lokal);*
 - D. *To improve production situation analysis and food supply at the local areas in the framework of food plan based on expected food dietary pattern (pph); to develop early management and prevention system to avoid food shock through production awareness system and food supply at the local level;*
 - E. *To develop rural economic activities to improve household income such as spfs type program.*
2. *To improve the capacity of farmers and fishermen organisations in agricultural and rural development. Programs that have been set up to implement this policy, among others:*
 - A. *Rural economic corporate institution (lembaga usaha ekonomi pedesaan-luep). It is a capital strengthening program for main players in agricultural sector to buy agricultural product (rice) with standard price. The aim is to maintain price stability and protect farmers.*
 - B. *Food stock (lumbung pangan). It is a capital strengthening program for community group so that they can develop community business.*

Beside those activities, several new projects are also designed to encourage people participation in the sustainable agricultural development, such as Participatory Integrated Development in Rainfed Areas (PIDRA) which being implemented in

upland areas with relatively low rainfall by introducing conservation and water management system as well as non farming activities (usually for women) that could improve their income. Special Program for Food Security (SPFS) addresses the problem of food production, diversification and food security in the several different agro-economy zones by mobilizing target beneficiaries participation and enhancing their capacity. The SPFS in Indonesia was started on 17 September 2001 and will be terminated on 16 September 2006 (5 years period) as technical assistance prepared by FAO based upon the framework of "G to G" agreement between the Government of Indonesia (recipient country) and the Government of Japan (donor country).

Recently, President has declared Revitalization for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry 2005-2009. One of the major programs is food security for improving farmers' welfare. The declaration should be interpreted into some actions among others are revitalization for extension workers (PPL);revitalization for functions and utilization of swamp areas to support self-sufficiency program; preventing the shift of land utilization from agriculture to non-agriculture and accelerating certification for ensuring land ownership for the farmers.

FOUR

We will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system.

In order to achieve the fourth commitment, the government has set-up several policies which are implemented through meaningful actions/policies, programs, and activities that are directly related to international agreement such as World Trade Organisation (WTO), regional commitment such as APEC and ASEAN (through CEPT, AFTA), and national policies that support the said of international and regional commitment and development.

Plans of Action related to the fourth commitment for the next 5 years include:

1. To carry out International Cooperation
 - a) To develop international cooperation against hunger and poverty in order to strengthen Indonesia' position in world trade.
 - b) To improve capability of economy, politics, social and culture diplomacy to strengthen food security.
2. To implement conducive Macro and Trade Policy
 - a) To carry out fiscal policy which is giving incentive and tax reduction for agriculture and food business up to village level.
 - b) To allocate appropriate National and Regional Income and Expenditure Budget (*APBN/APBD*) for development of agriculture and food sector.

Realizing that in the context of WTO there has been inequality in terms of food trade, and in view of the Doha Development Agenda has not been fully implemented yet in the last three years. As a coordinator of G33 is strongly proposed WTO meetings on how to establish open but fair trade to achieve the objectives of WTO agreement, namely to benefit all worldwide nations without any preference to developed, developing and less developing countries. The G33 has proposed Special Product (SP) within the framework of Special Safeguard Measure

(SSM) to ensure open but fair trade to promote food security, poverty reduction and rural development. It seems that the proposal has been adopted in the last July Package. Similarly, in the context of AFTA framework, the members are also considering Sensitive Products to foster food security, poverty reduction and rural development in the region.

FIVE

We will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs.

Referring to the substance of the Commitment Five, the government of Indonesia has been translating into several precautionary actions such as the stipulation of Law on Spatial Planning (Law Number 24/1992) and Presidential Instruction Number 04/2005 on illegal logging. The establishment of Coordination Team for Environmental Improvement formulation based on the Joint ministerial decree among Coordinating Ministry for People Welfare, Coordinating Ministry for Economy and Coordinating Ministry for Politic and Security.

In the recent five years, growth rate of deforestation estimated to reach 1.6 - 2.8 million hectares per year and led to 60.9 million hectares to be rehabilitated. Realizing how important forest for livelihood, the government has been implementing socialization to improve people awareness on the environmental conservation like introducing forest replanting and rehabilitation, water source conservation through water management practices and introducing sustainable agriculture practices.

To meet transitory and emergency food relief, the government is implementing several activities, such as: (a) reforestation for 3 million hectares within 5 years (2003 – 2007) on river stream areas; (b) increasing community awareness and readiness to cope with of disaster in order to reduce victims and loss of money, especially in natural disaster sensitive areas; (c) improving mapping of disaster sensitive areas, and its distribution to the users that can be utilize in development planning and formulation of regional general plan (RTRW); (c) improving provision of facilities and pre-facilities as well as to increase number of human resource and their capabilities in managing impact of disaster; (d) developing disaster information system; (e) developing integrated disaster management system and mechanism at various level, as well as devoting aid and guidance to recover social functions of the victims.

In order to prevent natural disaster effects related to food insecurity, government has implemented Monitoring and Evaluation (MONEV) system. This system is used to detect the possibility of food insecurity incident through data monitoring periodically (every month) from village up to province. Data/variable which is analyzed consist of data related to food and nutrition condition in community. This system known as Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (*Sistem Kewaspadaan Pangan dan Gizi-SKPG*). The other data which is used in SKPG system is Food Insecurity Atlas/FIA which is established in 2005.

SIX

We will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas.

Achieving food security for all is not solely the responsibility of government, but the community and all stakeholders as well. In pursuing such goals, the government and parliament are formulating decentralized, people oriented and pro-poor, and sustainable agribusiness approach as leading sector to eradicate poverty, to generate employment and to enhance fundamental economy. It is implemented through improvement of budget allocation where more than 80% the budget is allocated for region.

The government with the support from FAO is drafting policies and programs, to achieve sustainable food security (National programme for Food Security), with particular emphasis on rural and low potential areas. In addition Indonesia also established National Alliance Against Hunger in 2005 since hunger and malnutrition still our crucial national matters that has not been accomplished. According to BPS Indonesia, in 2003 number of poor people was 37.7 million (17.42%); undernourished children 1.7 million (8.6%). Further more, recently, we uncovered malnutrition case in some parts of Indonesia like NTB and NTT. We believe that malnutrition occurs mainly caused by poverty, harvesting failure and people inattentiveness on nutritional matters. Regarding these matters, we should improve the effectiveness and scope of efforts to handle hunger and malnutrition through several actions among others are (a) improvement of commitment and participation of whole stakeholders; (b) merge all expertise and technology;(c) enhancement of coordination and collaboration among related institutions to achieve the goals.

SEVEN

We will implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community.

As mentioned above, Indonesia politic has been shifted from centralized into decentralized governance with some consequence, program formulation and monitoring are designed in line with decentralization approached. In 2001, the Government created a Council for Food Security chaired by the President at the national level and has 14 members at the Minister level.. The Council has two working groups, namely technical working group and expert working group. Members of the working group are director general level representing their minister while members of expert group consist of professionals, private food-related industries, and representation of farmers and NGOs.

In the provincial and district level, regional government are also created Food Security Council chaired by Governors at provincial and Bupatis at District level. Monitoring is done through Food Security Council Conferences, which are attended by Governors and Regional Meeting of the District Food Security Councils attended by Bupatis. The conference and regional meetings are conducted once in two years

where, even year for conference and odd year for regional meeting.

Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action:

<u>Programme</u>	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
1. Participatory Integrated Development in Rainfed Areas (funded by IFAD)	2001	8 years		Phase II is on going
2. Special Program for Food Security (SPFS)				Terminated
3. National Program for Food Security (NPFS)	2004	1 year	US\$339.000	Terminated Phase I starting
4. Institutional Support for Food Security (ISFS)	2005	3 years		On going
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

[add more programmes/rows if needed]

The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below.

[enter text here]

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Food Security and Related Indicators

No	Indicator Name	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Number of Population (million)	179,322000			186,544810			195,524884			204,783931	205,800000	209,900000	212,600000	215,300000	216,400000	219,263724
	Revision of BPS	179,380000					194,76					205,130000	207,930000	210,740000	213,550000	216,380000	219,204000
2	Number of food insecure people (million)										71,345.510			29,928045	80,287195	74,695773	54,297064
3	% of food insecure people										34,84			14,08	37,29	34,52	24,76
	Revision (related to number of population)													14,20	37,6	34,52	24,77
4	Number of hunger people (million)										15,587807			1,825473	1,209790	1,560033	5,105324
5	% of hunger people										7,61			0,86	0,56	0,72	2,33
	Revision (related to number of population)													0,87	0,57	0,72	2,33
6	Total Under Five (million)											17,904128	18,134208	18,369952	18,608276	19,685717	
	Revision of BPS											19,950000	20,110000	20,180000	20,240000	20,300000	20,350000
	Total Underfive with Moderate Nutrition Status (million)											3,066,977	3,066977	3,545401	3,572882	3,148770	
7	% Underfive with Moderate Nutrition Status			13,05								17,13	16,91	19,30	19,20	16,00	
	Revision (related to number of total underfive)			28,34			20,02		19,00	18,25	15,37	15,25	17,57	17,65	15,5		
8	Total Underfive with Severe Nutrition Status (million)											1,348181	1,348181	1,469596	1,554527	0,663962	
9	% Underfive with Severe Nutrition Status											7,53	7,43	8,00	8,35	3,37	
	Revision (related to number of total underfive)			7,23			11,56		10,51	8,11	6,76	67,04	7,28	7,68	3,27		
10	Prevalence of Underweight children (%)			35,5			31,6			29,5	26,4	24,6	26,1	27,3			
11	Dietary Energy Consumption (kcal/cap/day)				2.018,97			2.019,79			1.851			1.986	1.991	1.986	1.997
	Revision of BPS	1983,23									1849,36			1987,13	1989,89	1986,06	1996,82
12	Share of Non-Starchy Foods in Total Dietary Energy Consumption (5)	31,74			35,41			40,04			39,05			44,88	45,19	45,07	47,03
13	Number of poverty (million)	27,2			25,9			34,5		49,5	48,4	38,7	37,9	38,4	37,3	36,1	41,12*
14	% Poverty	15,17			13,88			17,64			23,63	18,80	18,06	18,06	17,32	16,68	18,75
	Revision (related to number of population)	15,16								24,2		18,87	18,23	18,22	17,46	16,68	18,76

15	GDP per Capita Growth (%) ²⁾	5,09	5,01	4,55		5,80	6,65	6,15	3,11	- 14,40	- 0,24	3,38	2,54	3,11	3,40	3,69	4,21
16.	Proportion of Population Below \$ 1 (1993 PPP) per Day (%)	20,6			14,8			7,8			12,0	9,9	9,2	7,2			
17.	Headcount Ratio at National Poverty Line (%)	15,1			13,7			17,5			23,4			18,2	17,4	16,7	16,0
18.	Poorest Quintile Share in National Consumption (%) ³⁾	9,3			9,1			8,7			9,6			9,1	8,5	8,4	
19.	Unemployment Rate (%)	2,51		2,71	2,76	4,36	7,24	4,89	4,68	5,36	6,46	6,08	8,10	9,06	9,67	9,86	10,26
20.	Net Primary Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education (%)			88,7		92,1	91,5	91,5	92,3	92,1	92,7	92,3	92,9	92,7	92,6	93,0	93,0
21.	Net Secondary Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education (%)			41,9		50,0	51,0	54,5	57,8	57,0	59,2	60,3	60,5	61,7	63,5	65,2	64,0
22.	Gender Parity Indexs for Net Enrolment Ratio, Primary School (%)			100,6		99,9	100,2	99,8	99,7	100,1	100,1	100,3	100,3	100,1	100,1	99,8	
23.	Gender Parity Indexs for Net Enrolment Ratio, Secondary School (%)			101,3		100,1	101,1	103,4	101,7	103,2	102,5	104,2	104,8	102,6	103,0	103,4	
24.	Gender Parity Indexs for Net Enrolment Ratio, Tertiary School (%)			85,1		82,2	83,6	85,3	79,5	61,8	90,0	89,9	87,1	92,6	94,7	98,7	
25.	Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament (%)			12,5					12,5		8,8						
26.	Population with Access to Improved Sanitation (%)			30,9	30,2	33,9	53,4	56,4	59,3	64,9	61,1	62,7	61,5	63,5	65,0	67,0	
27.	Population Using Improve Drinking Water Sources (%)					38,20	38,50	41,50		43,10	43,40			50,0	49,56	51,26	
28.	Agriculture Value Edded (annual % growth) (%)	2,00	1,60	6,65	1,42	0,56	4,18	3,14	1,00	- 1,33	2,16	1,88	4,08	3,45	3,79	3,26	2,49

Note: 1)Percentage food (excluding cereals and tubers) of total dietary energy consumption

2) 1990 – 1992 : at 1983 constanst markets

1994 – 2000 : at 1993 constanst markets

2001 – 2005 : at 2000 constanst markets

3) 2003 – 2004 : Susenas Panel Consumsption Maodule

Metadata

No.	Measurement Unit	Definition	Statistical Methodology	Source
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
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9				

[add more indicators/rows if needed]