

National Food Security Policy in Indonesia

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Southeast Asia Public Health Nutrition (SEA-PHN) Network Webinar Series i/2023:
“Addressing Food and Nutrition Security in Challenging Times:
Experiences in Southeast Asia”

8 August 2023





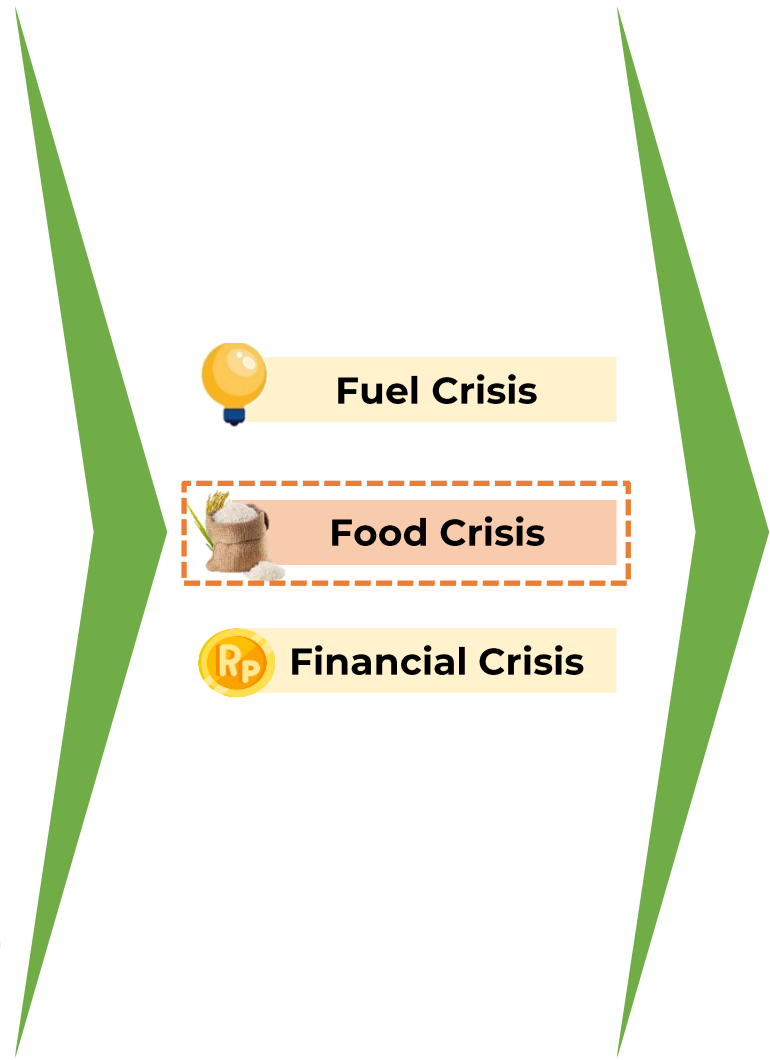
Geopolitical War



Climate Change



Supply Disruption
(example : Foot Mouth Disease)



Fuel Crisis



Food Crisis



Financial Crisis

Mitigation and Anticipation

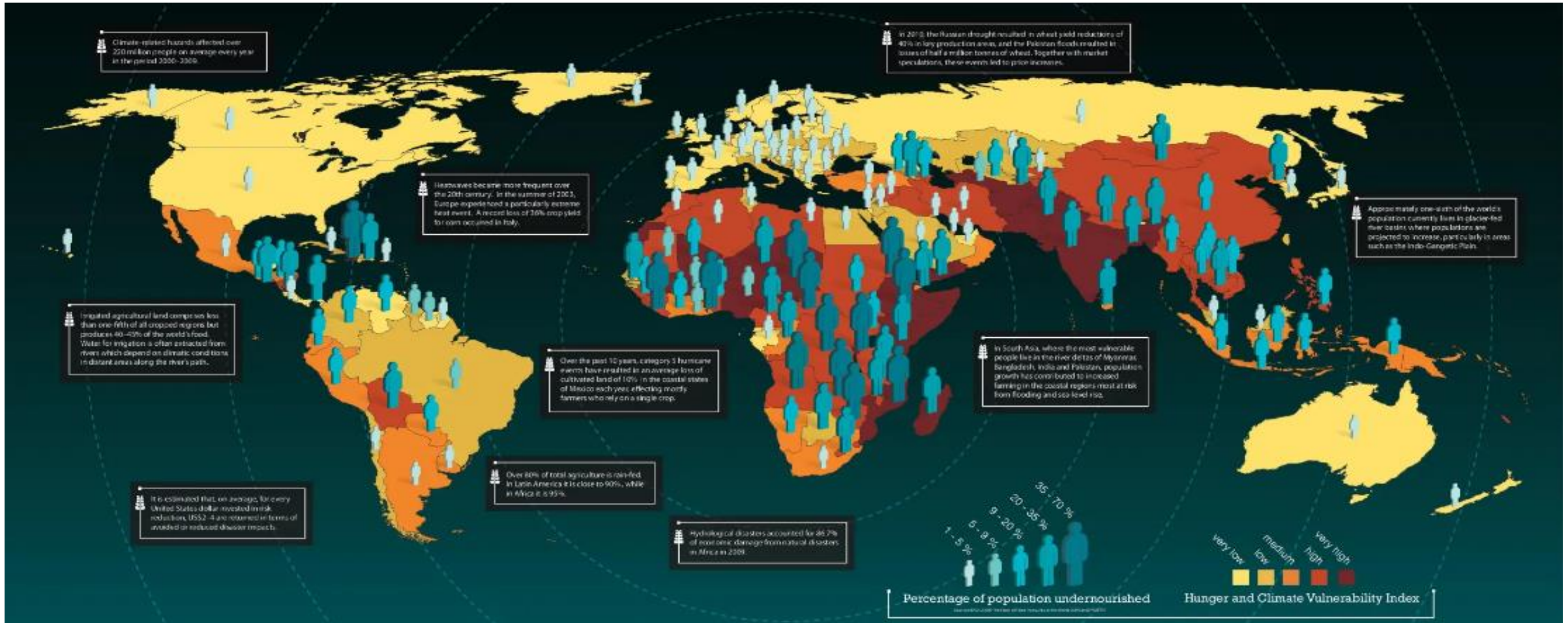


According to the Constitution No 18 year 2012



Strengthen the National Food Reserve

According to the World Food Program (WFP), countries with **higher climate vulnerability tend to cause food insecurity** which impacts on the undernourished population. **Indonesia** is a region with **medium climate vulnerability**, so awareness and anticipation are needed to reduce the potential for food crises.



National Regulation No. 18/2012 on Food

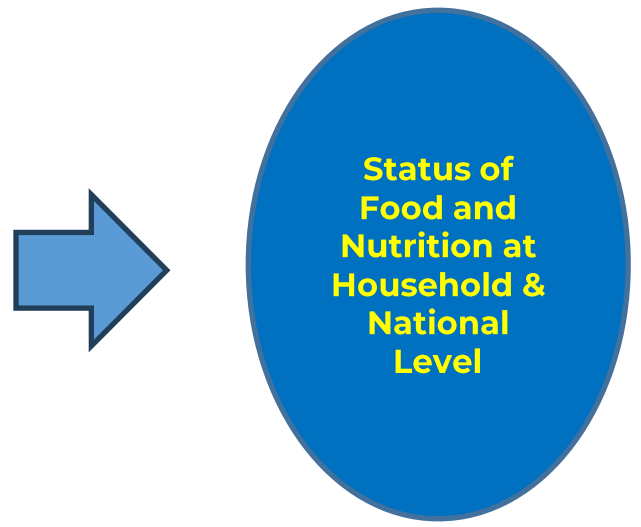
FOOD SECURITY PILLARS

- AVAILABILITY**
- Domestic Food Production
 - Food Stock/Reserve
 - Export - Import

- ACCESSIBILITY**
- Distribution
 - Supply & Price Stabilization
 - Logistic System
 - Purchasing Power
 - Access to Market & Information

- UTILIZATION**
- Improvement in Consumption Pattern
 - Dietary Diversification
 - Nutrition Improvement
 - Food Safety * Quality

FOOD AND NUTRITION STATUS



Spirit: Resilient & Sovereign

Healthy, active, & productive human resource

Individual Person
275 million

Golden Generatic 2045

SOVEREIGN, DEVELOPED, JUST, & PROSPEROUS



Excellent Human Resource, Developed Indonesia



Has comprehensive intelligence (productive & innovative)



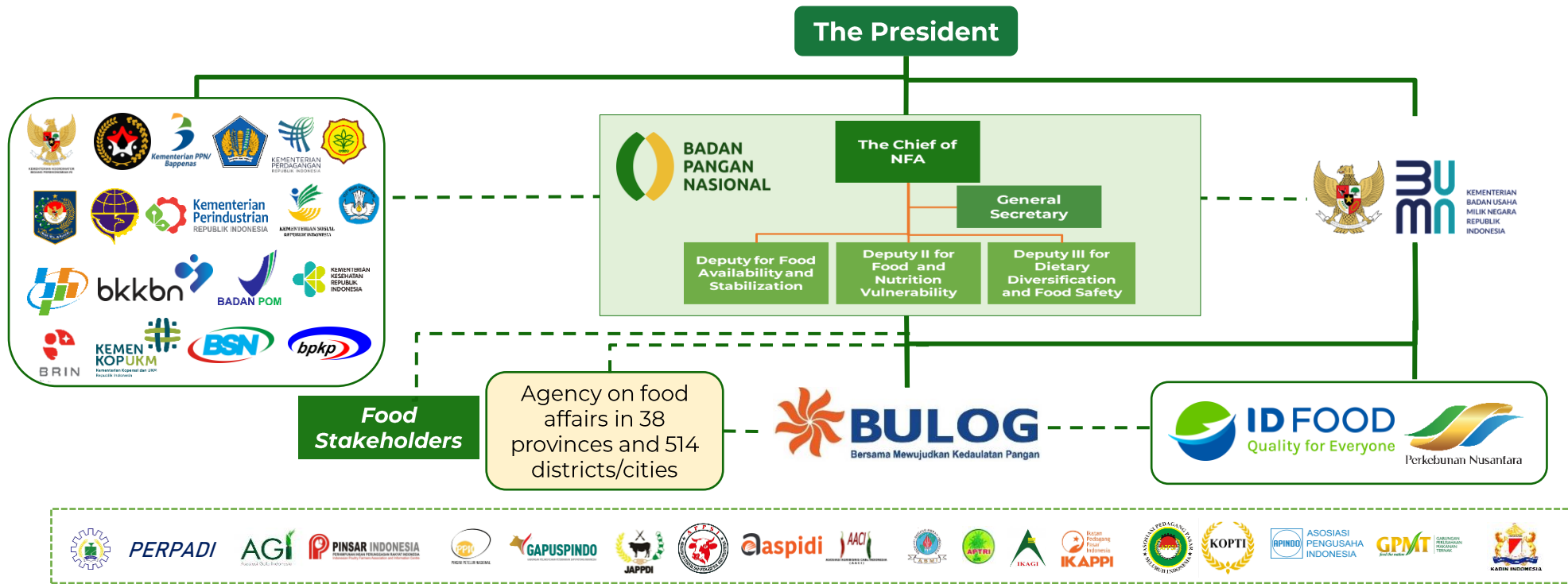
Peaceful in social interaction & strong character



Making each other healthy in other in natural interactions



Superior civilization



Notes:
 — Authority
 - - - Coordination

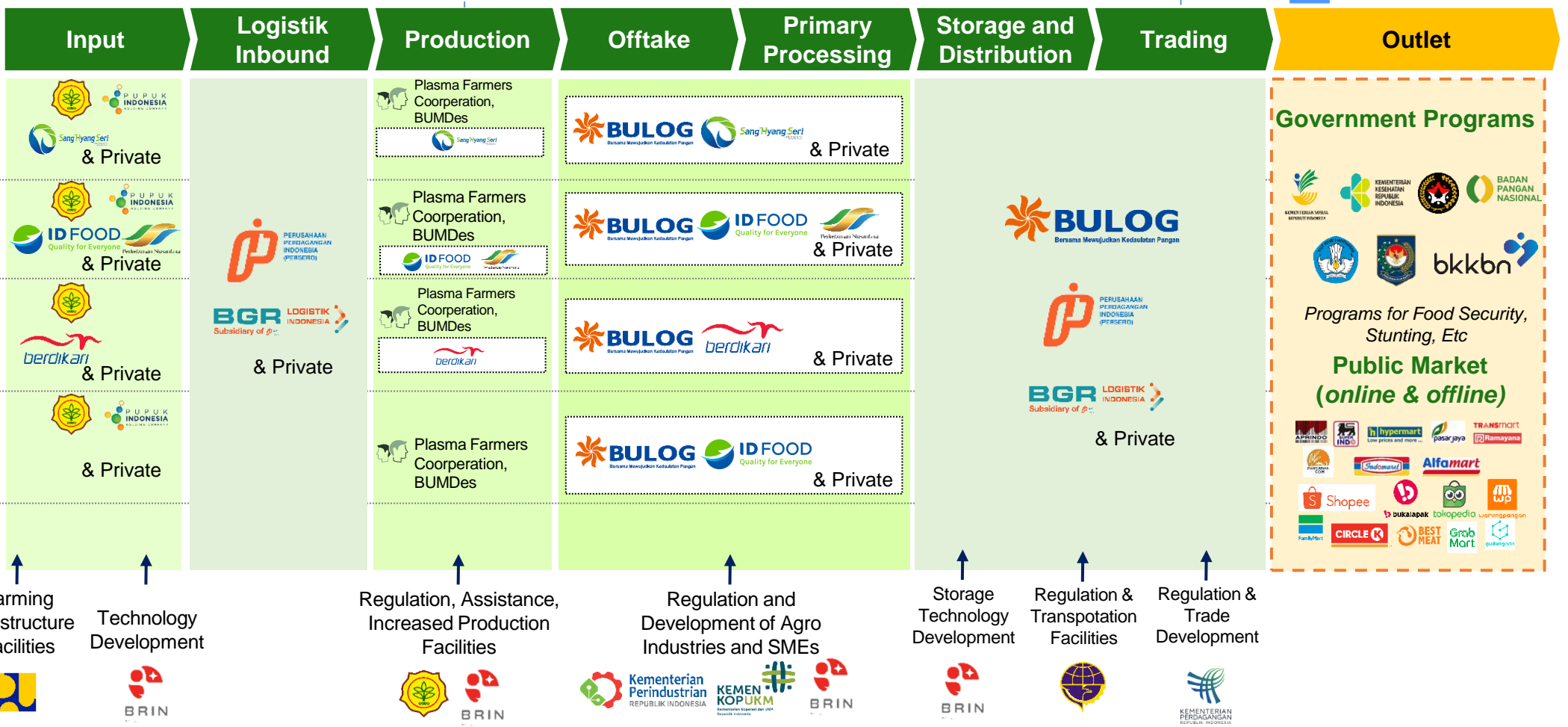
Food Policy

- Management of government **food reserve to ensure food security**
- Implementation of **food supply and price** stabilization program
- Strengthen **food logistic system**
- Alleviation of **food vulnerable area**
- Development of **dietary diversification and local food** potency
- Supervise and Ensure **food quality and safety**

Synergy of National Food Ecosystem



Regulation & Development of Food Availability & Stabilization



Policy Direction and Strategies in Strategic Plan of National Food Agency 2022-2024

Improving inclusive, resilient and sustainable national food system governance to achieve food security through 3 (three) aspects (food availability, affordability, and utilization) and supporting aspect.

1. Food Availability

Strategies

- 1 Strengthening national food reserves/stocks through the National Logistics Agency (BULOG) and State-owned Enterprises in food affairs;
- 2 Controlling food import and export;
- 3 Strengthening infrastructure to extend shelf life and maintain food stock;
- 4 Monitoring and controlling food availability in all regions.

Food Reserve in BULOG and State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) Food Holding

With the determination of **Presidential Regulation 125/2022** and **NFA Regulation 15/2022**, SOEs Food Holding collaborated with NFA to **strengthen the National Food Reserve** for Food Supply and Price Stabilization. The level of stock of each SOE are targeted to be **5-10%** from the national demand and market share, so it can be used for market intervention.

Prognosis of National Food Balance

Descriptions	Rice	Shallot	Red Chayenne	Eggs
Initial stock 2023				
Domestic Production				
Import realization				
Import plan				
Export realization				
Export plan				
Availability				
Demand (Yearly)				
Demand (Monthly)				
Final stock Desember 2023				
Stock durability (days)				

Monitoring Food Price at Producer & Consumer Level: Price Panel

	Paddy		Soybean		Red Chayenne		Rice		Red Curly Chilli		Beef		Dry Shelled Corn
	Rice		Shallot		Cattle		Soybean		Red Chayenne		Broiler Chicken		Sugar
	Maize		Red Curly Chilli		Broiler Chicken		Shallot		Mackarel, Milk Fish, Tuna		Broiler Chicken Eggs		Package Bulk Cooking Oil
	Broiler Chicken Eggs		Garlic		Broiler Chicken Eggs		Garlic		Consumption Salt		Package & Bulk Wheat Flour		

2. Food Affordability

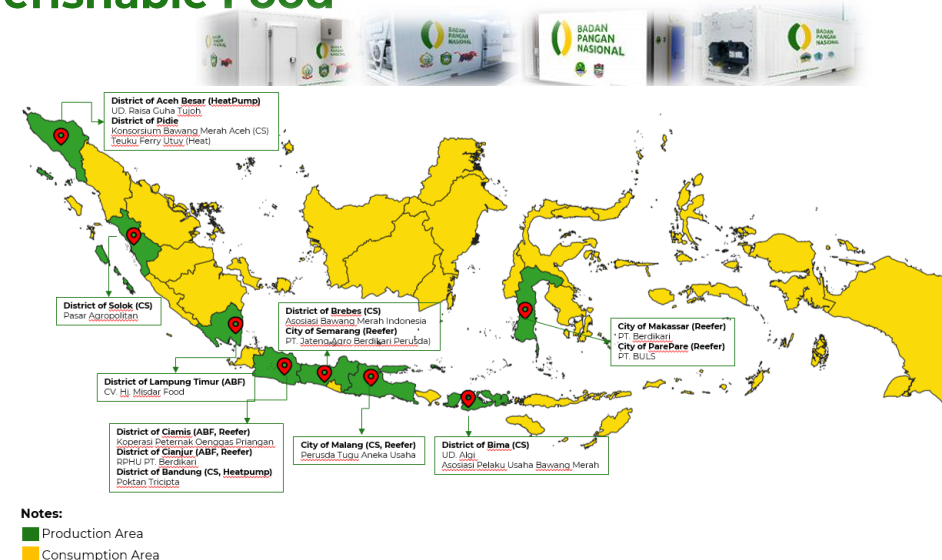
Strategies

- 1 Strengthening the national food logistics system;
- 2 Stabilizing food prices at producers and consumers level;
- 3 Expanding information access on food availability, supply and prices;
- 4 Strengthening inclusive food institutions (farmers, private sectors, State/Regional-owned Enterprises in food affairs);
- 5 Strengthening food and nutrition surveillance system;
- 6 Distributing nutritious food for food vulnerable and disaster-affected areas;
- 7 Surveilling food and nutrition requirements;
- 8 Improving food accessibility for 3T areas (frontier, outermost and underdeveloped areas).

Food Aid for Food Vulnerable and Stunting Vulnerable Group



Strengthening National Food Reserve by Facilitating Cold Chain Utilities for Perishable Food



Prevention of Food Vulnerability through Cross-Collaboration Reducing Food Waste



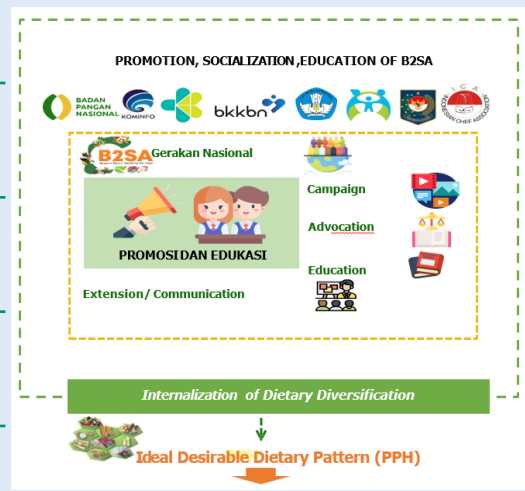
Providing **food logistic truck** to distribute food donation from donors (such as restaurant, hotel, caterer) to beneficiaries (such as poor people, disaster survivor) in collaboration with activist NGO on food loss and waste

3. Food Utilization

Strategies

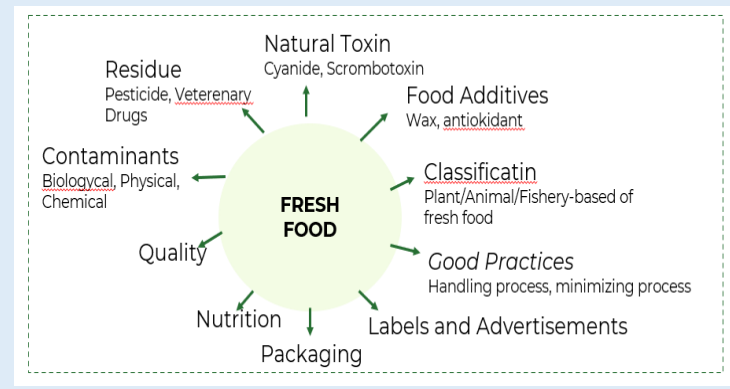
- 1 Strengthening food safety and quality assurance system;
- 2 Improving human resource capacity to ensure food safety and quality;
- 3 Ensuring diverse, nutritionally balanced, and safe food consumption;
- 4 Increasing food consumption based on local wisdom and resources;
- 5 Reducing food waste.

Education, Promotion of Food Consumption Pattern that are Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced, and Safe (B2SA)



Increasing public awareness & understanding in order to create change in people's food consumption culture towards safe and nutritious

Preparation of Regulations/Standards for Safety, Quality, Nutrition, Labels, Advertising, as well as Food Safety and Quality Institutions

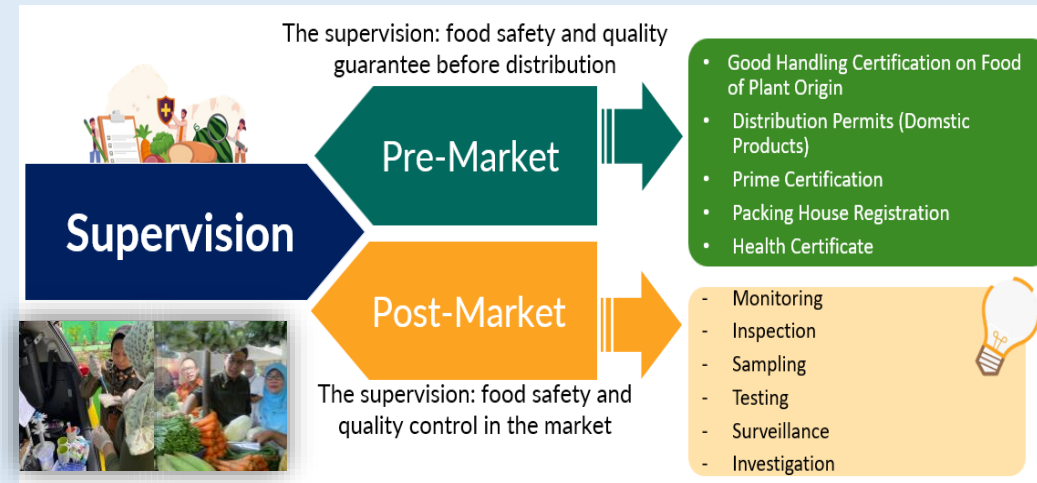


Food Safety and Quality Supervision

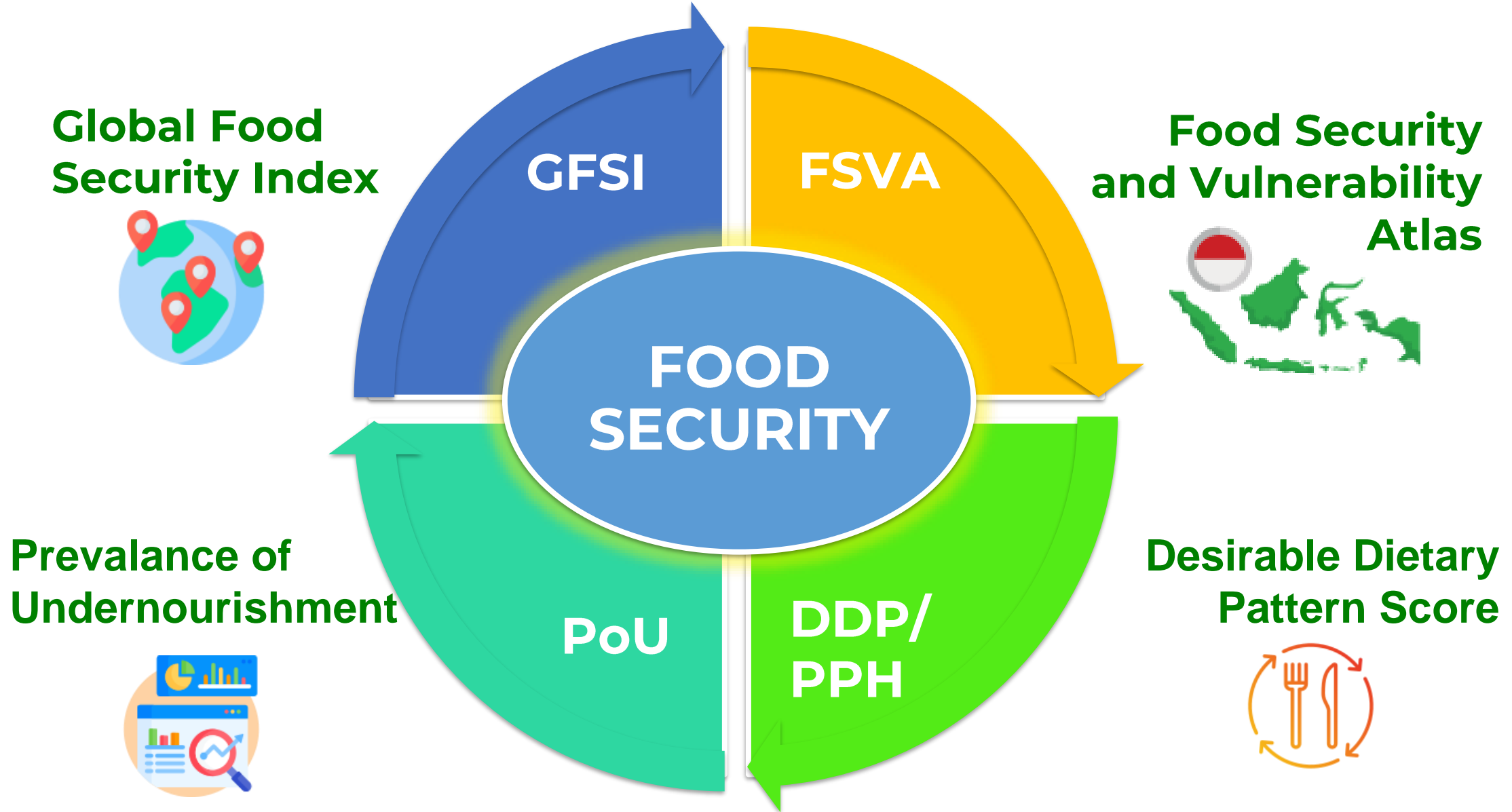
4. Supporting Aspects

Strategies

- 1 Integrating strategic food production, export and import data systems;
- 2 Developing food data platform;
- 3 Utilizing climate information systems for securing food availability;
- 4 Transforming institution by prioritizing debureaucratization, deregulation and digitalization;
- 5 Managing quality and accountable performance and budget.



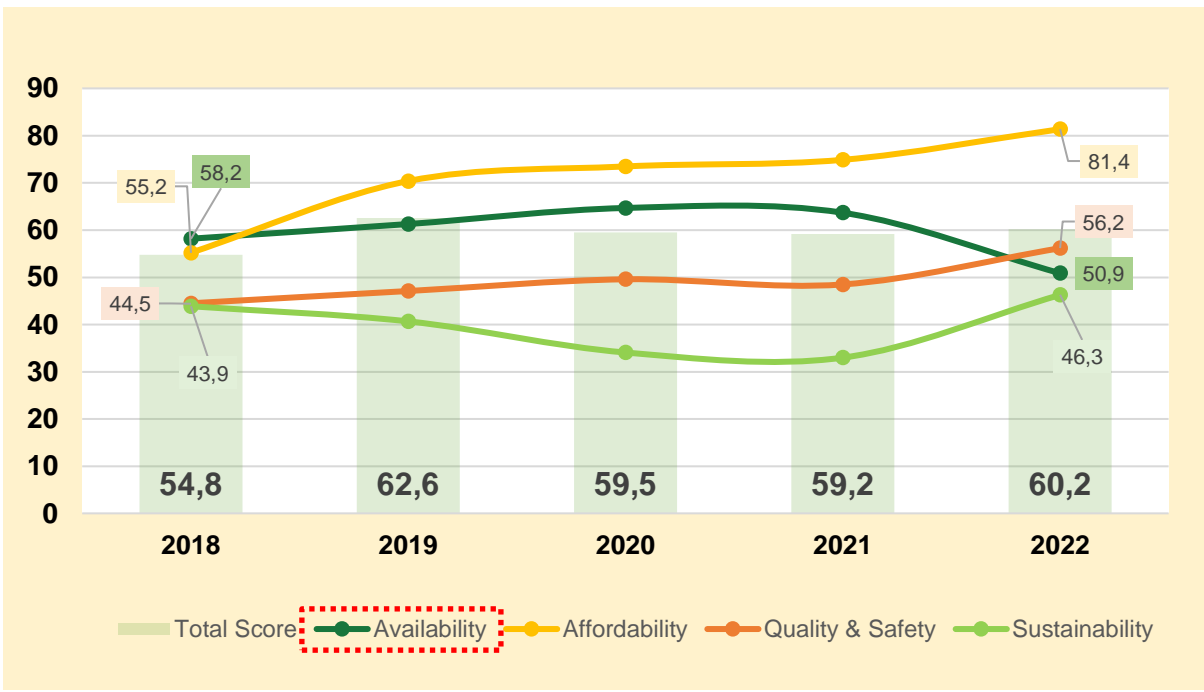
Indicators for Food Security



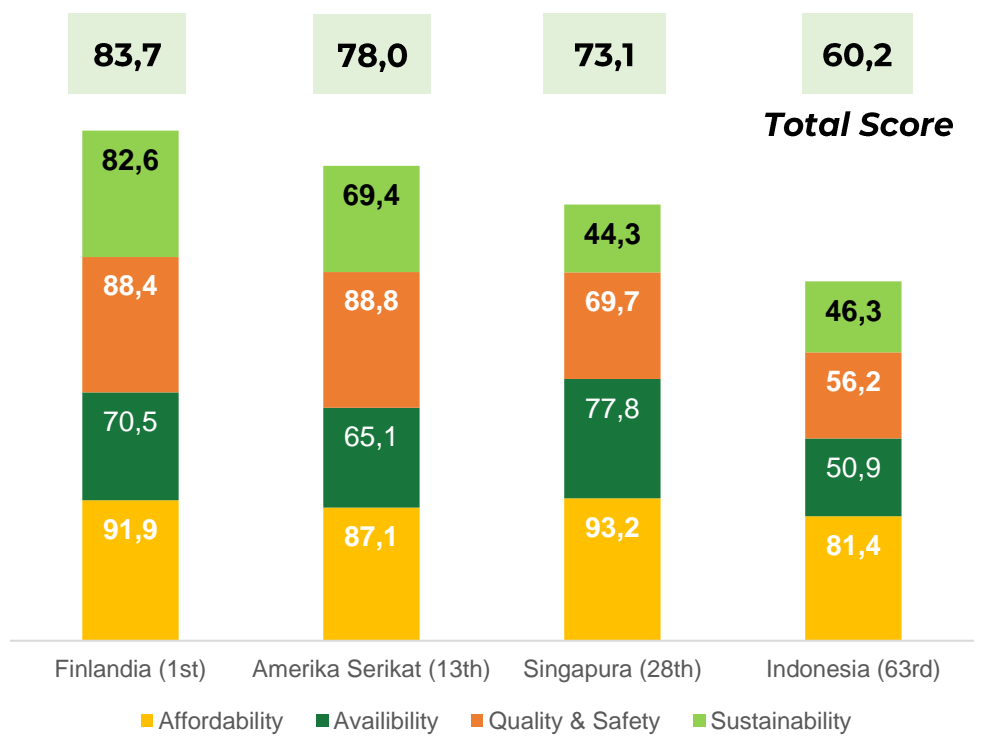
Development of Indonesian and International Global Food Security Index (GFSI) Scores

The Global Food Security Index (GFSI) score shows a country's food security. Indonesia in 2022 **ranks 63 out of 113 countries**, up 6 rankings compared to 2021, with a **score of 60.2**. The most significant increase was in the aspect of sustainability but **decreased in the aspect of availability. Food Security of a country is linear with Food Reserves controlled by the Government.**

Development of Indonesia's GFSI Score



GFSI Global 2022



Aspects and indicators	
Food Availability	
1	Normative Carbohydrate Consumption Ratio to the nett availability of cereal per capita per day, (rice, corn, cassava, sweet potato, sagoo) + stock/Food reserve of Regional Government - CPPD
Food Accesibility	
2	Percentage of the poor population
3	Percentage of Household with proportion of Consumption > 65% to expenditure
4	Percentage of Household without electricity access
Food Utilization	
5	The average of woman school periode aged > 15 years old
6	Percentage of households without access to clean water
7	Ratio of population number for each health worker compare to population density
8	Percentage of stunting toddlers <i>Prevalensi balita stunting</i>
9	Life expectancy



The number of food vulnerable district : 74 district (14%)

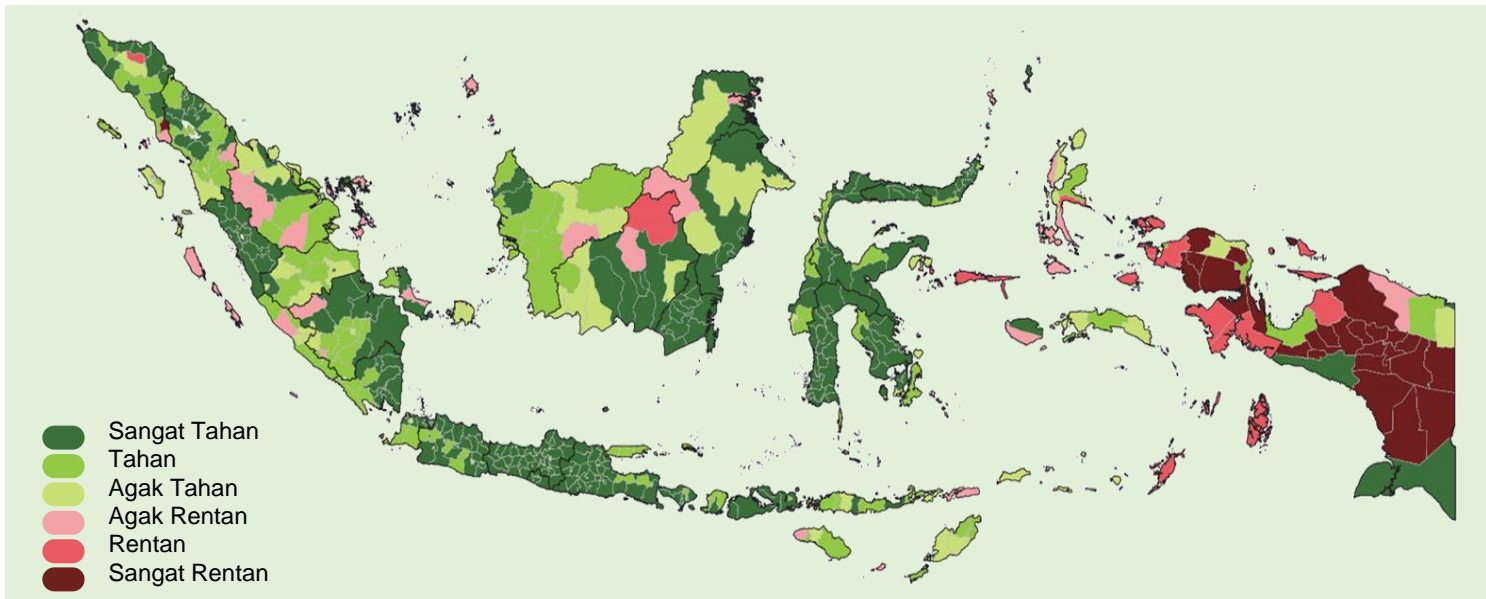
Food vulnerability area:

1. The east part of Indonesia
2. 3T (foremost, outermost, left behind)
3. Archipelago area

The causes:

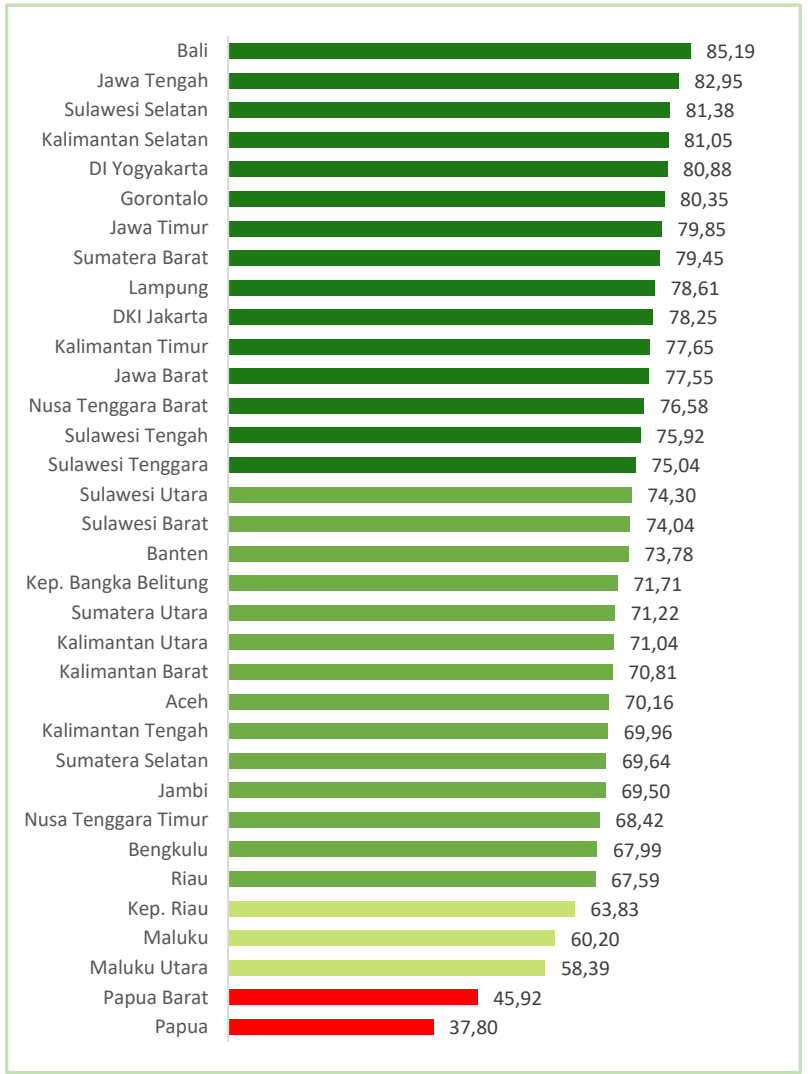
1. Food production is less than the demand/consumption
2. High prevalency of stunting toddler
3. Limitation of clean water
4. High percentage of poor population

Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) 2022



- The Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) is a thematic map that describes conditions of food security and vulnerability to food insecurity, **in 2022 there are 74 districts/cities (14%) are vulnerability to food insecurity**. The assessment aspects cover 3 (three) things, namely food availability, food access and food utilization. Data for the assessment of each region comes from BPS (KSA, Susenas), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health (SSGI).
- The Food Security Index (IKP) is a composite index of the FSVA.

Regional Food Security Index 2022

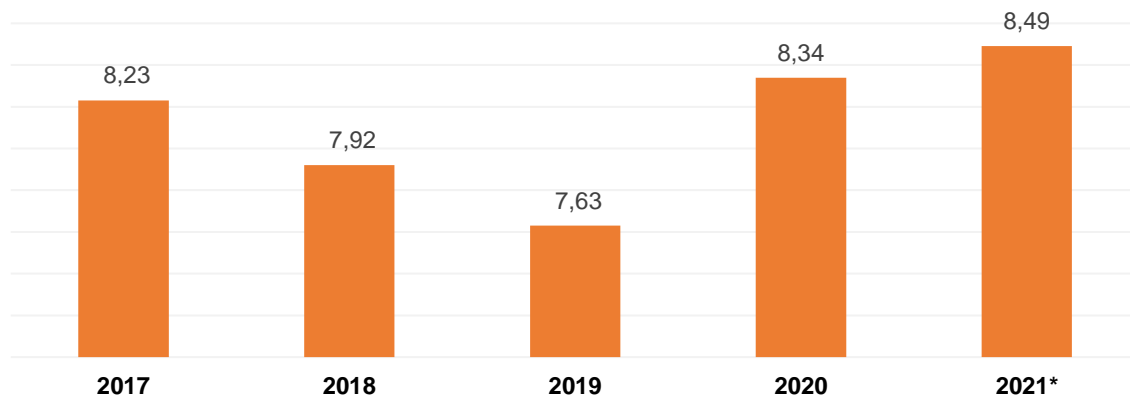


Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) & Desirable Dietary Pattern Score (DDP / PPH)

PoU (Prevalence of Undernourishment)

The percentage of the population consuming fewer calories to live healthy & stay active according to minimum standards

% National PoU

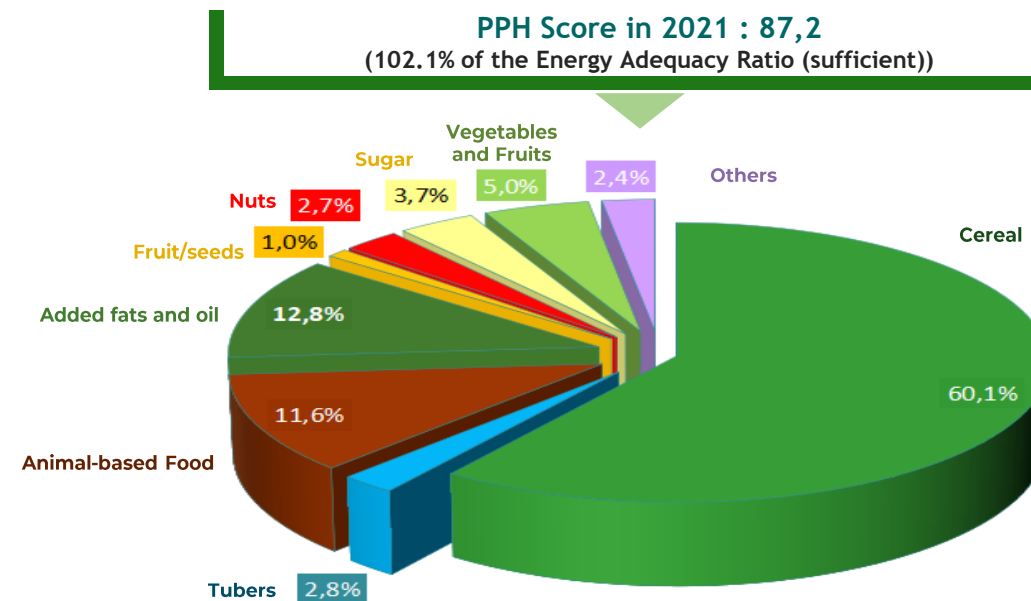


provinces with the higher POU scores:
Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua

Source: National Statistical Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health processed by National Food Agency, 2022

Dietary Diversification and Food Safety

Desirable Dietary Pattern Score (PPH) in 2021



Source: Susenas 2021, BPS

The quality of food diet of the Indonesian population has not been Diverse, and nutritionally balanced
There is still a high diet of grains, oils and fats and **the lack of a diet of vegetables and fruits, animal-based foods, and tubers**

It requires the food guarantee to increase the competitiveness of local food products in the global market

Synergy and Collaboration for National Food Security with all the Penta-helix Stakeholders



THANK YOU

*#ProsperousFarmers #ProfitableBusinessActors #SmilingPeople
#StrongFood,SovereignIndonesia*



Webinar on Addressing Food and Nutrition Security in Challenging Times: Experiences in Southeast Asia, **8 August 2023 (Tuesday), 1:30pm – 5pm (Jakarta Time)**

1. State of food and nutrition security in the country (1 slide)
2. Approaches/Methods in assessing food and nutrition security, including screening and mapping of the food and nutrition problems at individual, household, and village/district levels
3. Approaches and strategies taken to address food and nutrition security in different settings, during and post COVID-19 e.g.:
 - Innovative/evidence-based interventions, programmes, initiatives, research
 - Policy response
 - Multisectoral collaboration
 - Agricultural innovation/technologies

Southeast Asia Public Health Nutrition (SEA-PHN) Network Webinar Series 1/2023